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The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915

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PERSONALITIES

Samuel Hale Pearson, chairman of the Argentine delegation to the Pan-American Financial Conference, suggests an all-American ship line, to be owned jointly by the several governments whose people it would serve.

Miss Harriet A. Graham has been retired on a pension by the Pittsburgh Board of Education after having taught for fifty-three years in the local schools. It is estimated that nearly 3000 pupils have been under her tutelage.

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, thinks the day may come when we shall see and think by electricity. "I can imagine men," he says, "with great coils of wire over their heads, transmitting thoughts by induction."

Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Ph.D., dean of Barnard College, expresses the belief that the present low birth rate, accompanied by its more than correspondingly low death rate, is preferable to the old practise under which both these rates were much higher.

Dr. James M. Taylor, president emeritus of Vassar College, says: "Our real world is largely our own creation—not so much an aggregate of external conditions as an attitude of mind." He therefore decries the tendency to harp on the evils of our time.

Thomas A. Edison's announcement of his invention for recording telephone conversations carries with it a prediction that such records will be admitted as evidence in court cases where ordinary communications by telephone would be deemed inadmissible.

Judge William L. Putnam, presiding judge of the First District, United States Circuit Court, which includes Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birth on May 26. He holds court regularly, and his knowledge of law and memory of cases is described as wonderful, regardless of his years.

For more than ten years the Rev. T. A. Waterman of St. Louis has carried on, without pay and without acquaintance with any of the persons directly interested, a campaign to get at the truth concerning the Goebel murder in Kentucky. He believes that both Caleb Powers, now in prison as an accomplice, and former Governor Taylor, an exile from his state, are guiltless, and expects yet to prove it.

PEBBLES

The *Evening Telegram* runs an ad that begins "Refined Lady or College Girl desired."—*F. P. A. in New York Tribune.*

The Pessimist—The best luck any man can have is never to have been born; but that seldom happens to any one.—*Boston Transcript.*

Landlord—Well, Mr. Casey, I think I'll have to raise your rent.

Casey—Begorra, I guess you'll have to; I can't.—*Type Tattle.*

Cassidy (visiting warship)—Ivry time that big gun is fired, Dinny, sivin hundred dollars goes up in smoke.

Conley—Glory be! Why don't they use smokeless powder?—*Puck.*

"You have had seven appropriations for that river," complained the chairman of the committee. "What does it drain, anyhow?" "The treasury," answered Congressman Graball.—*Judge.*

Jim—John, why is it that all you fat fellows are so good natured? ?

John—We have to be good natured. You see we can't either fight or run.—*Type Tattle.*

Pat—Sure and I'd give a thousand dollars, Moike, if I knew th' place where I was goin' t' die.

Mike—Faith, Pat, and phwat good would thot do yez?

Pat—Begorra, I'd niver go near th' place at all, at all.—*Type Tattle.*

William's thoughts were on the vacation days, not the arithmetic lesson. The teacher often called her dreamy pupils to attention by asking them a sharp, simple question.

"William, what are two and four?"

"Prepositions, ma'am," was the unexpected answer.—*Life.*

Young Barnes had married contrary to his father's wishes. Meeting his parents soon afterward, the father said angrily:

"Well, young man, I have made my will and cut you off with a dollar."

"I am very sorry, father," said the youth, contritely; and then added, "But you don't happen to have the dollar with you?"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

"Dat wasn't a bad epigram of de judge's," said Plodding Pete.

"What did he say?"

"Thoity days."

"Dat ain't no epigram, is it?"

"Sure it is. I asked a fellow what an epigram is, and' he says it's a short sentence dat sounds light, but gives you considerable to think about."—*The Ingleside.*

In a certain village down South there was a physician noted for his reckless automobile driving. One day when he answered the telephone a woman's voice asked him if he were going out driving that afternoon.

"No; I hardly think I will have time this afternoon," replied the doctor. "But why do you ask?"

"Well," replied his anonymous questioner, "I want to send my little daughter down town for some thread, if you are not."—*Everybody's.*

Mary had a little lamb—
'Twas Persian—on her coat;
She also had a mink or two
About her dainty throat;
A bird of Paradise, a tern,
And ermine made the hat
That perched at jaunty angle
On her coiffure, largely, "rat."
Her tiny boots were sable topped,
Her gloves were muskrat, too,
Her muff had heads and tails of half
The "critters" in the Zoo.
And when she walked abroad, I ween,
She feared no wintry wind;
At keeping warm, 'twas plain to see,
She had all Nature "skinned."
—*National Humane Review.*



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MYRON T. HERRICK

MR. BRYAN HAS SUCCEEDED IN PERCEPTIBLY ADVANCING THE EARLY CROP OF CAMPAIGN RUMORS, AND DR. HERRICK (LL.D. COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, 1913) IS AMONG THOSE MENTIONED ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE. HE HAS BEEN GOVERNOR OF OHIO AND AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE. AN ARTICLE FROM HIM IS PUBLISHED ON ANOTHER PAGE

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The Independent

VOLUME 83 MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915 NUMBER 3474

ORCUS AND ADES AND THE DREADED NAME OF DEMOGORGON

A YEAR ago in the sweet peace of summer time Death and Hell broke forth from the pit upon this sad, bad world with a new train of all that can be conceived most dreaded and dreadful, with newly invented horrors noxious and monstrous, to make the front of War more ghastly and terrible. Our earth has gone back to chaos; civilization has collapsed; the sense of right and wrong has vanished; Christianity has fled affrighted. Peace—there is no peace; only war, brutal war, that knows no limit, that scorns The Hague, and scouts all its pretty pettinesses with which the other day it amused the sensitive statesmen who dreamed that rules could be set for war. War has broken them like the new cords and withes with which the Philistines bound Samson. In war we are learning that there is no law and no right. All wrong is right, no matter what bounds had been there set. We begin to understand how hellish war is and what a chaos it makes of all the conventions and rules and rights and treaties which we have so laboriously and vainly been building up since Grotius.

With mid-spring, we had been warned, the war would take on a new energy. It has taken on a new atrocity. It was bad enough in the winter; but now the Tyrolean snows and the Galician floods are gone, and under smiling skies the roadways can bear the weight of the heaviest mortars and withstand the tramp of rushing armies. So with tenfold fury, on the ground and under the flood and in the air above, the very elements are mutinously conspired to ravage all of use and beauty that the ages of toil and skill have wrought. Essen has overspread all Germany, and Kitchener bids all British industry bend to the creation of munitions of war, and American factories are flooded with orders for the implements of death. Where has civilization escaped, or culture or the gospel of peace, when all the energy of skill, all the science of laboratory and workshop, all the labor of furnace and mill, are strained to drive men by the millions to slay each other with splintering bombs and poisonous fumes? Has not Chaos brought back the rule of ancient Night?

But Right beaten down is not and never can be overwhelmed. It is all black now, but Wrong ever overreaches herself. When in supreme effort she attempts final sway she exhausts her strength. War, vastly more malicious and ruinous than ever before, has overshot her own mark. The world will have no more of her. After the blackest night the new morn will rise to clear the storm and repair the wreckage, and unending Peace will heal the wounds and breaches of hate; and the losses and the cost of war will add force to the elder rule of human love, and the song of hate and the lust of revenge and the curse of lawless ambition will be quenched, if not by the spirit of Christ, yet by the necessity of prudence which has learned that the omnipotence of science has made the method of war henceforth impossible. That will be a blest world for the near approaching age when this last and worst effort of Death and Hell shall have exhausted itself. Thus farewell to "Orcus and Ades and the dreaded name of Demogorgon."

A WRONG RIGHTED AT LAST

DURING the Civil War Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in the United States. The end of the war found the freedmen and all negroes full citizens in their own right, and no longer, under the Constitution, each three-fifths of a citizen, with that three-fifths' right to vote possest by white citizens, who thus voted in their own right and in the right of the negroes also. Had the white citizens after the war accepted its results they might easily have guided the ignorant negroes and there would have been peace. Indeed, in one or two states this was in a measure the case; but generally the white people resented the equal right of the negroes to vote, or even to exercise the common rights of freemen. They passed state laws requiring every negro to have a guardian, and forbade them to go beyond certain local limits. Indeed, they reëstablished the state of slavery under another name. Congress was indignant, and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were enacted. But these amendments and consequent legislation by Congress could be and were nullified by force, threatening death to negroes who tried to vote. When after some years such violence became undesirable means were invented to get around the Federal amendments by provisions in state constitutions which should not in words deny the suffrage to negroes, but should just the same exclude most of them from the polls. The shrewdest and meanest of them was adopted by the states which put the "grandfather" clause into their constitutions, requiring that voters must be able to read the constitution, but that illiterate citizens might vote provided that their fathers or grandfathers were voters at or before the end of the Civil War. But only the white men were voters then in those states. That let in all ignorant white people, and

excluded all ignorant negroes, but said not a word about "race, color or previous condition of servitude."

For years the attempt has been made to test these "grandfather" provisions, and now the Supreme Court of the United States, by a unanimous decision, has declared that these state constitutions violate the Constitution of the United States. The scheme is a plain evasion. Everybody knew it was. In the conventions which created these constitutions it was again and again boldly declared that the purpose was to exclude from suffrage black citizens who, the United States Constitution declared, should not be excluded. It is not constitutional to evade the Constitution.

This is a great victory for justice, and it is pleasant to note that Chief Justice White, who read the decision, is a citizen of Louisiana and was a Conferedate soldier. The Independent has denounced these evasions from the first and it rejoices in their condemnation. The excuse for them, that negro domination must be somehow and anyhow prevented out of self defense, was another pretense. There was never any danger of negro domination in the states in which white men were in a full majority, and in the two states in which they were not a majority, superior white intelligence, with kindly consideration, might easily have controlled the situation. It was human nature to be unwilling to give equal civil rights to the despised slave race. It is a slow task to eradicate contempt on the one side, and on the other to create intelligence. This much must be put to the credit of the period so much maligned, that the years when negroes actually had the privilege of voting gave those states the public school.

THE RIGHTS OF PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

THE question of academic freedom has recently become acute thru the reports of arbitrary dismissals from institutions in various parts of the country. From the universities of Utah, Pennsylvania, Colorado and Minnesota and Dartmouth College we hear complaints of interference with personal rights by the ruling powers. In all such cases it is well for the public to make sure of the circumstances before pronouncing judgment, for they are usually more complicated than they seem and the cry of "free speech" is sometimes raised to cover other and more justifiable causes for dismissal. But it is the duty of the public to insist that every such case be thoroly explained, for it involves not merely the right of an instructor to the expression of his opinions but, what is of even greater importance, the right of the student to know that he is getting the frank and sincere convictions of his instructor and that he is not debarred from hearing views contrary to those held by the university authorities.

In the Utah case the public has before it the evidence in the case as determined by a disinterested and competent body of men. For a professor is no longer a helpless individual whose livelihood depends upon his keeping quiet and accepting his dismissal. He is now almost as strong as a workingman, for he can appeal to his "national union" which, if it cannot afford him protection against tyrannical treatment, may at least make known to the profession and the public the condition of affairs in the institution. The American Association of University Professors appointed a committee to investigate the Utah case, composed of Professors Seligman of Columbia, Dewey of Columbia, Fetter of Princeton, Lichtenberger of Pennsylvania, Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins and Warren of Princeton, and their report is to be found in full in *School and Society* and *The Nation* of recent date and in part in *Science* of June 11. They found that the board of regents of the University of Utah regards it as proper grounds for dismissal that a university professor in private conversation with a colleague uttered an unfavorable opinion of the chairman of the board. Seventeen of the Utah faculty are out, some of them forced out and the others resigning out of protest. In spite of this the board refuses to consider any criticism of its action. Under these circumstances the committee of inquiry seem justified in coming to the conclusion that

> the board fails to understand, or at least to act upon, three fundamental facts: namely, that every institution of public education, and especially a state university, requires for its success the confidence and respect of the public; that there can be no sure hold upon public confidence without an unflinching readiness to face publicity in regard to all official acts and policies; and that the only effective way in which any public body can meet serious charges brought by responsible persons is by not merely permitting, but demanding a searching and open inquiry into its methods. The committee gathers that the attitude taken by the board has aroused on the part of a large section of the local public, including a majority of the alumni and of the students, a degree of suspicion, and even hostility, which must be a continuing detriment to the university's efficiency as an instrument of public education, and must affect disadvantageously the position and the work of teachers in the institution.

We quote in full this well considered and moderately worded opinion because it applies directly to another case of even greater public importance, the dismissal of Dr. Scott Nearing from the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Nearing is an excellent teacher and a brilliant writer. He is the author of half a dozen books on the condition of the working classes and has been for nine years an instructor in economics in the university. Protests against his dismissal have come from alumni, students and professors of the Pennsylvania faculty and from teachers of economics elsewhere, and it is alleged that the action of the board is due to Dr. Nearing's agitation for a child labor law and his outspoken denunciation of political and financial corruption.

The case is aggravated by the fact that the department in which Dr. Nearing was teaching was the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance. Now the founder of the School, Joseph Wharton, specified very definitely in 1881 what sort of lessons he wanted taught by those employed with his money. Among these were:

> The immorality and practical inexpediency of seeking to acquire wealth by winning it from another rather than by earning it thru some sort of service to one's fellow men.
>
> The necessity of vigorously punishing by legal penalties and by social exclusion those persons who commit frauds, betray trusts, or steal public funds, directly or indirectly. The fatal consequences to a community of any weak toleration of such offenses must be most distinctly pointed out and enforced.
>
> The fundamental fact that the United States is a nation, composed of populations wedded together for life, with full power to enforce internal obedience, and not a loose bundle of incoherent communities living together temporarily, without other bond than the humor of the moment.

Now Dr. Nearing has been distinguished especially by his forceful attacks upon dishonest wealth and his advocacy of the extension of federal control, and if he is discharged because of thus following the desires of the founder it looks as tho the trustees were to be

classed among those who "betray trusts." We recognize the fact that a testator cannot restrict for all time the use made of his bequest and also that a man occupying the authoritative position of a university instructor must be careful to avoid rash and irresponsible utterances. But it does not appear that Mr. Wharton's stipulations as to the character of instruction to be given in the School are antiquated or unreasonable or that Dr. Nearing had exceeded the bounds of propriety and decency in his writings and lectures.

Mr. J. Levering Jones, one of the Pennsylvania trustees, is quoted as saying:

> The University of Pennsylvania is not a public institution. It is only quasi-public. We are answerable only to our own sense of duty and responsibility. No one has the right to question us.

This is the position of the trustees of the University of Utah and it is not the proper attitude for even a "quasi-public" institution to take. We hope that the American Association of University Professors and the American Economic Association will take the matter in hand and make a thoro investigation of the action of the Pennsylvania authorities.

RAILROADS MUST STICK TO RAILROADING

TEN years ago, in the Hepburn act, Congress laid down the principle that railroads shall act only as common carriers and shall not engage in other businesses as well. It did so by prohibiting them from carrying commodities which they themselves owned or in which they had an interest. The Supreme Court has just rendered a decision which will do much to render this prohibition effective.

The chief violation of the principle and the one at which the provision of the act was primarily aimed was in the case of the coal carrying railroads of the Eastern states. Many of them—the Lackawanna, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Lehigh, the Delaware and Hudson, the Reading—owned or controlled coal mines. The output of these mines was in each case transported to market over the lines of the parent railroad. This condition, it was a matter of common conviction, gave to the coal roads a monopolistic power over the coal supply, full of potential—and sometimes of actual—menace to the consuming public. It was this menace which Congress sought to remove by the so-called commodities clause of the Hepburn act.

The constitutionality of the clause was promptly attacked in the courts and fully sustained by the Supreme Court. A loophole was left, however, by the court's assertion that the clause would not be violated by a mere ownership by the railroad of stock in a coal producing corporation.

This aperture, which threatened to destroy the whole effectiveness of the commodities clause, has now been stopped up. The Lackawanna had speedily organized a new corporation of which the railroad company owned all the stock and to which it transferred all its coal mines and coal lands. The two corporations had common officers. Exclusive contracts were made between the two companies which made the coal company no more a free agent than if it had been merely a department of the parent corporation. It looked like a successfully adroit use of the court's opinion to thwart the will of Congress.

But the Supreme Court would have none of it. The court looked thru the form of the thing at the reality behind it. It declared that the arrangement violated the commodities clause, and, as a restraint of trade, offended against the Sherman anti-trust act as well. The Lackawanna is enjoined from continuing its ownership by such a device of the coal mines whose product is carried to market over its lines.

The decision is a welcome one. It strikes another blow at the monopolization of the necessaries of life at the expense of that much maligned and ridiculed but humanly ubiquitous individual, the ultimate consumer. It emphasizes once more the essential principle that the artificial person, the corporation, is not to be used with legal cunning and unfair purpose to avoid the prohibitions imposed by law upon the natural person and to evade the natural person's responsibilities.

A COURAGEOUS GOVERNOR

THE state of Georgia should be proud of its Governor. In commuting to life imprisonment the death sentence of Leo Frank he did the unpopular thing—always the hard thing for a public official to do. A great mass of vociferous public opinion in his state demanded Frank's death. Bitter threats of all kinds of summary vengeance were hurled at him. Mobs howled execrations when his decision was made known.

Unmoved by the menace of public clamor and undismayed by his own bodily danger he did the act of justice which courts had been unable to perform. He refused to send to death the man of whose guilt the best opinion of the country had the gravest doubts.

Governor Slaton has exprest the expectation that his act will relegate him to obscurity for the rest of his days. It is unbelievable. No civilized community in its sober moments of second thought could fail to be grateful to a man who had saved it from committing a crime in the name of justice. But, whatever his own state may do, there are those the country over who will not forget that here was a man who preferred justice to popular acclaim.

HUERTA A-FILIBUSTERING

VICTORIANO HUERTA, late despot of Mexico and more recently country gentleman of Long Island, appears in a new role. He would a-filibustering go.

Midway of a sight-seeing trip to the expositions in California, he found himself at El Paso, Texas. There he met, to his surprise and pleasure, several of his former military officers, including General Orozco. Much more to his surprize, probably, tho hardly so much to his pleasure, he met there as well officials of the Department of Justice, escorted by a troop of United States cavalry.

It appeared that the United States Government had reason to believe that the country squire of Long Island contemplated a military expedition into his native land. Now such a procedure is illegal. So the erstwhile dictator promptly found himself under heavy bail and awaiting examination on the charge of filibustering.

If the United States Government will let him, Señor Huerta would better come back to mowing his lawn on Long Island. He will not be allowed to set out from American soil to cut another bloody swath in Mexico.

SUMMER DRINKS

THE chief means we have of keeping cool in hot weather is by evaporation, and evaporation requires a constant supply of water. But plain water soon palls. Man craves variety and ever strives to turn his necessities into pleasures. So to avoid tepidity and monotony he takes his liquid hot or cold and adds flavors and pungencies of all sorts.

It is in America, where the summers are hot and dry and the people temperate and ingenious, that the art of mixing beverages cold and soft has reached its hight. The American soda fountain has transformed the drug store, which used to be as unattractive as a dentist's room and sought only by the sick, into a palace of delight, the haunt of the healthy.

The walls and mirrors back of a soda fountain are filled with the names of new drinks or the new names of drinks, and still the patrons call for original combinations. But in spite of the variety in appearance and taste the composition of the summer beverages can be easily comprehended if we classify their ingredients according to their purpose instead of their origin. If we attempt such a classification we find that the qualities in demand are sourness, sweetness, flavor, effervescence, color and stimulation. Representatives of most or all of these groups are to be found in any of the popular drinks, but their sources are various.

For the sourness we have a choice of many organic acids, chiefly the citric of the lemon, the tartaric of the grape, the acetic of vinegar, and the lactic of milk. The inorganic acids are not used, as they are too strong and not assimilable, with the possible exception of phosphoric. But the "phosphates" served to us are apt to be made of citric instead.

For sweetness we have the sugars of many kinds, but the most important are sucrose (cane sugar), glucose and fructose, all of which occur in ripe fruits.

The flavors are, chemically speaking, mostly the esters or etherial salts of the alcohols and fatty or aromatic acids. These give savor and perfume to all the fruits and flowers, and from these we extract them, altho as soon as the chemist finds out what they are he can make them in the laboratory.

For effervescence the old reliable carbon dioxide is universally used for the non-alcoholic as it is for the alcoholic beverages. Here indeed extremes meet, for what the brewer does is merely to split sugar into two parts, carbon dioxid and alcohol, and sell the former to the teetotaler and the latter to the beer-drinker. Carbon dioxid is a weak and volatile acid, serving to stimulate the palate and stomach and quickly passing off. It is this gas that gives the effervescence to all mineral waters, and if one does not want to clog his system with a lot of salts such as happen to occur in some European *bain* or *bad*, he can take "plain soda," which does not contain any soda but is merely distilled or tap water charged with carbon dioxid.

An attractive color is itself an appetizer and excites the flow of the digestive secretions. The red circus lemonade of our childhood's days was the first crude attempt at enhancing the charms of nature in the way of tinting beverages. Now we can satisfy all tastes, since the dispenser has at his command a palatable palette that includes all the colors found in fruit, flower and leaf, and any number of harmless aniline dyes beside.

Those who eschew alcohol but still demand some stimulant usually make use of caffein, which is the essential principle of tea and coffee and is now used in certain popular summer drinks. The still milder alkaloid of cocoa, theobromin, does not seem to have been yet employed in this way. In the temperance campaign now being carried on in England medical authorities recommend, besides caffein, the use of aromatic ammonia in beverages as a substitute for alcohol.

It is with the unconscious aim of getting in some or all of these six kinds of ingredients that human ingenuity has developed the art of mixing summer drinks. An old-fashioned refreshment of the harvest field was "switchel," wherein the sourness was given by vinegar, the flavor and pungency by ginger and the sweetness by molasses or maple sugar. We are also indebted to our grandfathers or grandmothers for the discovery of root or birch beer. The aromatics for this were mostly obtained by gathering such roots, barks, leaves and seeds as grew in the neighborhood and had been discovered—doubtless by those enterprising experimenters, the children—to be tasty and non-poisonous. With the aid of sugar, hops and yeast, the necessary carbonic acid was developed together with a trace—or more—of alcohol.

That old favorite, iced tea, is appearing in new forms of late by adding to its caffein other popular ingredients. When a slice of lemon was dropt in it became *à la russe*, but what to call it now with strawberry, raspberry or pineapple in it would puzzle a French culinary dictionary. Fruit punches also have become indescribably complicated since the fruits of all lands and all seasons are at our disposal. Hawaii is sending us canned pineapple juice which is said to have digestive powers, and anyhow makes a palatable drink alone or an agreeable addition to any other. The lemon we have long known, but the lime is not yet so familiar as it is in England. If grape-juice continues to grow in popularity as it has of late, even California can go dry without fear of ruin to the vineyards. Our paternal Government has recently introduced us to a new summer drink, that is, grapefruit juice, which, according to instructions sent out by the Department of Agriculture, can be easily preserved, provided it be boiled out of contact with iron and bottled out of contact with air.

Ginger ale, deservedly one of the most popular of summer drinks, may be regarded as a descendant of the farm "switchel" with the substitution of citric in the place of acetic acid—doubtless an improvement—and the addition of such aromatics as the taste and generosity of the manufacturer allow. "Sarsaparilla" also has changed its nature without changing its name, for wintergreen and sassafras now supply its flavor. This, however, is no great loss, since sarsaparilla has lost in medical circles its reputation as a "blood purifier."

On the whole, then, we have reason to be proud of the progress that has been made in the production of summer drinks. Ingredients actually harmful or even deleterious have been mostly eliminated. The chief danger that besets the *habitués* of the soda fountain is lack of cleanliness on the part of the dispenser, especially in the rinsing of the glasses. With due regard for this and for the temperature and condition of his stomach the thirsty one may face the fountain without fear and pick out from the fancy names upon the mirror whatever seems most enticing at the time.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Lemberg Recaptured

After having been for forty-three weeks in the possession of the invaders the capital of Galicia has been recovered by the Austrians. The Russians crost the border into Galicia on the twenty third of last August, and after defeating the Austrians on the Dniester to the south and at Kawaruska to the north entered the city without opposition on September 3. They adopted the Polish name of Lvov or Lwow instead of the German Lemberg, but otherwise made no concessions to local patriotism. There are few Russians in Lemberg or in Galicia generally. The Slavic portion of the population is Polish and Ruthenian, therefore alien to the Russians in religion, language and letters. But the Petrograd government regarded Lemberg as permanently annexed and began at once a process of Russification as rigorous as has been carried out in Poland and Finland. The Russian language was made obligatory in the schools and the use of Ruthenian in print and correspondence prohibited. All men of military age were taken into custody by the Russian authorities. The Czar paid a visit to the city shortly after it came under his rule.

Lemberg had about two hundred thousand population. It was not, like Przemysl, a fortress or "entrenched camp," but is of great strategic importance as the railroad center of eastern Galicia. It has not suffered from bombardment, for it was evacuated without a struggle by the Austrians and by the Russians when the defending armies had been defeated.

The Russians attempted to defend the city by making a stand at Grodek about ten miles of Lemberg. Here there is a chain of lakes and marshes connected by the Merezyca River. This was backed on the eastern side by hills on which the Russians constructed several lines of strong entrenchments extending a distance of twenty-four miles. The attack on this gigantic moat and rampart was begun on the morning of June 19 by the German Field Marshal, Von Arz, in command of the left wing, and the Austrian General, Boehm-Ermolli, on the right. Both broke thru and the Russians fell back on Lemberg from which the Russian authorities had already departed.

In the meantime the Austro-German forces pushing eastward along the Polish-Galician border, had overcome the Russian opposition in the neighborhood of Rawaruska, about thirty miles northwest of Lemberg, so the Russians had to continue their retreat as rapidly as possible toward Brody near the frontier.

At four o'clock on the afternoon of June 22 General Boehm-Ermolli made his triumphal entry into the Galician capital.

What Next?

While the Russian right was being driven back at Rawaruska and Grodek the Russian left on the Dniester River to the southeast of Lemberg has held its own. General Lesitzky has made many attempts to cross the river to the northern side, but has been thrown back every time with heavy losses. It is hardly probable that the Russians can long maintain their stand here since they are outflanked on both the north and the south, but their most



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THE BAD BARGAIN IN THE DARDANELLES—ANOTHER BRITISH TRAGEDY

The sinking "Majestic" photographed three minutes after she was struck. A French soldier, who saw the disaster, writes that as soon as she was torpedoed by a German submarine she heeled over in an alarming fashion till she had a list of about 45 degrees to port. "Everything we could hold or slid with a tremendous din and whatever was not attached was thrown into the sea. But there was not a panic-instant of panic. Four minutes after the explosion the 'Majestic' abandoned her inclined position and turned completely over and went down. It was a terrible moment. But it was also sublime, when six hundred men, facing death, mute and strong, were thrown into the sea, wounded and naught in the torpedo nets which ensnared them like an immense cast-net among the gigantic eddies and the profound subs of their dear and beloved ship. I shall never forget that infernal instant when submarines, aeroplanes, cannons and quick-firing guns dealt death around me. And yet this vision only lasted the space of a flash of lightning, as we, too, looked death in the face, and in our ship's boats we took part in the finest rescue that the talents of an artist ever represented."

resistance will serve at least to enable the bulk of the Russian army to withdraw from Galicia and establish themselves on some line of defense within their own country.

The efforts of the Russians to minimize the extent of their defeat make the Petrograd despatches to London more absurd than usual. This is the way the loss of Lemberg is reported:

> The Germans entered Lemberg as they entered Przemysl, with unbelieving caution hours after the Russians had left. The Germans have covered a couple of hundred miles and lost at least half a million men in an endeavor to bring the Russian main armies to decisive battle. Time is of the very essence of victory in this war, and the Germans have lost two of the best months of the year in vain efforts.

We are also informed by Petrograd that the Russians have captured during the last few weeks 130,000 men, nearly 300 machine guns and sixty cannon, which is quite incredible seeing that they have all this time been on the retreat. The Germans would hardly agree that they had lost their time "in vain efforts" since they have regained practically all the territory taken by the Russians since August and have established their lines from twenty to a hundred miles inside the Russian frontier at almost every point. The Germans and Austrians have sacrificed men freely in their rapid advance, but to say that their loss is over half a million, a quarter of their force, is an obvious exaggeration.

It is, however, true that the Russian army in Galicia has been withdrawn, not destroyed, and that as soon as it can be provided with guns and ammunition it would be ready to advance again with as great a numerical preponderance as before. Whether it can be made ready to reassume the offensive before the summer is over is doubtful. The munitions which have been manufactured in the United States for Russia will have to be transported across the American and Asiatic continents and the Pacific Ocean. The Trans-Siberian railroad was hardly adequate to supply the Russian army in Manchuria during the war with Japan and the expenditure of ammunition in the present war is vastly greater. Consequently the American and Japanese supplies are piling up at Vladisvostok and the Russian Government has ordered engines and cars in large numbers from the United States to transport these goods from the Pacific to the seat of war.

On the assumption that the Russians are for the present incapable of energetic action there has been much speculation as to where the Germans will next turn their attention. One theory is that they will assist the Austrians in an invasion of Italy, but this reminds us of the curious circumstance that Germany is not yet officially at war with Italy. It is said that there are German officers and men among the Austrian forces on the frontier, but if so they are there incognito, as it were. Another theory is that the German troops no longer needed in the east will be shipped to the western side. But the German lines in France and Flanders are still holding and there seems to be no serious need for more men unless another drive is to be made toward Paris or Calais.

It is, however, more commonly assumed that the Germans will next try to capture Warsaw, and certainly their present position is more favorable to such an attempt than ever before if they are able to take advantage of it. They now are on the Russian side of the Vistula both north and south of Warsaw and they have still possession of the Bzura River, only thirty miles west of Warsaw.

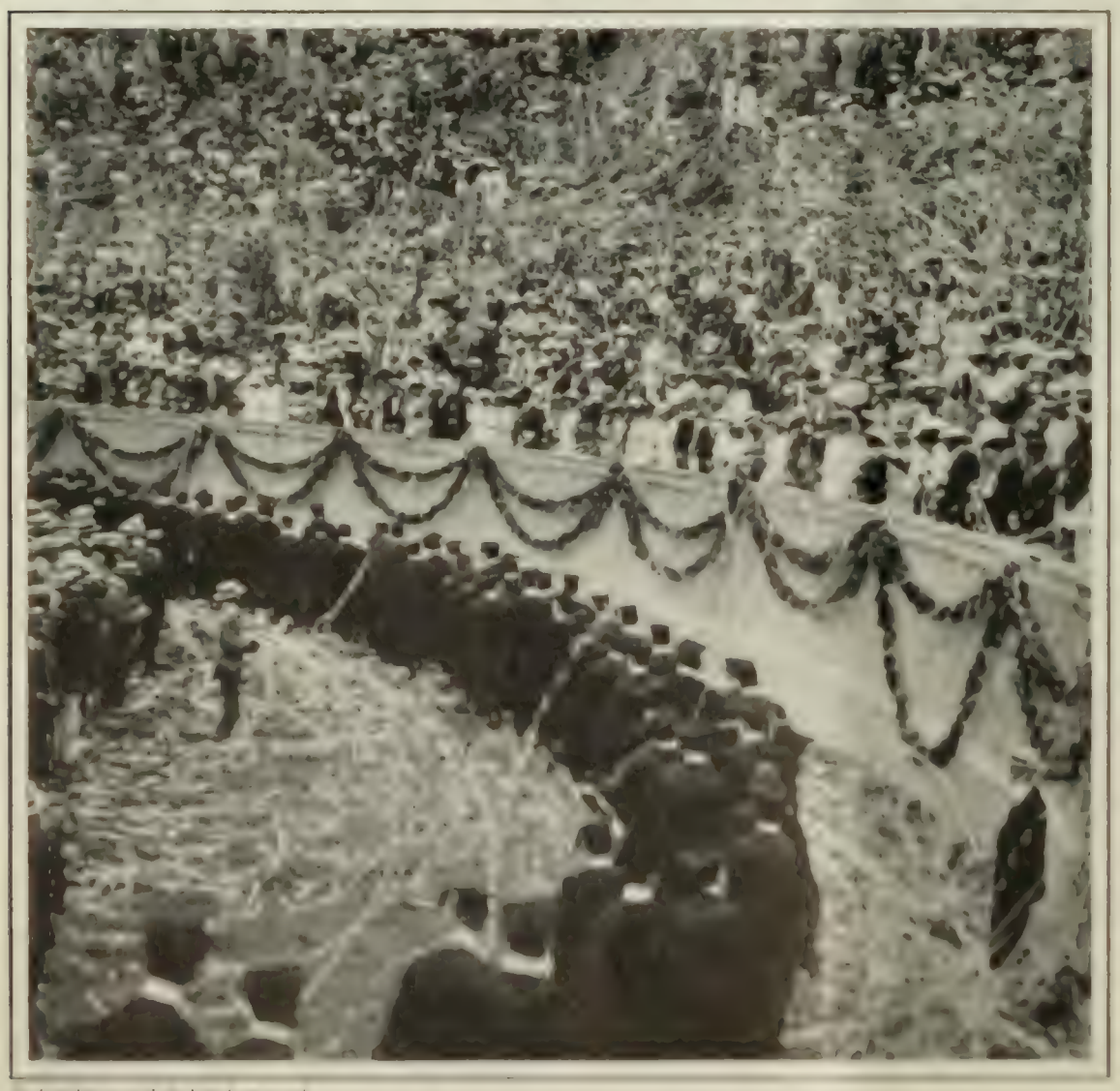
But whatever strategic use the Germans may make of their new position the regaining of Galicia will relieve two of their most distressing needs, the shortage of gasoline and copper. It is reported that the Galician oil wells and copper mines are already being got ready for working.



Medem

COLLEGE BOYS MARCHING—THE UNIVERSITY OF ROME

Italian students off to the wars. They sing their national anthem as they parade to military headquarters



Underwood & Underwood

COLLEGE BOYS MARCHING—HARVARD

Seniors at Harvard College parading around the stadium on Class Day, given the ancient battle

Fighting in the Labyrinth

The Souchez sugar factory still marks the middle of the fiercest conflict in the French theater. North of it the Germans seem to have the advantage and south of it the French. In both cases it appears that during the week the French first carried the German entrenchments and afterwards were forced to abandon them, at least in part. The reports are confusing but it is at least evident that neither side can yet claim undisputed possession of this sector of the line.

But even if the victory of the French south of Souchez was not as complete

and permanent as they supposed the capture of the German fortifications known as the "Labyrinth" was a notable achievement and has done much to encourage the Allies because it proved that even the strongest positions can be carried if persistently attacked. The Labyrinth, altho built up since the Germans established themselves on their present lines, was probably stronger than any of the permanent fortresses constructed by Brialmont and the French military engineers. The approaches to the entrenchments were commanded by batteries of 3-inch, 6-inch, 8-inch, 11-inch and 12-inch guns. From May 9 to the end of the month the French attacked this position without making any progress. Then the French determined to get into the trenches and drive the Germans out inch by inch. The French regiments marching out from different points assaulted the first line and established themselves there. The conflict that ensued is described as follows by the official French observer:

Without a stop from May 30 to June 17 they fought on this ground, full of big holes and filled with dead. The combat never ceased either day or night. The attacking elements, constantly renewed, crushed the Germans with hand grenades and demolished their earth barricades. There was not an hour of truce nor an instant of repose. The men were under a sun so hot in the trenches that they fought bareheaded and in their shirtsleeves.

From three sides at a time we made way where the Germans had dug formidable shelters, ten meters under ground. The enemy artillery continued firing on our line without interruption.

Our reserves suffered, for in this upturned earth, where every blow from the pickax would disinter a body, one can prepare but slowly the deep shelters which the situation demands.

They were hard days, and it was necessary constantly to carry to the fighting men munitions and food, and especially water. Little by little our progress, indicated by a cloud of dust, resulting from the combat of the grenades, brought us to an extremity north of the Labyrinth. The fighting continued in the Eulenburg and other trenches daily, and ultimately the Labyrinth belonged to us.

The Germans lost an entire regiment. We took a thousand prisoners. The rest were killed. A Bavarian regiment also was cut to pieces. Our losses were 2000 men, among whom many were slightly wounded.

The Germans have been making vigorous and in part successful efforts to recover the trenches they had lost on the hights along the Meuse River southeast of Verdun.

The Austro-Italian War

No progress of importance on the part of Italy has been reported during the week. The Italians have admittedly found the Austrian defenses on the frontier stronger than they expected and they have in the first five weeks of their campaign made little headway against them. At Monfalcone and at Monte Nero the Italians have penetrated about ten miles into Austrian territory. Elsewhere they have not got more than three or five miles.

The Austrian lines have received considerable reinforcements, possibly from the forces which have been employed against the Russians in Galicia. At several points they are reported to have assumed the offensive against positions taken by the Italians, apparently without success. Most of the fighting seems to be artillery duels, altho the Italians have carried by assault several of the hights along the Isonzo River. They have continued the bombardment of the forts of Malborghetto on the Fella River on the northern frontier. Near the Swiss border the Italians are trying to gain Stelvio Pass, which is 9042 feet above the sea and now contains two feet of snow. The copper hosts on the peaks in this part of the Tyrol are being demolished at long range by the Italian shells.

The interview which the Pope granted to M. Latapie, editor of *La Liberté*, has aroused considerable indignation in France. And Italy because it is believed there an intimation that the Pope is under Austrian influences. In the interview he is represented as saying that it would be neither kingly nor manly for him to engage in the moral disarmament of the belligerents, but pardoned the infamies committed on all sides. He said attention to his proposal for a truce at Christmas and declared his intention to send a cyclone to the conduct of the war after peace is declared. With the violation of Belgian neutrality he says he has nothing to do since that took place during the pontificate of his predecessor. Asked about the sinking of the "Lusitania" he said, "I know of no more frightful crime. But do you think a blockade



Paul Thompson

GERMAN PROGRESS—ON THE SPOT

German soldiers in the smoke-filled street of a [illegible] Russians have about once [illegible]



GERMAN PROGRESS—ON THE MAP

Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, was recovered by the advance of the Teutonic forces [illegible] east from Przemysl. At the same time the left wing of General Mackensen's army [illegible] San and overcame the Russians at Tarnogrod and Rawa-ruska. The stand [illegible] the Dniester by a stubborn Russian opposition. It is expected that the Germans will soon [illegible] Warsaw from the Narew River. The shaded area shows territory [illegible]



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LAUNCHING THE

THE "ARIZONA," THE LARGEST SHIP OF OUR NAVY, JUST AFTER SHE HAD SLID WATCHED AND CHEERED. OUT OF RESPECT TO ARIZONA'S "DRY" CONDITION, BOTH "ARIZONA" WILL BE READY TO GO INTO COMMISSION AND JOIN THE FLEET. SHE

which hems in two empires and condemns millions of innocents to famine is prompted by very humane sentiments?" In reply to questions about Belgium he stated that he had been informed by the representatives of seven Belgian congregations that they could cite no case of German violation.

German Socialists Demand Peace

Vorwärts, the official organ of the Social Democrats of Germany, was suspended on June 26 for publishing an article advocating the opening of peace negotiations. The article calls attention to the efforts of the Socialists to prevent the impending war and their loyalty to the Government when war became inevitable. The representatives of the party in the Reichstag on August 4 voiced the demand that peace and friendship be reestablished "as soon as safety has been secured and our opponents are inclined to peace." This time has now come, in the opinion of the Socialist leaders. The appeal concludes:

> The Socialists in the Reichstag and the official leaders of the Socialist Party have constantly and unitedly fought against a policy of conquests and annexation. We protest again with all possible emphasis against all efforts looking to the annexation of foreign territory and the oppression of other peoples—measures now demanded by the great business organizations and influential political leaders. The mere fact that such efforts are being made tends to postpone the day of peace, which the whole public is now so earnestly awaiting.
>
> The people want no conquest of land, they want peace. If the war is not to go on indefinitely until all the nations are completely exhausted, some of the powers involved must stretch out the hand of peace. Upon Germany, which has successfully defended itself against superior forces, and which has frustrated the plan to bring it to starvation, rests the duty of taking the first steps toward peace. In the name of humanity and civilization, and recognizing the favorable military position which our brave troops have won, we urge the Government to try to end the struggle. We expect of our fellow Socialists in other belligerent countries that they will make the same demand upon their own governments.

The Cost to England

The Coalition Cabinet will probably hold office during the war, for it has been decided to continue the present Parliament for another year altho its legal term expires next fall. The House of Commons has voted to suspend the act of Queen Anne, which would require those members taking office or assuming a different office in the new government to be reelected.

Premier Asquith announced to the House on June 15 that the daily expenditure of the Government since the first of April had been $13,300,000 and that for the next three months it would be not less than $15,000,000 a day. At his request the House then appropriated a billion and a quarter dollars. This brings up the total appropriations since the war began to $4,310,000,000. The French Parliament has appropriated $1,120,000,000 more; this brings the French total up to $4,800,000,000.

The British losses during the last two months have averaged two thousand a day. Up to the end of May the total of the casualties among the land forces was 258,069. These were distributed as follows: Killed, officers, 3327; men, 47,015; total, 50,342; wounded, officers, 5498; men, 147,462; total, 153,980; missing, officers, 1150; men, 52,617; total, 53,747. In the navy the total losses are 13,547 officers and men, of whom 8,245 were killed.

Lloyd George, in his new office of Minister of Munitions, has prepared a bill which goes beyond anything hitherto attempted anywhere in government control of both labor and capital. Local munitions courts are to be established composed of equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees with a president nominated by the Minister of Munitions. These courts will have power to impose small fines for slack work and breaches of discipline. Strikes and lockouts shall be illegal, and all wage disputes between em-

THE GREAT WAR

June 21—Russian right wing defeated at Rawaruska. French gain the Labyrinth near Souchez.

June 22—Lemberg retaken by Teutonic forces. Thirty-six tons of shells fired into Dunkirk from German guns twenty miles away.

June 23—British cruiser "Roxburgh" injured by torpedo. Turks attack British on Gallipoli.

June 24—British note on blockade received at Washington. Germans attempt to regain Calonne trenches on Meuse heights.

June 25—Italians continue bombardment of Malfeghetto. Russians drive Germans south of Dniester.

June 26—German Socialists publish appeal for peace. Battle of Souchez continues.

June 27—Germans attack north of Warsaw. Italy about to enter war with Turkey.



BIGGEST DREADNOUGHT

DOWN THE WAYS AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD ON JUNE 19, WHILE 75,000 PEOPLE WATER AND WINE WERE USED AT THE CHRISTENING. A YEAR FROM NOW THE CARRIES TWELVE 14 INCH GUNS. HER SPEED IS ABOUT TWENTY-TWO KNOTS

ployers and men shall be referred compulsorily to arbitration. All trade union rules calculated to hamper production, such as those barring the introduction of female and unskilled labor, shall be abandoned.

Employers in munition factories will have their profits limited according to the following scale: An average is to be taken by the auditors of their profits for three years previous to the war. For war contracts they are then to be allowed this average plus (a) an amount up to one-fourth of the average; (b) allowance for depreciation of machinery. Any surplus will then be taken by the Treasury. For example, if the pre-war average is shown to be 5 per cent, their war profits will be limited to 6 per cent, together with a fair allowance for depreciation of the machinery. The trade unions are to recruit from among their members a voluntary army of workmen, who will sign an agreement pledging themselves to go to work in any State-controlled factory where their labor is required. A traveling and subsistence allowance will be made for men with families who have to move to another town.

The New Secretary of State

President Wilson has appointed Robert Lansing, of Watertown, New York, to succeed Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State. Mr. Lansing, who succeeded John Bassett Moore as Counsellor for the department in March, 1914, had been acting as Secretary since the resignation of Mr. Bryan. Among the letters of congratulation received by him was one from the latter. The new Secretary assisted Mr. Wilson in the preparation of notes relating to the war. He is fifty-one years old, a graduate of Amherst, and a lawyer by profession. Beginning in 1892, he represented the United States in connection with several international questions, including the Alaskan boundary, Bering Sea and Atlantic fisheries arbitrations, and became known as an authority with respect to international law. He married a daughter of John W. Foster, who was Secretary of State under President Benjamin Harrison.

Indiana Election Frauds

The conviction and punishment of the Mayor of Terre Haute and twenty-six other prominent residents of the city, two judges included, in April last, because they had broken the election laws in many ways, has now been followed by the indictment, at Indianapolis, of Thomas Taggart, Indiana's member of the Democratic National Committee; Joseph E. Bell, Mayor of the city; Samuel V. Parrott, chief of police; Street Commissioner Bush; Dr. Sluss, formerly superintendent of the City Hospital; Herman Adams, city sealer of weights and measures; Robert W. Metzger, Republican member of the Board of Public Safety, and 121 other men, a majority of them city officers or employees. There are forty-eight counts in the indictment, which covers 228 typewritten pages. The defendants are accused of violating the election laws at last year's primary and general election, by false registration, repeating, stuffing ballot boxes, bribery, blackmail, the destruction of ballots, etc. The charges are almost a repetition of those in the indictment at Terre Haute, and one of the men indicted at Indianapolis is Donn M. Roberts, the convicted Mayor of Terre Haute, now serving a six years sentence in the Federal prison at Leavenworth. It is alleged that Roberts sent repeaters from Terre Haute to vote at Indianapolis.

The indictment was expected by Taggart and his associates, and nearly all of the accused men were ready to give bail. They say they are innocent. At Terre Haute the accusation was made by a Federal grand jury and the Federal prosecutor. At the capital the work has been done by the county and State authorities. It is predicted that the prosecution of these defendants, among whom are Republicans and Progressives as well as Democrats, will lead to similar proceedings in two other cities of Indiana.

Arrest of General Huerta

General Victoriano Huerta, formerly president or dictator of Mexico, who recently became a resident of New York City, was arrested on the morning of the 27th at Newman, N. M., a small station fifteen miles north of El Paso, by United States marshals, who charged him with violating the neutrality laws by planning in this country a military movement in Mexico. The officers also arrested General Pascual Orozco, who had come to the station in an automobile, intending to carry Huerta in it to El Paso. Both were released on bonds. Huerta asserted that he was on his way to the



Brown Brothers

A SECRETARY ON WHOM THE COUNTRY WILL RELY

Robert Lansing, counsellor to the Department of State during Mr. Bryan's incumbency, secretary of state *ad interim* when Mr. Bryan resigned, and now, by President Wilson's appointment, secretary of state. He is an Amherst graduate and has had long experience in foreign affairs, having served repeatedly in international arbitrations

exposition at San Francisco and had planned a short visit to his daughter in El Paso. But he had been carefully watched for some time. The authorities ascertained, it is said, that he was about to cross the Rio Grande with Orozco; that the garrison at Juarez, on the other side of the river, was to revolt in his favor; that General Salazar, with 2000 men, was to join him and to capture Ojinaga, and that from Juarez and Ojinaga the Huerta forces were to move southward. A large supply of ammunition for their use had been discovered in El Paso. Orozco had been gathering recruits along the border.

But little change had taken place in the condition of the opposing armies. There was a report, denied by Villa, that Obregon had captured Aguascalientes and that Villa had retreated to Torreon. Gonzales, with one of Carranza's armies, attempted to take possession of the capital, and was repulsed by Zapata. Admiral Howard, arriving at a point near Guaymas with 600 marines, was assured by the Villa generals there that they would protect the American colonists who have been menaced by the Yaqui Indians. One of their expeditions was unsuccessful, the Indians killing forty of a party of 150 men, but another detachment reached the colony. The generals told the Admiral that the colonists ought to seek a place of safety, and that the landing of marines might be misinterpreted by the masses and cause complications. Several of the colonists have been killed and their bodies were mutilated.

Carranza declared that under no circumstances would he treat with Villa. The latter, on the other hand, has been accept arbitration by the United States, if Carranza would abide by the decision and, with himself, give up all claims to the presidency. This is Villa's attitude, as reported by his friend, General Angeles, now in this country, who says that the contest may go on for years because there is now so even a division of forces. Zapata, in his reply to President Wilson's warning, defies the United States and says he can never be "intimidated by Yankee braggadocio." Men who were formerly soldiers of Huerta entered the city of Chihuahua last week and destroyed by fire several prominent buildings, including one used by Villa as his base hospital. Three hundred wounded men were burned to death.

Santo Domingo and Hayti

Senator Phelan, of California, who was commissioned by the President to make an investigation concerning the charges against James M. Sullivan, Minister to Santo Domingo, has submitted a report which says that while Sullivan's acts did not involve moral turpitude he is temperamentally unfitted for a diplomatic office. It is said that the Senator recommends that Sullivan be removed. The latter recently obtained leave of absence on account of ill health, and is on his way from Santo Domingo to Washington. The charges against him related to the transfer of customs funds collected by Receiver Walter W. Vick from one bank to another, and to contracts procured from the Dominican Government by a relative of the Minister. Owing to the quarrel or disagreement, Mr. Vick resigned. The investigation brought to light Secretary Bryan's letter in which he asked Vick to find places for "deserving Democrats" in Santo Domingo's customs service.

In Hayti, where there have been eight presidents in the last seven years, the revolutionists led by Dr. Rosalro Bobo are still striving to overthrow President Guillaume Sam. A few days ago, when there was a battle at Cape Haytien, a French cruiser landed marines at that port for the protection of foreigners. Our Government at once ordered Admiral Caperton to go with his flagship, the armored cruiser "Washington," from Vera Cruz to Cape Haytien, and it was expected that his marines would displace those of France in a peaceful and diplomatic way. Secretary Bryan could not induce President Sam to accept a fiscal protectorate, but France recognized his Government and loaned to it $1,000,000. Germany and Italy also recognized it, altho we had refused to do so. Hayti is in a deplorable condition. Of the eight presidents six were forced out of office and two were assassinated.



Paul Thompson

REVERSING THE HOLY WAR

The Mohammedan community of Cairo is kneeling in public prayer for French success. The attempt of the Germans there [illegible] has failed [illegible].

OUR BILLION DOLLAR TRADE BALANCE

In the early weeks of the war there was anxiety in this country because we owed so much money to Europe. The Stock Exchange closed lest a great selling movement of American securities held in Europe should vastly increase our indebtedness to "abroad," and drain our gold supply to the danger point. Now the pendulum has swung forward the other way and Europe owes us more and more each day. Our exports in the year ending with the present month at June have exceeded our imports by more than $1,000,000,000. The excess up to June 22 was $970,000,000. In other words, by more than a billion of dollars our sales to foreign countries have exceeded our purchases from them. For a long time there has been an annual excess on this side of the account, but the past year's has been greater by about $350,000,000 than the largest (1908) in the past. The increase is due mainly to the purchases here of war supplies by the Allies in Europe. These supplies include grain. In ten months our exports of foodstuffs increased from $267,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding year to $395,000,000; value of horses and mules rose from $12,921,000 to $56,473,000; that of motor cars, automobile trucks and other things used on battlefields have been very large. The past includes two months—July and August last—when the scene was on the other side. In these months our exports were greater than our imports by $25,000,000. But the export excess grew from $17,000,000 in September, and $50,000,000 in October, until the record, $173,000,000, was reached in February. Since the beginning of March it has been in the neighborhood of $140,000,000 a month. While the great balance in our favor is due chiefly to the sales already mentioned, there must also be taken into account a decrease of more than $200,000,000, or about 12½ per cent, in our imports. The question what this great trade balance in our favor means and how Europe's corresponding debt to us is to be liquidated is here discussed by three authorities on financial problems.—THE EDITOR.

WHAT WE SACRIFICE

BY ALVIN S. JOHNSON

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY

THERE is scarcely any one who does not realize that the European war has exerted a baleful influence upon our economic life. Except in shipbuilding and in the production of war supplies, industry is marking time. No important new enterprises have been launched in the course of the year; building operations are almost at a standstill; real estate is dead; unemployment, if not so general as a few months ago, is still a serious problem. But we have an unprecedented balance of trade. In twelve months of war, our exports will have exceeded imports by a billion dollars or more. The balance will continue heavily in our favor so long as the war lasts, and doubtless for a considerable time thereafter. And in this fact many find ground for optimistic forecasts of our business future.

We are no longer ridden by the vulgar illusion that the favorable balance of trade will bring gold into the country and thus produce good times. We already have all the gold we need, and still fall far short of prosperity. What the billion dollar balance means is that we are paying off our debts. At the outbreak of the war we owed six billions, net; soon we shall have reduced the figure to five billions. When normal conditions return to Europe, we shall probably still be a debtor nation, but our burden of debt will be light as compared with what it was last August. And this appears at first glance a gain to compensate considerable immediate hardships.

But here again we labor under an illusion. We did not become indebted to Europe thru thriftless loans for consumption, but in consequence of the fact that our vast natural resources needed for their exploitation more capital than we possess. When we built a railway with British capital we did not impoverish ourselves. The British held the railway bonds, but we held the railway—something ordinarily of far greater value to us, directly and indirectly, than the price we paid for it. We enriched ourselves by borrowing, as does every country better endowed with natural resources than with capital. We took the proceeds of our foreign loans not in gold, but in imported goods for which we gave no corresponding exports. In so far we let the balance run against us, to our business advantage.

We still have natural resources needing for their exploitation more capital than we can raise at home. But Europe has no capital to lend; instead, the European nations must secure for themselves whatever capital we can be forced to yield up. And this is the meaning of our favorable balance of trade. England and France are taking our goods and paying for them with our own securities. Sound values; but there is no way in which they can be set to work to build railways and hydro-electric plants, business blocks and homes. We are in the position of a private borrower who is forced to repay a loan when he has profitable use for the funds and would much rather renew it. Our billion dollar excess of exports gives the measure in which we are forced to starve our own industry of needed capital. And our consequent industrial depression represents the cost imposed upon us, without our consent, by the nations at war.

Ithaca, New York

HOW WILL EUROPE PAY?

BY CHARLES A. CONANT

AUTHOR OF "A HISTORY OF MODERN BANKS OF ISSUE"

THE big trade balance which is being built up in favor of the United States, partly by our abstention from the purchase of European goods and partly by our large sales of war supplies, will probably be settled ultimately by the transfer of credits. There are, speaking broadly, but three methods of settling such a balance—by goods, by gold or by credit.

It is probable that as soon as the war is over, the mills, factories and shops of Great Britain, France and Germany will resume work with their full equipment and that America will be in a position to take freely again the luxuries which have been withheld either from inadequate supply or by economies at home during the progress of the war. While this factor will not come directly into operation at once, it will aid the European countries materially in settling obligations upon which they may have been granted credit for short periods.

Additional supplies of gold are becoming of about as much use to this country, under the present strong organization of the financial system, as Midas found the yellow metal when everything he touched turned to gold. With the gold stock of the United States computed by the Treasury on June 1 at only $86,000,000 less than two thousand million dollars, and with surplus reserves in national banks amounting to over $700,000,000 and in the Federal Reserve system to $250,000,000, the banking community is showing a high degree of self-restraint in refusing firmly to be lured into speculative movements or unwise loans.

No doubt gold will be accepted in payment of obligations from Europe if it is sent, but it would be infinitely better to adjust the matter upon the basis of credit if it can be done.

Ultimately it would seem that the logic of events must call for the adjustment of the balance by some form of credit. The obstacle to such a settlement is, at the moment, that the American public are not accustomed to the government securities of Europe, and the holders of sound American securities in Europe are not disposed to let them go. Practically, however, the situation reduces itself to the legal principle of *compensation,* or set-off. If American corporations are under obligations of $3,000,000,000 or more to European holders of their bonds and stocks, and Europe owes us $1,000,000,000, more or less, for war supplies. a way must be found to clear the one obligation against the other. This way is not necessarily along the road of final liquidation, but perhaps of the deposit of American securities with trustees in London and Paris, as a guarantee of credits extended to European governments and corporations here, until those credits can be liquidated by a turn in the balance of trade, or by the distribution among the investing public of Europe of the great amounts of securities which will be issued to pay the cost of the war. It is a practical problem, to be settled by the banker, according to his own banking and credit relationships abroad, and the mere looker-on can only suggest that the usual common sense and enterprise of the American banker be employed in working it out.

New York City

OUR GAIN AND OUR DANGER

BY JACOB H. HOLLANDER

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS IN JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

AN international balance such as the United States is now accumulating would be an impossible development in ordinary times. There would be no such imperative demand from abroad for goods of which the United States has become the only available producer. And, on the other hand, the United States would be making its accustomed heavy purchases in foreign markets from which it is now excluded. Thus by selling relatively less and by buying relatively more, our trade would approximate its normal state. Any chronic excess of exports would be checked by the influx of gold, the rise of prices, and a stimulus to imports. Any chronic excess of imports would be corrected by the efflux of gold, the fall of prices and a stimulus to imports. These adjustments would be effected thru the ordinary mechanism of foreign exchange and international investment.

But these are not ordinary times. Driven by military necessity, Europe is buying of us, almost at our own terms, vast supplies of munitions and great stocks of food. For these exports we are able to take only part payment in commodities, in consequence of the widespread derangements in the markets from which we are in the habit of buying, due to military occupation and maritime blockade. Nor can the debt be extinguished by payment in gold, since every debtor country is hoarding its stock of the precious metal or permitting only small and necessary amounts to trickle thru.

Finally, our usual practise of applying a favorable balance to the reduction of foreign indebtedness is restricted by the public control of the world's stock exchanges thru the fixture of minimum prices, and by the reluctance of foreign investors to sacrifice their holdings.

The only course left open to the United States has been to finance its colossal foreign sales by credit accounts—and this is what we are now doing. I can see no prospect of early change in this direction. The warring countries will continue to buy the supplies upon which they deem national existence to depend; they will be unable to make payment either in goods or in gold or by cancellation of existing debts; and in order to continue to sell our wares to them we must accept future promises to pay.

The immediate effect upon the United States should be great economic gain. We are selling enormous quantities of goods, at exceptionally profitable prices, upon credit terms that involve less risk than do ordinary commercial transactions. The ultimate menace to the United States seems to lie in the warped and feverish quality of war demand. This involves, first, the over-stimulation of a limited group of industries and the relative depression of all others; and, second and more important, a trade expansion based upon the borrowing capacity and not upon the productive efficiency of the European countries.

Baltimore, Maryland



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HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S NEW LIBRARY—A MEMORIAL TO HARRY ELKINS WIDENER

THE FARMER'S CREDIT

BY RALPH W. MOSS AND MYRON T. HERRICK

*The subject of rural credits, which is still on the Democratic calendar of prospective legislation, altho the Moss-Fletcher bill establishing a system of farm land banks was crowded out in the last days of the Sixty third Congress, was left in the hands of Congress late in 1913 by the United States Commission on Rural Credits, which had investigated European systems in the summer of that year. Except for such state action as Dr. Herrick mentions the matter is still quite unsettled. Congressman Moss, the author with Senator Fletcher, who headed the United States Commission, for the Moss-Fletcher bill, is an Indiana farmer and a member of the House Committee on Agriculture. Dr. Herrick, who has been Governor of Ohio and Ambassador to France, as well as president of the American Bankers' Association, made the subject his own in his book on "Rural Credits," published in 1914.—*THE EDITOR.

WHAT THE FARMERS NEED

BY RALPH W. MOSS

IN the wide discussion which has been given to rural credits there has developed no disagreement as to the necessity for additional legislation or as to the large measure of benefits which will inure to American agriculture from the enactment of rural-credit legislation. So much progress have we made that altho the rural credits bill did not come to enactment at the last session of Congress, it will certainly become a law at the next session. Public sentiment is undoubtedly in favor of this legislation, not because the farmers of the United States are seeking special privilege, but because in the end better farming means better living.

The farmers of the nation are not asking to be given the use of public moneys at special rates of interest. I deny that the Government has any moral right to advance public money to finance the industrial operations of any class of its citizens. If such a law were enacted in the favor of farmers, then citizens engaged in other occupations would have a right to ask similar favors; and in the end we would have the Government performing many of the functions which pertain solely to the life of a private citizen.

THE FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY

But while the farmers are not asking for any special privilege, and do not expect the Government of the United States to put public funds at their disposal, yet they are asking that the laws of this country shall be so framed that they can organize and use their collective credit where they wish to use it, and be thus enabled to obtain money on as good terms as can an organized community where such community is borrowing money.

The nation which has the most highly developed system of farm credits is making the most rapid advances in agriculture among all the nations of the world, while in our country only those branches of farming which can give the farmer a constant cash turnover are expanding in proportion to meet a rapidly growing demand. The conclusion is self-evident. We must give our farmers the advantage of cheap and readily available farm credits. For fifty years we have been depending on a high tariff to stimulate agriculture; during this period we have charged farmers a high interest rate, and today we are face to face with a deficiency in our domestic food supply. Let us give our farmers the necessary tools of trade —credit without usury—and American industry and intelligence will soon make us the foremost agricultural nation of the world. Every branch of our farming will then keep pace with dairy farming, and thus thru all the years to come our farms will feed and clothe under American standards of living our growing population.

TWO KINDS OF CREDIT

Agricultural credit naturally divides itself into two classes: short time, or personal, credit, and land mortgage, or long time, credit. Both classes are required in order to meet the credit necessities of farmers; but long-time credit is of the greatest value to the nation. This kind of credit has been first developed in other countries, and will doubtless precede personal credit in the United States.

The two classes of credit, however, are separate and distinct from a banker's standpoint. The Moss-Fletcher bill, framed by the United States Commission on Rural Credits, seeks to organize a system of pure mortgage banks, limited to loans on rural real estate for productive purposes and within certain limitations as to amounts which can be loaned to any one person. The essential feature of mortgage credit as proposed by rural credits and as differentiated from other investment banking is a guaranty fund maintained by the bank issuing the land bonds to insure the prompt payment when due of both principal and interest on the bonds. The principal security for the ultimate repayment of all liabilities is the land values pledged under mortgage; but to guard against temporary default in payment by the real borrower, the mortgagor, and thereby insure the prompt redemption of every promise to pay to the real lender, the bondholder, the banks issuing these land bonds are required to collect and to maintain a security fund pledged for this particular purpose, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. This surety fund is required to bear a certain fixed proportion to the volume of bonds issued.

Personal credit, however, as used to promote productive agricultural operations differs essentially from commercial credit, and it is this point which many persons do not understand, nor the fact that it requires a different organization in order to administer it efficiently. A banker recently defined the average commercial bank as an institution whose business is to gather together the current deposits of the people and amass them into a body of liquid capital that can be loaned out to people engaged in a commercial business. They should be loaned out on short-time paper, three or four months' notes preferably, that represent the great tide of commercial transactions of the people.

THE FARMER'S PECULIAR NEED

But this system of banking, I wish to point out, adapts itself perfectly to the necessities of the merchant and the manufacturer, but cannot serve the needs of the farmer. The

merchant can restock his shelves several times a year and the manufacturer can increase at will the capacity of his shops. The latter's total output is a question of operating his shops eight, sixteen or twenty-four hours per day. In comparison, the farmer's harvest period is fixed by nature and cannot be hastened. With grains, fruits, swine and sheep it is a question of months, while with important classes of live stock—for instance cattle and horses—the period lengthens into years. Thus while the merchant may use his capital but sixty or ninety days until it is released by a turnover the minimum period with the farmer is six months, and this period may be extended to two or three years. Therefore the period of discount must be longer in agricultural credit than it is in commercial credit. This is conceded by bankers, but it is insisted that a solvent loan can be renewed. If the period of time were the only distinction between rural and commercial credit, the renewal privilege would partly solve the question, but there are other vital distinctions, such as the character of the security offered and the purpose for which the loan is granted.

Briefly, a commercial banker loans money only on property values which can be realized upon under the terms of the law; a solvent loan to him is one which is legally good or which can be collected by execution. In contradistinction to this kind of banking, agricultural credit is based upon the divine promise of a seed time and harvest. It undertakes to promote agricultural operations by financing them and waiting until the maturity of the crop for repayment of the loan.

IS THE SECURITY HAZARDOUS?

The prudent commercial banker, to cite the instance more clearly, at once says that farm crops depend on the elements; that these elements are beyond man's control and therefore it is hazardous to advance funds on growing crops as security. No man, of course, can determine in advance that his harvest will be a good one, but we know that the total gross value of one year's products of American farms is computed to be about $10,000,000,000, estimated at farm values, and thus human experience proves that general results in agriculture are dependable.

I come from one of the great agricultural states—Indiana. As a state, we have made large use of our collective credit to develop and improve our communities. We have improved our roads and drained our marshes with money secured by the sale of bonds which are being repaid by the earning capacity of our people. We may thus safely attribute the advanced position of Indiana as being in a large measure due to the advantages of cheap credit; but while the advantage of collective credit has been extended by law to citizens in their organized capacity, it has been denied to the citizen in his individual capacity. The result has been that while our communities and our cities have made large growth and splendid improvement, the individual farmer has failed to keep pace with the progress of the times. Does any sane person refuse to believe that cheap credit would have gone as far to improve the situation of the individual as it has done for the community?

Today the citizens of my state are borrowing millions of dollars to be placed on public improvements at 4½ per cent interest. So the farmers are asking that they shall have the same opportunity as the community, that they may join and borrow money in their own private interest as cheaply as we are now borrowing it for public purposes.

I concede that the farmers have been getting, and are getting, credit indirectly. But farmers know that this indirect credit is costing them a high rate of interest, that they are paying more under this method than if they were securing credit direct. It robs them of the independence which the farmers of this country have a right to enjoy.

In seeking to change these conditions, therefore, by appropriate legislation, farmers are not asking for special rights as a class but for their just rights as citizens. They are willing to pay what money is worth in the markets of the world, but they do not wish to be driven to the pawnbrokers for credit.

Center Point, Indiana

COÖPERATION—NOT STATE AID

BY MYRON T. HERRICK

IN many European countries farm mortgages run from ten to seventy-five years and are extinguished by half-yearly instalments called annuities. In the United States three and five year mortgages prevail, and the payment is in lump at the end of the period. In Germany the farmers have created great systems of local, regional and national associations bound together by unions and federations, and supported by their coöperative banks. In the United States the farmers are poorly organized, while there is no rural cooperative banking.

The object of the rural credits movement at its start in 1910 was to introduce these European methods for long-term and short-term borrowing. They were entirely free from politics and the idea of general social reforms. President Taft and President Wilson officially indorsed them, and the movement began with bright prospects of success. But it has gone wild. Enthusiasts have used it as a vehicle for experiments; worst of all, for state aid and special privilege for farmers, and thereby precipitated a situation so fraught with grave consequences that public opinion now is divided.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE?

The United States Senate passed a bill to establish a bureau for lending $10,000,000 to farmers and issuing Government bonds for mortgages after that appropriation became exhausted. The House passed a bill to establish public land banks to issue bonds, backed by the Government, for raising money for farm mortgages. The Secretary of the Treasury was required to buy $50,000,000 a year of the bonds. These bills failed to become laws because Congress could not agree as to details.

In some of the states, however, the enthusiasts have accomplished their wishes. In New York the state comptroller is obliged to act as trustee for mortgages used as collateral for the bonds of a monopolistic and highly-privileged land bank. In Indiana the state auditor must discharge the same duty for rural mortgage associations and also appoint inspectors for property offered on mortgages. In Wisconsin the state treasurer must discharge this duty for similar concerns, while the assessor of incomes must examine such properties. A similar law has been enacted in Utah. In Missouri a public land bank has been created with power to issue state bonds. In Kansas the state, to all intents and purposes, may guarantee the title and value of mortgages pledged to the state treasurer as security for bonds. All these states lift taxes from the bonds, and make them lawful investment for fiduciary funds.

It is appalling to think how far the craze for needless class legislation already has gone without arousing the common sense of the people against it. Unless public attention is awakened before the next session of Congress and the state legislatures, there is danger that Government credit will be so badly involved that taxpayers will have to stand heavy losses on defaulted mortgages in years of bad crops and financial depressions. There are nearly two billion dollars of farm mortgages. If these all were absorbed by government and interest and tax reduced, the effect would be felt in many directions; yet nothing less seems to be the ultimate hope of the enthusiasts.

THE DANGER IN STATE AID

State aid is easy to suggest. It does not require a high degree of intellect or much mental exertion to devise measures for solving the rural credits problem by use of government cash or guaranty. But, while the easiest to suggest, it is the very worst remedy to adopt, because state aid would not be distributed impartially, nor could it be accorded without harm in the long run to its intended beneficiaries, or without exciting ill will and indignation in those who did not need or care to receive it.

The simple and only practical solution of the land-credit problem is thru private bond and mortgage companies operating under federal or state charters, and so regulated by law that their management would be honest and efficient, and their stocks and bonds safe and attractive securities for investors. This was the solution which the originators of the movement had in mind, and they hoped that the companies would be supplemented by associations composed of the borrowers themselves. These in Germany are called *landschafts*. A *landschaft* is a subdivision of a state, in which landowners, enrolled as members, may be associated with the right to issue bonds against their amassed mortgages—thus substituting collective for individual credit.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT

The craze for state aid for land credit has caused the enthusiasts to overlook the more important branch of the movement, coöperative credit. They have procured, it is true, the enactment in Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin and Texas of laws for so-called credit unions; but these are merely savings and loan societies intended for poor people. They have no other banking powers whatever; they are too restricted for the individual needs of American farmers and are barred from utilizing resources for creating and supporting the systems of cooperative associations, which agriculture requires for its full development.

An association, as distinguished from a corporation, has no fixed capital. The only permanent fund it has is the reserve accumulated from profits; its working funds are variable, and consist of deposits and payments by members on shares, which they may withdraw on due notice. Members vote per head and not per share, and the equality and personal responsibility of members are always preserved. The associational form is absolutely indispensable for coöperation. The grand purpose of the movement was to make it lawful for an association to do whatever now may be done by joint stock companies, whether it be in commerce, industry or finance.

There is more coöperation in the United States than in any other country, but its development has been along special lines, as life insurance, savings banks and building and loan associations. Among farmers it is confined largely to granaries, creameries and fruit marketing associations, while no efforts have been made to form systems or use coöperative banking. This absence of system and banks is the chief defects in American rural cooperation.

FINANCIAL COÖPERATION IN GERMANY

In Germany, where, of all nations, agriculture is the farthest advanced, the farmers have bound themselves together in systems, embracing three degrees of organization, thru which they conduct not only their commercial, industrial and financial affairs, but also their social relations. The first is the local group, consisting either of one bank with trading features, or of a bank and affiliated societies. The second is the provincial organization, consisting of adhering local groups, a central bank and central associations held together by a union. The third is the imperial organization, consisting of adhering central banks and associations and unions, and a national bank and national associations held together by a federation.

This structure rests upon the local banks, which all are of the associational form. That is, they depend upon the collective liability, limited or unlimited, of members for obtaining resources and as a guaranty for [illegible] unless he has taxable property, or at least a character of standing vouched for ourselves. The result of this selective membership is that the credit of a Savoyard local bank is so high that it attracts from its neighborhood a volume of deposits sufficient for its daily transactions and as much more besides as is necessary to invest in the stocks and bonds of the associations higher up. For this latter purpose some of the local associations raise funds by issuing and selling shares in the nature of certificates of long time deposits, payable either at once or in installments.

But the growing tendency of the local bank is to eliminate capital stock, whether fixed or variable, so as to avoid dividends and maintain their true character as neighborhood clubs of one hundred or more mutual acquaintances or friends. The profits all go to the reserve. This is their only permanent fund. It is indivisible. It does not belong absolutely either to the members or the bank. In event of dissolution it reverts to the province, to be held for a new bank in the same locality. Some of these funds now are very large. Their presence as foundations scattered thruout the country has contributed greatly to stabilizing the rural population. Since the reserve serves not only as a guaranty, but also for a working fund, it takes the place of a capital stock. When its size becomes sufficient for these purposes, the bank reduces its profit-takings. The aim of a bank is not gain, but to save members costs and expenses of obtaining loans and supplies.

In a country as great as the United States there is room for a number of agricultural systems, and each would embrace five degrees—local, regional, state, departmental organizations. Such systematization of agriculture, based upon local cooperative banks, would enable farmers to utilize all their stupendous collective wealth and credit as a mobilized resource for the benefit of themselves individually and agriculture generally. Mutual self-help, organized in this way, would do away with the necessity for state aid, paternalism and socialism. It would even diminish the necessity of farm mortgaging and borrowing from the investing public. So rural coöperative organization is more important than the establishment of land-banks or bond and mortgage companies, and its encouragement is the chief purpose of this movement.

Cleveland, Ohio



Gutekunst

MR. BOK

WHO, AS EDITOR OF THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, HAS ONE OF THE LARGEST AUDIENCES OF ULTIMATE CONSUMERS AND PRIMARY BUYERS AND SOLICITORS AMONG ADVERTISERS AND GENERAL MANAGERS IN EXISTENCE

MR. BOK

BY MARVIN FERREE

THE first thing that impresses you upon meeting this man is the difference between the Edward W. Bok of the endless newspaper paragraph and the Edward W. Bok of real life. Few men have been more paragraphed, made fun of and ridiculed.

Your preconceived notion is quickly shattered the first moment you meet the man. Tall and spare, he radiates virility. He is masculine to his finger tips. He has the lean look of the man in whom mentality dominates appetite. He has, too, a suggestion of the great out-of-doors about him, for there is a dash of ruddy color in his cheeks, and a little swing in his movements that hints of long country walks and intimate acquaintance with out-door sports. He is, as a matter of fact, inordinately fond of golf and tennis.

Mr. Bok is fifty-odd years of age, and looks younger despite the touches of gray in his hair. The dominant note in his facial harmony is power. There is no consciousness of self. He lives out a phrase of his own: "A man should take his work seriously, but never himself." Seldom is the person of exceeding earnestness agreeable. Still less often is the exceedingly agreeable person a thoroly earnest one. Mr. Bok presents that anomaly in character.

"I am not an American," he said, when he began to talk of himself. "I was born in the Netherlands. My father was a man of wealth in the old country, but he lost his fortune and we came here. I was six years of age. My father's struggle to establish himself in a strange country was too much for his health, and he soon passed away, leaving my mother, my brother and myself. We lived in Brooklyn, in a tenement house of three stories. My father adopted strenuous measures with my brother and myself. As soon as we arrived here he placed us in a public school. Neither of us knew a word of the English language. It was hard, of course, but I see now that it was right.

"The first money I ever earned was by selling water to passengers on the horse cars bound to Coney Island, at a cent a glass. I noticed that at a point near our home, where they changed horses, the passengers used to get out and run for a drink of water on hot days. I thought I could save them the walk and earn a little money by carrying the water to the car. I filled a pail with cold water, jumped on the cars and sold it.

"The other boys in the neighborhood took it up, and I had my first taste of competition. Then I got some sugar and lemons and sold what I called lemonade at two cents a glass. This was my first lesson in one of the basic facts of success. To be successful one must do the common thing in an uncommon way.

As the year Fourth comes round and four or five thousand young citizens who would have been killed or maimed by the insane Fourth toss up coin and stand on July fifth, it is interesting to look at one of the many plans for public opinion to make the change. For the influence of the "I. H. I." (Independence Day Improvement Association, as it is called) is a substantial force in keeping families from one of those hundreds of thousands who read "The Ladies' Home Journal" comparatively few know who makes it. What is the secret of the editor's success? Here Mr. Bok tells his own story.—THE EDITOR.

"My father left us very poor. My mother, who had been accustomed to luxury and servants in the Netherlands, had to do her own housework. My brother and I tried to help her. Every afternoon when we came home from school we helped her in every way we could. We used to scrub the floors of our rooms and the flight of stairs leading to our floor once a week, and every three weeks the whole three flights. I washed the dishes for her. I learned to cook and used to relieve her of that as much as I could. In this way I learned what I have never forgotten—the fearful, interminable routine of a housewife's life."

A smile here lit up Mr. Bok's face as he said:

"It always makes me smile when some woman, a reader of our magazine, writes me and asks: 'What do you know about the needs, the life or the struggles of poor people—you, who were born with a silver spoon in your mouth?' Bless her heart, she little knows that I have been thru it all, and know it, hoof and heel. I know what it is to live on practically nothing; to leave the house stealthily at night, go thru the streets and pick up old pieces of wood because we had not the four cents to buy a bundle of kindling; to pick up odd bits of coal; to sift the ashes until my fingers bled; to get up before dawn and make the fire; to have a horror of passing a grocery store because we owed the man and couldn't pay it; to go around afraid to stop because of the patches in my clothes. Know it? Oh, yes, I know what it is to be poor; knew it not for a six-month, either, but for a number of years.

"And it was that, I tell you," said this man, emphatically.

"Then" You must prove!" I asked.

"I do," he said emphatically. "The finest thing that ever happened to me, the finest thing that ever happened to any young fellow is to be poor. There is no greater misfortune than poverty—not as a condition in which to start, but as a condition to work out of."

"About this time," continued Mr. Bok, "I conceived the idea of securing the autographs of celebrities. I have now the second largest collection of autographs in this country. Every evening I would read about famous people and then write to them, but not directly for their autographs. They have little value. I wanted characteristic letters. I wrote to General Grant, for example, asking him the exact spot where Lee surrendered to him. He wrote me a four-page letter in reply. So I secured interesting letters by first familiarizing myself with the lives of the people I wanted to write to and then asking each some question about the pivotal point in his or her career.

"At thirteen I left school. I was then in the grammar grade. I never went to school again. I have hustled from that time until now.

"I went to work as an office boy in the Western Union Telegraph Company. Clarence Cary, a friend of my father, said to me: 'If you learn stenography you will find your advancement will be more rapid wherever you work.' I took up stenography at once in a night school and in a few weeks I could take dictation. Meanwhile, I was, of course, doing an office boy's work, running errands, copying letters—all valuable to any man, no matter how high he rises, because going thru these positions he knows the possibility of every position below him. He has been there.

"While working in the Western Union and studying at the night school it occurred to me that the theater programs could be made larger with profit. At that time they were single sheets printed on one side, like those used in the upper galleries of a theater now. Frederic Colver and my brother joined me in the venture of enlarging the programs to four sheets and filling them with advertisements. We did this for four theaters in Brooklyn and soon cleared a good thing out of it every week."

The inventor of the modern theater program! That, in itself, is a bit of fame which any business man would be proud to own.

"While doing this we also got out

The Brooklyn Magazine, which we made out of a little sheet that had been the organ of the Philomathean Society. We published in it the sermons of Dr. T. De Witt Talmage and Henry Ward Beecher. So in the monthly we published eight sermons besides other matter. I got some of the most notable men to write for us for nothing. It was cheek. I was a Plymouth Church boy and Mr. Beecher helped me as much as he could. We ran the magazine for two years and sold it at a profit.

"I was not seventeen and my friend, Clarence Cary, asked me what I thought I would like to do since I had learned stenography. I said I should like to be in some work that would throw me among books. He introduced me to Henry Holt, the publisher, and I became his stenographer. I remained there for a year. Then an opportunity came for me to go with *Scribners'* as stenographer. After four years I was promoted to do advertising writing, something I always liked. I prefer writing an advertisement today to an editorial. Business always appeals to me. I remained with Scribners' for seven years. During this time my brother and I started the Bok Syndicate Press.

"In the development of the Bok Syndicate Press I did that of which I am not proud. I conceived the idea of getting forty celebrated women to write a letter apiece for the service. I wrote to editors thruout the country telling them of my plan, saying that if they published these letters women would read the paper and that would bring advertising, and added that I must have good rates to get good service, for these women must be well paid. It was a heavy contract.

"The editors liked the plan, and were liberal enough to justify me in securing articles from almost every famous woman living at that time. I secured a weekly New York letter from a writer called 'Bab', who was very popular at that time. Then the editors began writing me: 'Your own letter, the weekly letter from celebrated women, and Bab's give us half a page a week. Can't you give us three columns more, so that we can make a whole page devoted to women?' I wrote that I could not. I would furnish the three and they must provide any further material. They did, and that was the beginning of the present woman's page that all newspapers now conduct—a product of which I confess I am not very proud. But it familiarized me with women's needs, and was preparatory, again, for my future work.

"The weekly literary letter of the Bok Syndicate Press I signed by my brother's name, William Bok, to prevent any embarrassment to my employer, the Scribners. Mr. Cyrus Curtis, the publisher of *The Ladies' Home Journal,* was a reader of this letter of mine in the newspapers, and he found out who wrote it.

"Mr. Curtis called upon me and said that his magazine was being edited by his wife, but that, as they had a little daughter, who was growing up and needed more of her mother's care, she had no longer the time necessary to be given to the magazine. He asked me if I knew any young man whom I could get for the position.

"I said I did not. He smiled.

" 'How about you?' he said.

"I asked for a few days to consider. I asked my friends what they thought. Every one of them said that I would be buried alive in Philadelphia. Not a friend encouraged me. But that is all nonsense, you know, about a man burying himself anywhere. If he's got it in him, it'll come out in Phildelphia as well as in New York. I decided to go. That was twenty-four years ago.

"And that," said Mr. Bok, with a smile, "is all."

I asked him to tell me of the development of the magazine.

"You know," he said earnestly, "folks have a very complimentary way of saying that I 'made *The Ladies' Home Journal.*' And I have heard some of Mr. Curtis' best friends say this. They forget that in such an erroneous statement they do an injustice to Mr. Curtis. The basis of the present success of the magazine was laid when I came to it. It already had a circulation of 450,000 copies. It was for me to build it up from that point. And that," Mr. Bok said it so simply that one would think it had been the mere turning over of a hand, "is what I have tried to do. Mr. Curtis put the job up to me, and it was for me to make good."

"It is said that every man who writes does so with his eye on one woman who shall read what he writes. Do you edit the magazine in that way, with one woman in view?" I asked.

"Yes. For twenty-one years I have edited the magazine with one woman in view. I have never met her, but a year or two after I became editor Mr. Curtis and I made a tour of the smaller cities to study the needs of the American people. In one city, a small city—I will not mention the name because some one might know—I saw a woman who seemed to me by her dress and manners, and in every way, to be typical of the best American womanhood. I saw her at church and at a concert with her husband and children. I passed her home and saw about it the same air of typical 'homeness' and refinement I had noted in her. 'That woman,' I said to myself, 'is the woman I shall have in view in editing the magazine.'

"I made inquiries and found she did not read the magazine. Two years later I saw her name on the subscription list. A few years later I received a letter from her telling me how the magazine had helped her in her home and with her family. That woman will never know how gratifying was her letter, for I merely wrote her an ordinary letter of thanks."

Of his life apart from his work Mr. Bok is absolutely close-mouthed.

"I am married," he replied, "have been married for seventeen years. We have two children—boys. That's all."

"Mrs. Bok is the little girl that was growing up so fast that she needed more of her mother's attention when you took charge of the magazine," I said. "In other words, you married Miss Curtis, didn't you?"

He smiled assent.

This was the story of the man who, as editor of a magazine which extends its influence into three million homes, is practically a lay preacher to the largest congregation in the United States. It is impossible to estimate this one man's power in American home life, or the tremendous range of his appeal. What of his character? What of his philosophy of life?

He thumped his big-knuckled fist:

"Behind every story of success is a story of hard work and self denial," he said.

And Edward Bok works. He has worked—worked since he was thirteen, and he works today. But he loves his work, and there is the secret of his success. He lives his own favorite maxim: "Work for work's sake, and the rest, the money part, will take care of itself."

"How can the average man succeed?" I asked further.

"If he lacks initiative, if he is not a leader among men—and few are—then let him do the common thing in an uncommon way."

Here is his final statement. It came like a thunderbolt. His face almost flushed with anger as he spoke:

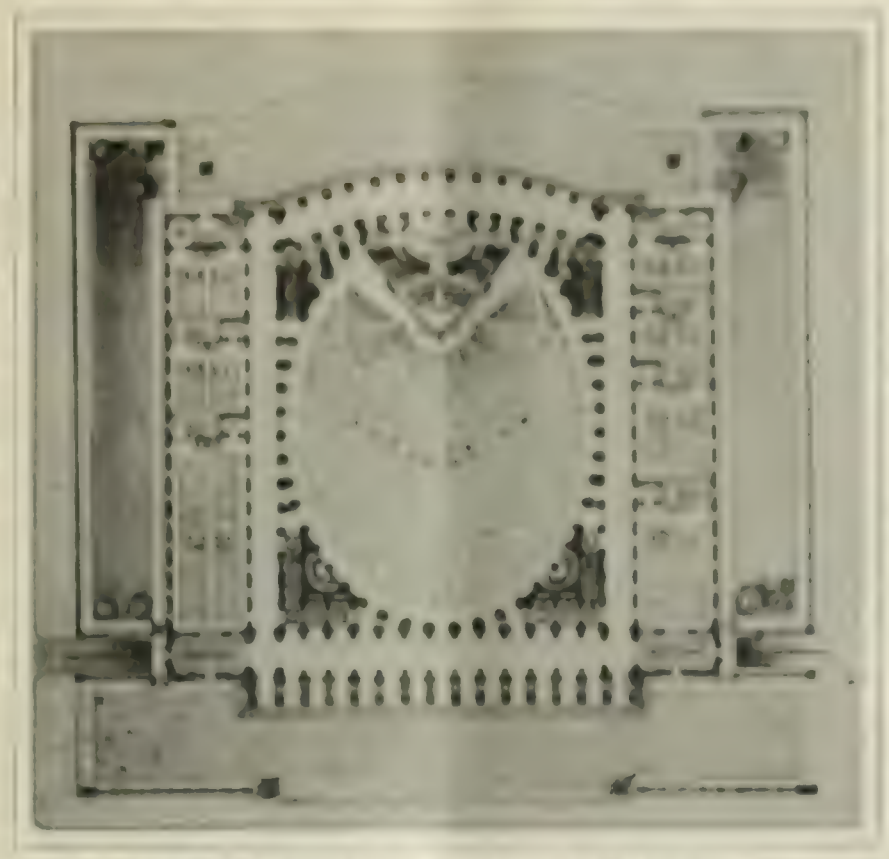
"Once and for all, let me make it clear that I don't understand women. No man does or can. The man who claims to understand them is an idiot. It is not given to man to understand woman any more than woman understands man. The sexes will always be a mystery to each other. It was so ordained."

New York City

A NEW MEMORIAL TO WASHINGTON

BY ROBERT H. MOULTON

IN the acceptance recently in Washington by the jury of award of the George Washington Memorial Association of a design by a firm of New York architects, the culmination of an effort which began four years ago has practically been reached. It will not be fully accomplished until the building is erected, but with the acceptance of the design and the fact that Congress has already made a grant of the site for the structure, the future looks bright for the early completion of the great work.



THE ELLIPTICAL AUDITORIUM SEATING [illegible]

The site selected is that part of Washington Mall known as Armory Square, and is valued at half a million dollars. It was formerly occupied by the Pennsylvania Station, and is about midway between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. At one end of the Mall facing the Capitol will be the Lincoln Memorial, for which the foundations are now being laid.

The George Washington Memorial will add another great building to the national capital, which has witnessed the erection of so many architecturally magnificent structures within the last few years. This new building will cost, it is estimated, about $2,000,000. It will be 300 feet in length by 350 feet deep, and the most characteristic feature of the facade will be the sixteen lofty Ionic columns. These columns will be forty-eight feet high and they will probably be of white marble or granite. Over the columns inscribed in large letters will be these two sentences: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God."

The architect's drawings depict a fine Colonial building, with pillared front, and square ground plan. The main interior feature will be the great auditorium, seating 6000 people, artistically arranged in the form of an ellipse, with the stage at one end, and a deep balcony encircling the whole.

The architects state that, with the possible exception of the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City, this Washington Memorial will be the first big building in the country in which the audience will be seated in accordance with the modern theory of acoustics.

It was the fear that another great meeting place would be constructed in which there would be "deaf spots," or in which the speaker's voice would not be heard by a large part of the audience, that led the architects to call in the services of Professor Wallace C. Sabine of Harvard, regarded as an authority on the subject of acoustics. As a result, the elliptical plan for the auditorium was adopted.

The theory, as Professor Sabine explains it, is that there is a "line of equal length" extending from the speaker's platform around the room, and that this line is an ellipse. A man sitting in the last row and directly facing the speaker hears just as well, he says, as one who sits nearer but off to one side. The ellipse by permitting more people to sit facing the speaker within a given area is therefore regarded as the most economical arrangement for a large auditorium.

The auditorium will have a flat-domed roof, which will be constructed of porous tile especially adapted to absorb sound. Another feature will be eight wide stairways leading to the gallery. The gallery will seat 2000 and the stairways will be wide enough to accommodate the entire seating capacity of the gallery at one time. Around the sides will be seven smaller auditoriums, accommodating from 250 to 1000 persons, each one separate and distinct from the main auditorium, so that several conventions may be in progress at the same time. A dining room on the second floor will accommodate 600. The main auditorium will be 270 feet in length by 200 feet wide.

The memorial is intended to be the headquarters for all the large conventions in Washington, and the auditorium will be large enough for the inaugural ball, if that is held again.

The original purpose of the association in planning the building was to make it, not only a fitting memorial to the first President and his interest in higher education in America, but also to establish it as a national headquarters for patriotic, scientific, educational, literary, art, medical and similar organizations in the United States.



A CONVENTION HALL FOR WASHINGTON "TO WHICH THE WISE AND HONEST CAN REPAIR"

THE WORLD OVER

Correspondence Courses for Convicts

In the California State Prison at San Quentin it is now possible for the convicts to receive instruction by mail, thru correspondence courses conducted by the extension division of the University of California. Just what it means to prisoners to have this opportunity can hardly be realized by those who have not studied penitentiary conditions in less advanced states; but its results are twofold: it affords a welcome relief to the awful monotony of prison routine; it enables men who enter the prison as ignorant and incompetent ne'er-do-wells to emerge with an education that will fit them for a respected position in life.

This reform was instituted recently under the direction of Warden J. A. Johnston, a young man for the responsible position he holds, and a man of humane instincts and enlightened views.

"To talk about our educational work in the prison is to run the risk now and then of a sneer from those who think that all men sent to the penitentiary are smart rascals and that no time should be wasted making them any smarter," says Warden Johnston. "Of course there are a great many smart men in prison —some of them too smart —men clever but not wise. But it is also a fact that that there are a great many men in prison who are ignorant, untaught and without any moral training.

"It is a crime against the criminal to put one of the latter class into this state institution and let him stay here for years under the state's charge, and then leave as he entered—ignorant and illiterate. We cannot believe that we are doing our full duty to the inmates of the institution if we allow them to stagnate. We are trying to lift them up and, next to bodily health, mental stimulus is the best agency to raise moral standards."

Upon entering the penitentiary the prisoner is examined as to his physical condition by a dentist, an oculist and a physician. After this, the director of education and the chaplain examine him quite as carefully to ascertain his mental and moral status. It is for the benefit of those who have the ordinary grammar school or high school education that the State University, coöperates by correspondence courses. Agriculture is taught by no less than thirty-two courses, which deal with the scientific methods of raising such staples as beans, potatoes, onions and fruit, and such western products as alfalfa, olives, figs, dates and other semi-tropical fruits. Dairying, poultry raising and swine husbandry are particularly popular courses. Classes in shop arithmetic, commercial arithmetic, stenography, English and Spanish appeal to the various types of prisoners, and may lead to their obtaining good positions directly after their release.

Every third Saturday the correspondence work is supplemented by a lecture delivered by one of the professors of the University of California. The energy and enthusiasm shown by the men even tho they have worked hard all day in the prison shops and are presumably tired, indicate that they appreciate the chance to "make good," and the results from a moral as well as a mental standpoint are excellent.



WARDEN JOHNSTON OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON
To raise the moral standards of the convicts by increasing their bodily health and mental equipment, is his aim

Soft Pedal Week

"Soft Pedal" week is an innovation which followed "Clean-Up" week in Toledo. Its object is the suppression of unnecessary noises. The Civic Club is responsible for this observance and hopes as a result to secure the enactment of local ordinances which shall permanently do away with those noises which the club deems unnecessary.

Leading the list is the blowing of factory whistles for two or three minutes early in the morning. There was a time when this practise might have been desirable, for employees lived near the factories and the whistle called them to work. But now conditions have entirely changed. Next on the proscribed list come church bells. People no longer depend upon them, but consult their own clocks and watches.

Following these two most unnecessary noises are the frequent and ofttimes unneeded squawks of auto horns, the yells of the street hawkers, the shrill shouts of the newsboys, clatter of milkmen, loud and unnecessary conversation between ashmen, delivery men, icemen and street loungers; barking dogs, yowling cats, squeaking trolley wheels, the steam piano, the wheezy hand-organ and several dozen other forms of unnecessary noises, all of which have come under the ban temporarily and, Toledo hopes, permanently.

The Polymuriel

A man can wear a suit 700 times. If a woman can wear a dress 100 times she is unusually lucky. Why the difference? Over this question Mrs. Mildred Johnston Landone, a New York woman who evidently has ideas, has been pondering many years until she is finally in a position to offer to women as a satisfactory solution of the problem—the Polymuriel.

Just what the polymuriel is no one is yet privileged to know. "A standardization of dress, a gown suitable for every function, the best of a woman's wardrobe, and an idea, not a style," these are some of the terms by which its originator describes it. Or, to be more exact, it is a one-piece dress, with bifurcated skirt, loose full sleeves, a normal waistline, pockets and easily accessible buttons. Its sleeves may be long or short, its neck high or low, as the occasion de-

mands. Its wearer may choose her own materials and even make it herself. And always it is esthetically correct, truly feminine, and thereby comfortable. It lends grace and dignity to even the fat lady running for a street car, and it is becoming to every one. Polly or Muriel, big or little, old or young, fat or thin, beautiful or ugly, chicken or hen.

One of its strongest claims to popularity is that the polymuriel, like the Japanese costume, can be worn season after season. Not that it pretends to meet the changing whims of fashion—not even its boasted adaptability could stand that strain—but it intends to set the fashion and grow from a temporary fad into an established style.

Mrs. Landone's method of finding the one design best suited to the practical demands of her dream and to the needs of the most women was exhaustive. She offered a $150 cash prize for the best design and threw the contest open to any one who cared to compete. Three thousand women did. And these contestants represented all classes and all degrees of professional skill. Nearly half of them came from New York state, about a quarter from the middle West, and ten per cent from New England. "In one mail I got designs from Hawaii and Monte Carlo," said Mrs. Landone. "And we've seriously tried—that is, the committee of award and I—to choose as the polymuriel a design that meets the needs suggested by all these others."

Miss Jessie Rosefield, a young New York artist, won the prize for creating the successful polymuriel. "It's just an idea of a general one-piece dress, which every one can modify to suit her own uses," said she. "No, it's not at all a nurse's uniform idea—no more than men's suits are uniforms. It's simply a standard of dress. And it goes way ahead of the men's, too, because it is so much more adaptable. Wait till you see it."

And that indeed is the beginning and end of all discussion of the polymuriel. Women all over the country are waiting to see it, restraining their proverbial curiosity as best they may, and planning to wear the polymuriel for shopping or dances next fall, for tennis this summer perhaps, and certainly for housework the year round.

Mrs. Landone's plans for it includes a reformation in manufacture as well as in dress. To have the polymuriel made coöperatively by groups of women, who join forces for the work because they want to do it, is her ideal. "I should like to see the work given to those who are in need of it and to whom it would do the most good," she says. "I should like to see the work executed under conditions compatible with the needs of the workers"; and ultimately "I should like to see the profits accruing from such an undertaking used primarily to abolish child labor."



IS THIS THE POLYMURIEL?

Can you imagine this dress adapted to all occasions? Suppose the various guimpes, sleeves and pockets were taken off and put on as custom or convenience suggested, would your dress always be suitable? The polymuriel claims to meet this test. What do you think?



A POWER HOUSE AND THE SOURCE OF ITS POWER

"The Water That Has Passed"

The old refrain, "You Can Never Turn the Wheels With the Water That Has Passed," is put out of commission by many hydro-electric developments, especially in the Intermountain region, where in a number of canyons the water which has turned wheels at some power house on the canyon torrent, perhaps up near the divide, is again turning wheels at other power houses farther down. Two, three or four such succeeding developments of power by the same stream are not uncommon, often within a few miles.

A typical case is shown in Mill Creek Canyon in the Wasatch Mountains in Utah. Four miles up that canyon the stream, small enough at any point to be easily jumped over, but coming in a furious rush with a broken headway of 800 feet, is turning out 600 horsepower at a secluded power house. Two miles below that it is captured by a thirty-inch flume, conducted out of the steeply descending canyon bed and worked across gulches and round the sides of stupendous mountains, arriving—a mile farther—on the summit of an almost perpendicular cliff 1200 feet above another house where it develops 2600 horse-power.

That is one of the smallest streams harnessed to work in the region. On the Bear River, running from Utah into Idaho and doubling back into Utah again, a rushing headlong torrent, are five great power plants within a few miles and two others are planned and will be built at once. The total horsepower developed is 132,000.

It is such utilization of water power as this that has made practicable and temptingly economical an electrification of great trunk railroads such as has never yet been considered feasible in any other part of the country. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, now extended to Puget Sound, is stringing electric wires along the 450 miles of its tracks between the Rockies and the Sierras, and giant electric locomotives are ready to haul passengers and freight across the wicked grades of that country.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad has appropriated eight and a half million dollars for the electrical equipment of its road from Salt Lake City over Soldier's Summit and Tennessee Pass into Colorado—460 miles.

Both of these introductions of electric current for heavy traction are over country that has taxed the efforts of the steam locomotive to its highest capacity. The C., M. & St. P. R. R. track crosses the Belt Mountains at an elevation of 5768 feet; the Rockies at 6350 feet; the Bitter Root Mountains at 4200 feet; and the Cascades at 3010 feet. On the D. & R. G. R. R. it has always required four of the heaviest mountain locomotives to haul the thru passenger trains over Soldier's Summit



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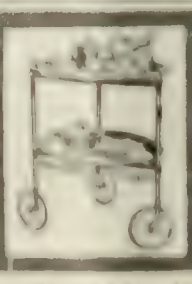


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The New Books

OUR SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS

It is unfortunate that at a time when South America offers the one solution for certain distressing commercial conditions so little accurate information is available regarding the great continent.

What really amounts to a Baedeker of the South American republics has recently been compiled by W. A. Hirst and published under the name of *A Guide to South America*. This work is concise and unlike Baedeker in that it gives little that will interest the sightseers and much of service to the traveler and business man. The author provides a historical outline of each country, gives its chief products, cities and lines of transportation with a brief word for art and letters. There is a map of each republic with the lines of communication outlined and in this connection it must be remarked that at least one of these maps shows a direct error. On the map of Venezuela there is a railroad shown from Encontrados to Cucuta in Colombia. As a matter of fact this road extends only from Encontrados to La Uraca, a distance of about eighty-five miles, and some one hundred and fifty miles short of Cucuta.

In writing of *The Plateau Peoples of South America*, Alexander A. Adams falls into a deplorable and common error. He speaks of "the negro republics of San Domingo and Haiti," apparently wholly unaware that while Haiti is indeed a "negro republic" of the blackest and most terrible order, San Domingo shows in her people no negro blood at all, but simply that mixture of Indian and Spanish that obtains from Mexico to the Straits. Otherwise the book is mildly interesting and superficially informative.

1 *Guide to South America* by W. A. Hirst. The Macmillan Co. $3.25. The Plateau Peoples of South America, by Alexander A. Adams. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

A PATHOLOGY OF TEUTONISM

The curious German cult of the State, which seems to be generally considered "accessory before the fact" in respect to the recent events in Europe has been traced during the last few months to many sources. By various writers it is ascribed to Bernhardi, Treitschke, Nietzsche, the Kaiser, the Navy League, Bismarck, Houston Chamberlain, Frederick the Great, Hegel and Mephistopheles. Professor Dewey in his recent thoughtful study of German Philosophy and Politics, is inclined to lay much of the blame upon the doubters of Immanuel Kant. While French and English philosophers were basing their practical ethics upon the principle of individual "rights" attainable in the

world of action and experience, Kant separated the material universe governed by inflexible natural law from the "real" or subjective world where alone the personality might expand in freedom. This spiritual freedom was only attainable thru absolute devotion to the ideal of duty, duty for its own sake and with no reference to any one's happiness. Unfortunately, Kant's failure to connect abstract "duty" with any more concrete aim permitted his patriotic successor Fichte to turn the full current of devotion to the moral law to the realization of Teutonism, which he considered its highest earthly expression. Hegel completed the mischief by identifying Teutonism with the political arrangements of the Prussian state. Thus we find the real Pan-Germanists, such as von Bernhardi, turning a cold shoulder to Nietzsche and piously quoting Kant on every other page of their books.

What interests Professor Dewey most in his analysis of the philosophical background of modern German imperialism is the demonstration it affords that even the most arid and abstract forms of speculation have an important influence upon practical life. He seems to take the position that Pragmatism is not only desirable but inescapable; that philosophy could not if it would withdraw from its responsibilities to the world we live in. "I believe," he says, "that there are no such things as *pure* ideas or *pure* reason. Every living thought represents a gesture made toward the world, an attitude taken to some practical situation in which we are implicated." In other words, the Pragmatist is simply the responsible philosopher who cannot plead the old excuse, when his theory does damage to himself or his neighbors, "I didn't know it was loaded!"

German Philosophy and Politics, by John Dewey. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

TAMING THE WILD

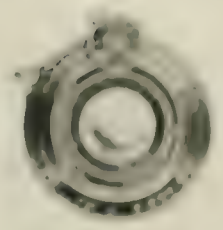
The latest advance in the development of popular interest in birds is the cultivation of wild birds on a large scale. In a book containing fewer than 270 pages of text, Herbert K. Job manages to give a remarkable amount of interesting information about the history of the movement for the *Propagation of Wild Birds*, about their habits and value and about methods to be followed. Some hundred pages are given to the wild birds of the hen family, the same to waterfowl, and the rest to various smaller land birds. The detail instructions for the control of vermin and natural enemies, for feeding and protecting, care during breeding, etc., and the information about attracting and holding the small birds should be of interest to many who would not undertake these operations on a commercial scale. There are over a hundred beautiful illustrations from photographs, mostly by the author.

A practical handbook for the care of many kinds of pets, by A. Hyatt Verrill, will appeal especially to boys. In *Pets for Pleasure and Profit*, the author supplies a large variety of infor-



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mation about many of the animals discussed, in addition to the instructions for the care and feeding of the pets. There are also useful suggestions in regard to the selection of pets, "true" animal stories and illustrations from photographs and drawings. The book may be commended in every way, even if the author, who knows better, aids in perpetuating the vulgar confusion of mind that contrasts birds with animals and confounds animals with mammals.

The Propagation of Wild Birds, by Herbert K. Job. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2. *Pets for Pleasure and Profit*, by A. Hyatt Verrill. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

SOLITAIRE

Ernest Borgholt has a *New Book of Patience Games*. None of these were included in his former book and several of the games are entirely original, here published for the first time.

Dutton. 50 cents.

AN OBLIGING TWIST OF FATE

Much that might have been amusing in the situation in Helen R. Martin's new story of the Pennsylvania Dutch merely makes the incognito principals unnecessarily dense—all because the author takes the reader so completely into her confidence in the first chapters. Despite the artificially stimulated complication there is an undeniable quaintness and charm in the romance of a famous novelist and *Martha of the Mennonite Country*.

Doubleday, Page. $1.35.

RELIGION OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL

For thirty years Dr. J. P. Jones has studied *India, Its Life and Thought*. He gives what is not easy to find, of so complicated and subtle a subject, a clear account of the various religions and philosophies both ancient and very modern as they appear in the life of the people. The final chapters on the appeal of Christianity to the oriental mind and the changes in form that it will undergo as it is accepted by the Hindoos are especially suggestive.

Macmillan. $1.50

A SECOND JULES VERNE

Arthur B. Reeve's stories in *The War Terror* are too packed with exciting events to permit digressions of description. He says his say in the simplest manner, for which the reader is grateful, being fully occupied in following mystery after mystery. Craig Kennedy, the professorial detective, is a novel figure and the author puts various marvels of invention to his use, for the most part succeeding in making them seem quite within the realm of possibility. Stranger things have happened.

Hearst. $1.

PLATITUDES FOR BIOGRAPHY

"Among our poets Alfred Lord Tennyson occupies a conspicuous place"—such is the first sentence of Arthur Tuckwell's *Life and Writings of Alfred Lord Tennyson*, one of the Great Writers series. With a thesis to prove—that Tennyson is cultural-poet par excellence—and proving it by a weld of uninteresting comments, facts and theories of other writers, it is a work as lacking thereof in distinction as is its first sentence. It does, however, aid us "to re-assess our indebtedness" to Tennyson.

Scribner. $1

FORM VS. SPIRIT

Some people will hastily and mistakenly call sacrilegious Mrs. Nina Wilcox Putnam's one-act play *Orthodoxy*. It is however a satire on all those who say one thing when we mean something other. The extreme of contrast exists when sacred themes are treated conventionally while the mind wanders to the trivial and incongruous. The means of such confusions and contradictions are naturally to be found in church worship, and Mrs. Putnam has chosen such a scene and cleverly wrought out the cast and action.

Kennerley. 25 cents

Independent Opinions

ANTI SUFFRAGE

It has been said by some one—doubtless not a campaign speaker—the woman suffrage was not a good question for debate because there was little to be said in favor of it and nothing at all against it. But not everybody agrees with this, as we found when in our issue of June 14 we quoted Mrs. Catt's summary of the suffrage case and asked "What have those opposed to the voting of women to say to this?" In reply to this challenge we have received four letters, and we quote from all of them:

The women of our country have already as much power in government as the men. Indeed, we do not feel we are stretching the truth when we say they have more. If, instead of making themselves obnoxious to all thinking men and women by parading in public with waving yellow banners and unladylike and immodest demonstrations, they would remain at home and take advantage of their great, God-given privileges of bringing up their children in the way they should go, these women would be wielding one of the mightiest powers ever entrusted by the Almighty to human kind. These malcontents who continually cry for women suffrage do not stop to think long enough to realize that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." It is as one good old mother said when her five stalwart sons returned from the polls on election day, "I have just cast five votes against the saloon."

HARRY D. ANDREWS
Colgate Univ., Hamilton, New York

Not every good mother has such tractable sons. Nor do we believe that it would be wise to give every woman five proxy ballots. We believe she should have one of her own and not deprive her husband or son of his inalienable right to vote as he pleases.

Those who do not belong to Mrs. Catt's party hold that men and women are the complement one of the other, each with the duties suitable to each, and they believe political life and duties belong to men because for many reasons they have neither the taste nor adaptability for them. They do not agree with Mrs. Catt that women in general "desire liberty in governmental matters," but that they already have full liberty to develop in all the directions in which their tastes lead them, as for instance Miss Boardman's large authority at the head of the Red Cross and General Eva Booth's position. HELEN KENT
New York

Men and women are not complementary in all respects, otherwise they should eat different food and talk a different language. So they do in savage tribes, but as both sexes become more civilized they recognize that they have more in common as human beings, and among these common needs is that of self-government.

Mrs. Catt says, "A conviction that our claim of a government of the people is a mere travesty when half are denied expression of their political desires." But the female half is not so denied. They have not asked the ballot. The fact seems to be that these few equal suffragists are per-

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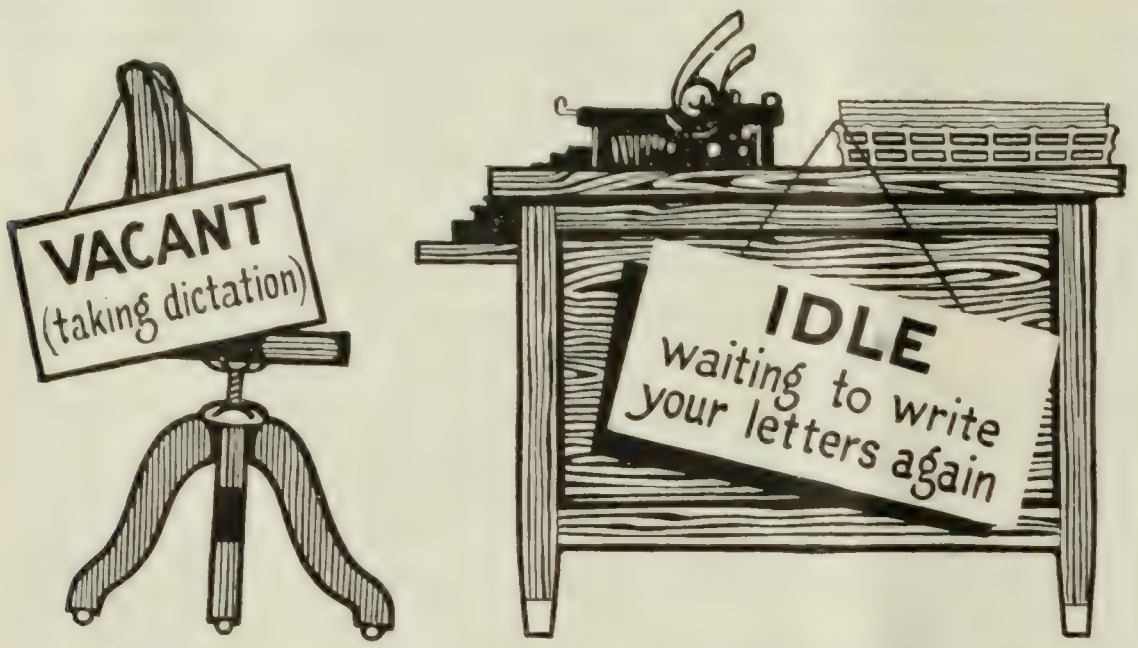
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feetly aware they do not represent the thought of women generally and they are determined to obtain the vote regardless of the wishes of those of their own sex. A more absurd, unjust and outrageous demand was never made on the electorate of any community than this of the woman suffragists who would impose their will regardless of the wishes of those most interested.

I do not believe men generally would oppose women voting only they see their mothers, wives and daughters do not want to vote and therefore they do not want to force on them something they do not want. This matter of woman suffrage has been agitated for sixty-five years. The women have had it before them all that time. They have given it the consideration due to its importance. They have decided they do not want it. They are the best judges of what is best for themselves and the state. Should they change their minds and by majority ask for the vote they will meet no opposition from men. WILLIAM A. LANDERS

Rochester, New York

The women of a dozen states and half a dozen foreign countries have the vote and like it. As soon as the women in less favored localities realize how satisfactorily it works they will also demand it and no doubt get it.

Their claim is that women are so infinitely superior to men that their entrance into politics will purify politics. Their claim, however, is not founded on fact, since for every bad man (and we all know how many of them there are) one can find a bad woman; and for the sake of giving the vote to one in ten of the women who are honest, logical, patriotic and intelligent, we should give it to the other nine-tenths who may be lacking in one or more of those qualities. What the state needs is fewer voters, not more. If the women could point to purer politics and great advantages to the state in the states where woman suffrage has obtained for years, they would score a point, but the testimony of facts is against them. The liquor interests have usually won out, not at first, but as soon as the liquor men found a double volume of votes to be purchased.

E. A. C.

It is, fortunately, not necessary in arguing for equal suffrage to prove that all women are better and wiser than all men or that they are on the average better and wiser than men. If it can be shown that any one woman is more qualified for the ballot than any one male voter this is sufficient proof that discrimination on the ground of sex is illogical and unjust.

AUSTRALIAN OPINION

It was doubtless to be expected that an attempt to preserve neutrality would bring down upon us the wrath of both parties, but we were hardly prepared for the dislike and contempt now manifested on all sides. The Germans accuse us of wholesale murder because, as they say, most of the shells of at least most of those that will burst, are made in America. The British are also resentful at our inactivity in this crisis and our protests against their interference with freedom of commerce. The Australians, who formerly were more favorably disposed toward us than the English, are now the most bitter. At the Australian races the American flag had to be taken down from its place among the flags of other nations because it was likely to excite disorderly scenes. It appears that the Australians interpreted the visit of the American

fleet a few years ago as the visible sign of a virtual alliance and counted on the cooperation of our navy in the conflict which they then anticipated with Japan. This assumption was of course as unwarranted as their expectation that we should take sides with them and Japan in a conflict with Germany. But their disappointment has led the Australians to take a hostile attitude toward the United States, which is a great disappointment to those who looked for closer commercial and social relations between the two countries. As indicative of the Australian feeling, a Melbourne correspondent sends us samples of the sort of poetry which he says is now popular there. Since it is well to know what is thought of the United States in the antipodes, we publish an expurgated version of them:

THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR

When I hear the name of Uncle Sam
  It fairly makes me sick
On this earth he's no more useful
  Than a monkey on a stick
He has proved it by his actions
  In this great world war,
And has dropt in estimation
  Since he hid behind the door

He has plainly shirked his duty,
  Has this "gallant" Uncle Sam
For the slaughter of the innocents
  He doesn't care a damn
Behind one little word he shirks,
  He hides, he even crawls,
Whilst all the time, in New York,
  For the dollars loudly bawls.

. . . . .

He has lost some ships by submarine
  Some good men's lives as well
Makes a "protest" to the Kaiser
  So the daily papers tell—
He receives no satisfaction,
  But just takes it "lying down"
(What's it matter to a Yankee
  While the dollars come to town).

U. S. A.

Let me give you my opinion
  Of the land of Stars and Stripes.
It's daily mongrel "Nation"
  Means some half a thousand types.
Whose "darler" notes and people
  Are as nasty as they smell:
All their bluffing, bragging bagmanship's
  A most consummate sell.
Whilst their cracked-up "New Yark" City
  Is the capital of Hell.

. . . . .

They prostitute our language,
  Use "Yep" instead of Yes;
Say "Nope" for No. Instead of think
  They substitute "I guess."
From simple words like programme
  They steal an M and E.
Though writing of a theatre
  The R's put after E;
Their baggy pants and hideous hats
  Expectoration free.
Disgust the whole world's populace
  Who civilized may be.

It has a long-nosed President
  Who's sitting on a fence;
Who's ruled by German blighters,
  Their "Darlers" and their "Cents";
For him no "Gard darned sentiment."
  His country's out for trade,
Whilst its ships and shoddy army
  Of a goat would be afraid.

Their graft, their greed, their grab, and vice,
  Plus all their bluff and bounce;
Their froth about their "Glorious Fourth"
  Don't weigh a single ounce
With those who know the blackmail ways
  Of Crooked Yankee Duns,
Who steal Australian business
  Under Bull's protecting guns.



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The Chautauqua Idea

The Wichita, Kansas, public library is completing its file of Chautauqua Courses, both books and magazines, from the first year, 1878, to date.

The president of the famous single tax colony of Fairhope, Alabama, is a woman, Mrs. Lydia J. Commings, who is a Chautauqua Circle member.

The annual certificate of the Chautauqua Reading Course for the English year now closing appropriately reproduces a fine photograph of Wells Cathedral.

The Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, Chautauqua Circle and the Seaside Circle of Belfast, Maine, are celebrating their thirtieth year of reading work this season.

Mrs. James A. Wheeler of Tacoma, Washington, is one of those Chautauquans who have read the course every year since the first one was offered in 1878, almost forty years. The Chautauqua Circle which meets in her home recently joined in the fiftieth wedding anniversary celebration of Mrs. Wheeler and her husband.

The graduating class of Chautauqua Course readers who finish the four years' reading this summer, calls itself the Jane Addams Class of 1915. A letter expressing appreciation of the honor and Miss Addams' continued interest in Chautauqua work, was keenly appreciated by the class. Her "Twenty Years at Hull House" was one of the Chautauqua Course books. The class motto is "Life more abundant." The class banner, designed by a member, Miss Corinne Blakeslee, of Bradford, Connecticut, carries a design of the mountain laurel adopted as the class flower. The officers are: President, Mr. W. H. Hamlin, Austin, Texas; secretary, Miss M. T. Nye, Brooklyn, New York; treasurer, Mr. A. E. Skinner, Westfield, New York.

Graduates of the four years' reading course of the Chautauqua Circles may receive their diplomas at various Chautauqua assemblies, as well as at Chautauqua, New York, or by mail. Recognition Day exercises for the graduates, wherever held, follow the ceremonials formulated by Chautauqua Institution. Prior to August 1, Recognition Days are announced for Pacific Grove, California; Forestville, Connecticut; Lithia Springs, Illinois; Winona, Indiana; Ottawa, Kansas; Winfield, Kansas; Northampton, Massachusetts; Caldwell,



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HARRY P. HARRISON

President and general manager of the Redpath Chautauqua, Chicago, who is taking the lead in the elimination of Sunday assemblies on the Chautauqua circuit. He is changing the Chautauquas on Sunday in the southern and middle western parts at a large financial sacrifice.

Idaho; Des Moines, Iowa. August Recognition Days include those at Long Beach, California; Remington, Indiana; Ocean Park, Maine; Assembly Park, New York; Celina, Ohio; Litchfield, Illinois. Recognition Day at Chautauqua, New York, is fixed for August 18.

"Tennyson teas" have been a popular social form of Chautauqua Circle meetings during the English year of reading. The Warren, Ohio, Circle reproduced the interior of Tennyson's Aldworth home. The Chautauqua Union of Des Moines, Iowa, gave a costume program. Tennyson pantomimes were rendered by the Linden Heights, Ohio, Circle; the Shippenville, Pennsylvania, program included a lecture. There are Tennyson Circles at Omaha, Nebraska, and Camden, Alabama.

During the summer season the field secretaries of the Chautauqua Reading Circle will be on tour of Chautauqua Assemblies of the Pearson Circuit. They serve as platform managers, lecture, and confer with Chautauquans concerning the Reading Course work. Miss Meddie O. Hamilton will be a week in each of the following towns: Salisbury, Maryland; Newtown, Pennsylvania; Lykens, Pennsylvania; Glen Cove, Long Island, New York; Milford, Connecticut; Keene, New Hampshire; Whitehall, New York; Saugerties, New York; Lititz, Pennsylvania; Lewisburg, West Virginia; Roanoke, Virginia; Woodbury, New Jersey. Mrs. Ida B. Cole's towns are: Columbia, Pennsylvania; Washington, North Carolina; Emporia, Virginia; Statesville, North Carolina; Waynesboro, Pennsylvania; Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; Canton, Pennsylvania; Penn Yan, New York; Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania; Phoenixville, Pennsylvania; Seaford, Delaware; Media, Pennsylvania.

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A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, July 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 30, 1915.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

263rd Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1781

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, June 22nd, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent, payable on and after July 1st, 1915.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 25th, 1915, to July 1st, 1915.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier

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The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable July 1, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record June 25, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

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Interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum will be credited to depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all accounts entitled thereto from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on and after July 15, 1915.

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The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 15, 1915.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

H. E. HUTER, President
GEORGE B. DONNELLY, Secretary

THE MARKET PLACE

THE FRENCH LOAN

The appeal of leading credit houses in Paris, at the suggestion of the Government, to French holders of American securities was so successful that a quantity of these securities sufficient to warrant a loan of $30,000,000 has been sent to New York. The loan on this collateral—mainly Pennsylvania and St. Paul railroad bonds—is for one year, and the money is supplied by J. P. Morgan & Co. Other similar securities will be forwarded, and the credit, or loan, will thus be increased. There will be no public offering. Morgan & Co. hold the securities, and are assisted in the transaction by prominent banks and banking firms. There was no attempt to sell the securities here because a majority, if not all, of them were issued in Paris and the listing of them on the Paris Bourse was conditioned upon certain forms. That is to say, they were made payable in francs and were of denominations suited to the French market. Therefore they are not salable here. The French bought many American bonds in the years from 1906 to 1912, but such purchases were checked by the unfortunate investment in Frisco bonds just before the receivership.

Not long after the beginning of the war, France procured a credit here of $16,000,000. The proposed negotiation of a public loan of $100,000,000 came to nothing, because of disapproval at Washington. There was a credit of $10,000,000 in October last, and not long ago the placing of $50,000,000 of Treasury notes was checked when $30,000,000 had been sold. Probably the new loan on American securities will be increased to $50,000,000 or $75,000,000, but this will not be enough to pay for the supplies already bought. Great Britain is in greater need of a credit here, but the making of one is not expected while the Government is placing the enormous new home loan. English holders of American securities are not inclined to part with them, and therefore it is not probable that there will be a British loan in New York like the French one.

SHIPPING AND NEW LAWS

Additional evidence as to the unfortunate effect of recent national legislation upon our merchant marine is seen in the decision of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company to transfer its ships from the American to the British flag, and in the approaching withdrawal of many American ships from the Great Lakes. It is the new seamen's act that forces the Dollar Company to take this course, and the same law has caused the Pacific Mail Company to go out of business, so far as traffic on the route across the Pacific is concerned. As the Hill railroads are to withdraw the great freighter "Minnesota," the American flag will not be seen in the Pacific Ocean trade after the first week in November next. The headquarters of the Dollar Company will be moved from San Francisco to Vancouver. It may be that the coast line service between Portland and San Francisco, recently established by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroad companies, will be discontinued, in obedience to that part of the Panama Canal act enforcement of which has compelled the eastern railroad companies to get rid of their steamships on the Great Lakes. The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to this line will soon be made known. These boats, from Portland southward, have been competing with the Southern Pacific Railroad, and their work has been well done.

By order of the commission, the railroad companies' steamships on the Great Lakes must be disposed of by December 1. Four of them were sold last week. They are to be cut in two, because they are too long for the locks on the Canadian canals, and then transferred to the port of New York by way of the St. Lawrence River. It is understood that thirty-one of the fifty-four steamships now owned and operated on the lakes by the railroad companies will be transferred in this way. Several of them will be used in the foreign trade. It appears, therefore, that enforcement of the law is not to cause a transfer of the lake steamship traffic from railroad control to private and competing ownership, but will deprive lake shippers and travelers of nearly all the good ships now in use. The lake steamship business is also affected by the new seamen's act. It is asserted by officers of companies that the requirements of this law are such that they cannot profitably compete with Canadian ships. It may be, therefore, that such American ships on the lakes as are not affected directly by the Panama act and the commission's order will be driven from American registry by the seamen's act. American shippers are complaining.

Results of a referendum conducted by the United States Chamber of Commerce indicate widespread disapproval of the projects and policy of the Administration and the majority in Congress relating to the merchant marine. The national chamber submitted certain questions to more than 700 chambers of commerce and boards of trade which are constituent members of it. Some of the votes were as follows: on Government ownership and operation of merchant vessels, 81 in favor and 698 against; Government ownership with private operation, 54 for and 711 against; subsidies authorized to offset the difference in cost of operation under the

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[Assets, liabilities and other items illegible] are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. A. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

Dated May 4, 1915, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Louis B. Hall, Attorney for The Security National Bank of Minneapolis.

DIVIDENDS

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Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1915.

JAMES QUINLAN, President
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., Secretaries
R. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretaries

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

June 22, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24, 1915.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, June 28, 1915.

A dividend of One and One-Quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable August 2, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 8, 1915.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Change of Address

If you are going away for the summer, you will want The Independent to follow you. Let us know your new address, if possible, three weeks ahead. Be sure to give us your old address also.

THE INDEPENDENT

American flag and under foreign flags in the deep-sea trade, 156 for and 190 against; establishment of regular mail and freight lines under the American flag to countries in which our commercial interests are important, and to American dependencies, 111 in favor and 48 in opposition.

There was a large majority in favor of the creation of a Federal Shipping Board which should investigate and report to Congress concerning the navigation laws, and have full jurisdiction, under the law, as to all matters pertaining to overseas transportation. The vote was 403 to 214 in favor of a Government subscription to the entire stock of a marine development company, with a capital of $30,000,000, authorized to make loans on the security of first mortgages on merchant vessels. The vote in favor of lowering the speed required by the ocean mail law, and making the pay high enough to permit the establishment of lines carrying both mail and freight, was more than 10 to 1. It will be seen that in this expression of the opinions of the commercial organizations of the whole country there is no support for the ship purchase bill, which, it is said, will be advocated again by the Treasury Department at the coming session of Congress. If these hundreds of chambers of commerce and trade boards had been asked for an opinion about the seamen's act, undoubtedly that opinion would have been distinctly unfavorable.

At the coming session of Congress there will be an attempt to repeal this statute. Some amendment of it, at least, may be expected. Mr. Wilson has asked the Department of Commerce to make an inquiry as to the effect of it, and Congress will probably receive from the department the results of the investigation. It does not appear that replies have been received from the twenty-one nations whose commercial treaties, as our Government has informed them, are at variance with the law, or that they will consent to abrogation of only the parts affected.

The following dividends are announced:

Bank of New York, semi-annual, 8 per cent, payable on and after July 1.

Irving Savings Institution, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after July 19.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank, semi-annual, 3 per cent, free of tax, payable on and after July 1.

New York Central Railroad Company, 1¼ per cent, payable August 2.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $2 per share, payable July 15.

Bowery Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after July 19.

Brooklyn Savings Bank, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after July 19.

German Savings Bank, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after July 21.

Greenwich Savings Bank, 3½ and 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after July 19.

Otis Elevator Company, preferred, $1.50 per share; common, $1.25 per share, payable July 15.

South Brooklyn Savings Institution, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after July 15.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable July 15; common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable July 30.

La Rose Consolidated Mines Company, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable July 20.

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MEETING

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York

June 22, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Shareholders of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1915, between the hours of [illegible] o'clock noon and two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of voting upon a resolution to change the corporate name of this bank from "The Merchants Exchange National Bank of the City of New York" to "The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York," and to transact the general business of the bank.

The transfer books of the bank will be closed from the [illegible] day of July, 1915, to the [illegible] day of July, 1915, both inclusive.

[illegible]

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Of the City of New York

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THE EQUITABLE

The announcement has recently been made that General T. Coleman du Pont had purchased from the Morgan estate the controlling interest in the capital stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The entire capital of the Equitable consists of 1000 shares of a par value of $100 each. The block just acquired by General du Pont represents 502 shares, the remainder outstanding being in the possession of various individuals.

This is the third transfer of the stock since it descended to the heirs of Henry B. Hyde, the founder of the Equitable. His son, James H. Hyde, representing his father's estate, sold it to Thomas F. Ryan, who held it several years, parting with it finally to the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

In his statement announcing the purchase of the stock by General du Pont, President Day of the Equitable assures the public that the control passes into the hands of a staunch friend of the company, and that it is General du Pont's intention to coöperate with the officers in some feasible plan for its complete mutualization. It is plainly obvious that there are legal difficulties of no small proportions in attaining this object, not the least of them being the acquisition of the minority stock of 448 shares.

The policyholders of the Equitable should patiently await the formulation of General du Pont's plans. They need not be disturbed in the least over the matter, for their interests are securely guarded. The Insurance Department of New York will exercize rigid supervision at every stage of the developments.

POLICIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Occasionally I receive inquiries from readers of this department of which the following is a fair representative:

"What is the best form of policy for a young person to take? Do you consider that any form of insurance is desirable from a mere investment viewpoint?"

I shall proceed to answer these questions on the assumption that in using the word "insurance," my correspondent refers to life insurance only. For the young person of small responsibilities and average earning ability, I regard the twenty-year endowment policy as the most serviceable up to age thirty-five. It combines savings with protection. The annual premiums will approximate $50 per $1000, in some companies a few dollars less. An unmarried person earning $1000 a year could easily

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CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice Pres.
C. GRANSON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

afford to put into such a policy $100 or $150 a year.

A young man of twenty-five who does this comes into a cash capital at forty-five of $2000 or $3000, plus such dividends as he may have received and saved. These should amount to $400 or $500.

Within that period he may have married, and his income should have increased. Both things generally happen to the careful, thrifty, ambitious man. He should have supplemented his line of endowment insurance with $2000 or $3000 of the ordinary life kind. If at thirty-five, say, he has succeeded financially and can afford to spend a larger sum on family protection, instead of taking ordinary life insurance for a lump sum, he would do well to buy a monthly income policy—$50 or $100 a month after his death to his wife or other beneficiary as long as she lives (twenty years' instalments certain to his estate if the beneficiary should die). Life insurance beneficiaries are not particularly good investors or conservers of money, and it is to meet that defect that the companies formulated the income policy.

Now as to the second question: A life insurance policy, properly considered, is a contract for life or a long term of years. For that reason a man should get the right kind of policy in the right company. It is a waste of time and money to change policies and companies. Strictly speaking, life insurance is not an investment. It involves an expense. One cannot contribute one's share of the death losses and management expenses of a company for twenty or thirty years and, because one eventually receives a sum of money approximating all he has paid in, or a little more, conclude that one is even or ahead. Interest earnings have been overlooked. So much from the "investment" side of the question.

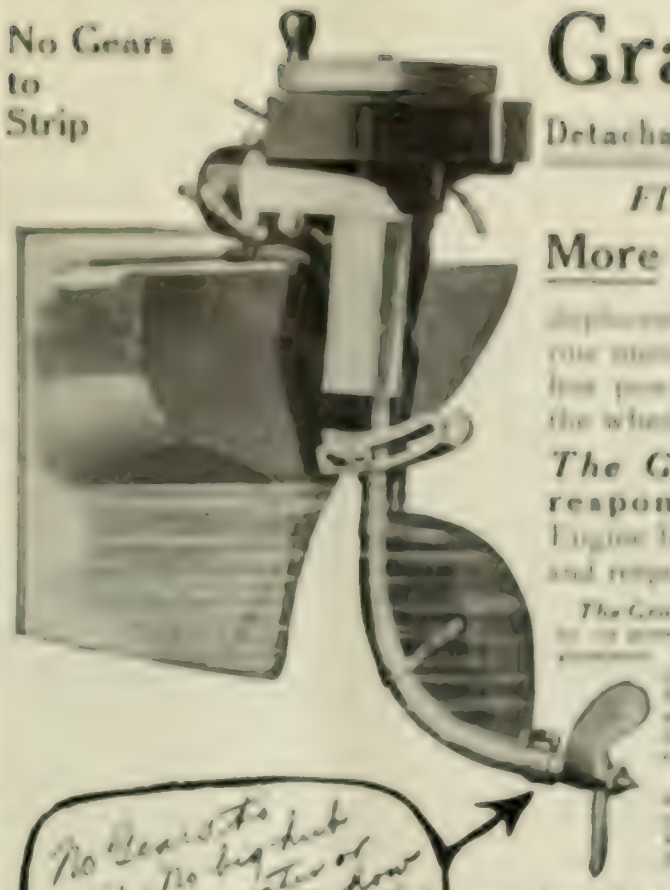
I regard money spent on pure assessment insurance as so much money wasted - except by those who die. They, or rather their beneficiaries, are getting more than was paid for.

But, do I believe that money invested, so to speak, in scientific life insurance, whatever the form, undesirable? No. Be the premiums greater or smaller, the insured receives, in one way or another, an exact equivalent for it.

To sum up: "Is any form of insurance desirable from a mere investment viewpoint?" If by investment is meant to speculate and take the chance of making a big gain or a loss, no. If by it is meant a protection against loss by death, yes.

F. S. C., Centreville, Mich.—Comparatively small, financially, but sound; has had a healthy growth; expenses moderate; writes both participating and non-participating policies on the annual and deferred dividend plans; participating rates about five per cent higher than those of some well established mutuals, with smaller annual dividends and cash surrender values. Opinion is divided as to the effect of total abstinence on the death rate. Have not seen the claims for it you mention but hardly believe the difference would be as great as indicated. I discuss the other points you raise in an article, which see.

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 5 1913

JULY 12, 1915

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A SONG FOR JULY

Sweet June has gone with all her flowers train;
Her roses in the gardens droop and die,
And faint an echo—a parting strain
Of music sweet that tells where she passed by.

And lo! across the fields of rippling wheat
And o'er the hills with fragrant clover red
Whose hum of bees—drowsy and sweet
Sun-crowned July comes slow with silent tread!

The sovereign sun in splendor now looks down.
Upon the ripening fullness of the year,
With glowing beams of light and heat that crown
The earth's fruition with their plenteous cheer.

The city swelters; on its pavements hot
Glows down the sun with fierce ungodly rays;
In vain its panic millions pelt for
Sigh for the coolness of dim leafy ways!

On mountain, or on shore of sandy beach,
Or on the sea with sails of wingèd yacht,
The pleasure-seekers throng and strive to reach
Surcease of heat and care by Summer brought

But far in depths of inland country green,
The wild rose nods upon its drooping stem;
The heavy boughs of fruited orchards lean
And cooling dews at noon the meadows gem.

Forth to his labors goes the farmer blithe,
For ripened harvests wait the reaper's whirr,
And slow before the mower's whetted scythe
The long grass falls in swaths with soothing skirr.

At noon beneath the shade of leafy elm
The farmer rests in graceful, well earned ease;
For king is he of all the fruitful realm
Which far and wide in ripened wealth he sees.

For July's sun, which to the city brings
Discomfort on the busy, shadeless street,
O'er the green country its effulgence flings
And turns to gold the ripening fields of wheat.

And so, O Royal Month! from Julius named,
A sovereign largess to the earth you bring
As when of old on Ceres' altar flamed
Thy richest gifts to the All-Nourishing!

—*H. T. Sudduth in the New York Times.*

I AM THE NEWSPAPER

From the address of Lucius M. Boomer before the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in Chicago, June 21

BORN of the love, daily need of a nation—I am the Voice of Today—the Interpreter and Herald of the Times—Monarch of things that Are.

My "build type" leaves with the first blush of human action. I am fed by arteries of wire that girdle the world. I drink from the cup of every living joy and sorrow. I sing not—but say. I know but night, but day, but seasons. I know no death, yet I am born again with every morn—with every noon—with every twilight. I leap into front being with every new world's pulse.

Those who created me cease to be—the brains and hearts behind that perish me go the way of human clay—but I live on—and on.

I am Majestic in my Strength—Sublime in my Power—Terrible in my Potentialities—yet as democratic as the ragged boy who sells me for a penny.

I am the servant of Kings—the partner of capital—the brother of toil. The inspiration of the hopeless—the right arm of the needy—the champion of the oppressed—the executioner of the criminal. I am the epitome of the world's Comedy and Tragedy.

My *Responsibility is Infinite*. I speak and the world stops to listen. I say the word and battle flames the horizon. I counsel peace and the warlords obey. I am greater than any individual—more powerful than any group. I am the dynamic force of *Public Opinion*. Rightly directed, I am a *Creator of Confidence*. A builder of happiness in living. I am the Backbone of Commerce. The Trail-Blazer of Prosperity. I am the teacher of Patriotism.

I am the *hands of the clock of Time*—the *clarion voice of Civilization*.

I am the Newspaper.

JUST A WORD

Miss Jane Addams returns to the United States this week, after an experience hitherto vouchsafed to no woman in the world. She was present, and presided, at the first Peace Congress ever held in the hight of war and attended by delegations from both the neutral and warring countries. Since the Congress closed she has visited all the principal belligerent capitals to lay before the governments the suggestions of the Peace Conference. Before Miss Addams sailed from New York she promised The Independent to describe her experiences, and our readers may look forward to something from her in an early issue.

Dr. E. E. Slosson, our Literary Editor, leaves this week on a month's vacation in the Caribbean Sea. As he has the habit of picking up something wherever he goes, whether in Panama, Europe or Australia, our readers can expect before the summer is over several articles dealing with "The Fringe of the Continent."



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CHAMP CLARK AND HIS DAUGHTER

THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN AT "HOOLEY HILLOCK," SPEAKER CLARK'S HOME AT BOWLING GREEN, MISSOURI, JUST GOING BEFORE THE WELCOME TO WHICH ALL MISSOURI WAS INVITED AND AT WHICH THOUSANDS OF GUESTS WERE PRESENT. MISS GENEVIEVE CLARK WAS MARRIED TO JAMES M. THOMPSON, EDITOR OF THE NEW ORLEANS "ITEM," ON JUNE 12

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THE "MANIFEST DESTINY" OF THE STATES

A STUDY of the geography of the United States will convince any candid person that expansion is an imperative need of many of our commonwealths. Why, for example, should New York State rest content with its contracted boundaries when it might seek colonies in the boundless West? With nearly two hundred persons to the square mile according to the latest census, a floodtide of immigration swelling its already congested population, and an immense commercial and industrial development, why would it not be to the advantage of the Empire State to annex Nevada, which has less than one inhabitant to the square mile? It is true that Nevada would be a little inaccessible (tho no more so than other coveted colonies), but the same objection would not apply to the conquest of Florida. Here is a state with a genial climate, a fertile soil, an area larger than that of New York state, and a commanding position on the Gulf of Mexico. Yet it has not one-twelfth the population of its prospective conqueror and certainly could not oppose an army or navy of equal strength. The acquisition even of little Vermont would be of no inconsiderable advantage, since the state is thinly settled, contains good marble quarries, and would immensely strengthen the eastern frontier of New York because its hills could be converted into an unrivaled line of fortifications. Besides, it must be remembered that New York has an old "historic claim" to its Green Mountain neighbor dating from Colonial times.

Even without Vermont, New York has fairly good "natural frontiers," especially along the Great Lakes. But as much cannot be said for many of the western commonwealths, which follow parallels of latitude and longitude. Why should not Nebraska invade eastern Wyoming and move her western frontier to the Rockies? Nebraska would have the superior numbers necessary for the execution of this project, and its success would greatly simplify her problems of defense in the future. Michigan is cut into parts by the Great Lakes. Wisconsin must surely be tempted to seize the upper section and thus gain at once an ideal natural boundary and the rich copper mines of the Lake Superior region.

The next reason commonly alleged for expansion is the need for an outlet to the highways of the world. Most of our states are well placed on the ocean or on some large river. But do we not see what an immense advantage it would be for West Virginia to annex the District of Columbia and the western counties of Maryland and so gain an excellent frontage on Chesapeake Bay? And why should the great state of Texas permit a little state with less than half its population to hold the Mississippi delta? With this in its control the state of the Lone Star flag would dominate the entire Mississippi Valley and could expand northward at pleasure.

Lastly, the balance of power. From 1900 to 1910 Iowa decreased in population, while Washington increased by over *one hundred and twenty per cent*. Iowa is still the greater power (so far as this can be measured by populations), but it must strike soon or it will be too late. The balance of power is shifting. If the slowly growing states of northern New England do not overthrow the rapidly expanding powers of New York and New Jersey they will be conquered, no doubt of it, in the near future. The far western states at the present rate of increase will soon be strong enough to march to the Mississippi over the prostrate commonwealths of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri, where the population is comparatively stationary. These latter communities are undoubtedly wealthy, but wealth only provokes aggression unless the major part of it is devoted to the maintenance of armaments. But if the threatened communities will only adopt a three years' term of military service for all their able-bodied citizens they may be safe and even triumphant in the great struggles which are sure to come for the control of the upper Mississippi Valley, the granary of North America!

THESE are the arguments for expansion; the need of a densely peopled country for "room to grow," the necessity of "natural boundaries," the requirement of a seaport, and the preservation of the "balance of power," that are urged in all solemnity by those who dabble in *Weltpolitik*. It is assumed that no nation can prosper without colonies as a market for the goods and an outlet for the surplus population of the mother country. As a result the partition of Asia and Africa leads continually to war and rumors of war. France demands the Rhine as a "natural boundary" in spite of the German character of both banks from Holland to Lorraine. Germany wants Belgium and Holland because they control the mouth of the same much disputed river, and an adequate sea frontage is assumed to be "essential" to national development. As for the "balance of power," have we not heard that France could not tolerate the rapid increase of population in Germany, nor Germany the still more rapid growth of Russia without first striking a blow which would crush the military strength of the rival nation while there was yet time? No doubt if our states had never federated they, too, would be avid of conquest at each other's expense. But federation, whether national or international, destroys every incentive to conquest and makes it seem not so much wicked as too ridiculous even for jest. Why not the United States of Europe? Or of the World?

ACCORDING TO THE RULES OR IN SPITE OF THEM

IT is asserted that the steamer "Armenian" was fired upon by the German submarines only when she persisted in trying to escape. Under the usual rules of international law this action on the part of the merchantman justified the war-vessel in firing upon her.

But are there any usual rules left intact by the German naval program? The captain of the "Armenian," a British vessel carrying contraband, had no reason to expect anything but instant destruction for his ship as soon as the submarine could get within range.

Judging from the case of the "Lusitania" there were only two courses open to him. He could try to escape and run the risk of having his ship sunk if he did not succeed; or he could submit to having her sunk without attempting to evade her fate. It was human nature to take the one long chance.

In such a dilemma has the German assumption of superiority to law upon the high seas put merchant shipping: to be destroyed according to the rules—or in violation of them.

SPAIN AND ZION

IT is hardly time yet for the descendants of the Sephardic Jews, driven out of Spain by the persecutions of the Inquisition four centuries ago, to accept in any great numbers the invitation to return to the seat of their ancient pride and wealth and power. At last, prest to it by an American citizen, Louis Friedman, it is rumored that Jews will be welcomed to full citizenship in Spain. Belated but most welcome is the report, for Spain was, during the centuries of the Moorish rule, the happy home of Jewish wealth and learning and culture. The Inquisition scattered them east and west, and long they held to their Spanish speech and forms of worship, glorying in the fame of their great scholar, Maimonides of Toledo.

Spain now would invite the persecuted Jews of Russia and Rumania to seek the old home. But the Jews of Russia and Austria are not Sephardim but Ashkenazim. The descendants of the Spanish Jews here in New York pride themselves on their ancestral names and aristocracy, somewhat superior, they feel, to the ruder children of Ashkenaz. It will be another branch that are now invited back that they may restore, if possible, the lost pride of Spain as mercantile queen of the world. Oliver Cromwell nearly three centuries ago invited the Jews to England, greatly to England's advantage, and Mr. Friedman expects that the return of the Jews to Spain will bring a new era of prosperity to the mother country thru commerce with Latin-America and the United States.

Possibly, but not for half a century or more. The Zionist Jews who have gone to Palestine are still not much farther along than when thirty years ago their ninety-year-old patriarch, Montefiore, frightened all English Jewry by hurrying off to Palestine to find out what was the matter with the Jewish colonists. Last week ten thousand Jews met in Brooklyn to express their interest in the return of Russian Jews to their ancient land; Russian Jews, not American, for no Americans go except as visitors or givers of aid. America is good enough for them. Nehemiah counted forty thousand Jews who had gone up with Zerubbabel and himself from Babylon, but by the millions in these days they have swarmed in over New York and other cities. Hither they speed singing Psalms of Ascent. Hither they find the valleys filled and the hills leveled for their return from long captivity; citizenship and quick opportunity for themselves and schools for their children. Let those that will go to Carmel and the Plain of Esdraelon and beyond the Jordan of Jericho, or to the Spanish peninsula, but here is their Zion. After this great war is over Palestine may be more open to them, altho Islam has been usually more kind to them than Christendom. We shall not envy them the land of prophecy and psalm, flowing again with milk and honey; but here they find their happiest Jerusalem, and here they choose to bless Mordecai and curse Haman.

STANDARDIZING THE CHAMELEON

THE quest of the Polymuriel is a dashing adventure. None but a splendid imagination could have created the vision. Any but an indomitable spirit would have quailed before the enterprise. That an American woman, as set forth in "The World Over" last week, should have thus essayed the impossible is matter for patriotic pride. It is a masterly conception, staggering in its magnitude and monumental in its simplicity—to rescue American womanhood from the quagmire of extravagance, the fetters of fashion, the procrustean bed of a kaleidoscopic conventionality in dress, and to do it by a single stroke.

The Polymuriel is a single costume, simple in construction, sensible in design, inexpensive to make, attractive to wear, and changeable at will from morning dress to evening gown, from work frock to outing costume, from useful to ornamental, from grave to gay. The argument in its favor is ingenious: "Men wear one kind of clothes; why shouldn't women?"

The answer makes up in conclusiveness what it lacks in ingenuity. Men don't—and women won't.

There are too many forces operating to keep "the female of the species" from standardizing her plumage. Dressmaker, couturière, modiste, tailor, milliner, shoemaker, hosier, glover, draper, department store, silk mill, woolen mill, cotton mill—all wax fat on woman's chameleon taste. With what fury and what wiles would they not resist an assault upon their ancient prerogative of supplying the demands of woman's restlessly shifting tastes, and of helping to keep them restless in order to create ever fresh demands. Women buy new clothes and adopt new styles largely because new styles and new clothes are spread temptingly before them (and so do men, but the fact must not be whispered).

When the story of Eden is rewritten, in all frankness and honesty, it will appear that the first bite of the apple revealed to Eve that since she was not drest so becomingly as Lilith and at the same time wore a costume of an earlier vintage than did that lady of fashion she obviously had "not a thing to wear." And the serpent, it will be revealed, was a purveyor of women's fashions darkly disguised—or with all disguise brazenly cast aside, as you prefer.

Then, too, woman herself does not want to change the chameleon's motley for the catbird's drab monotony. With instinctive and charming illogicality she wants to combine in her single person the mutually destructive qualities of conformity and individuality. She will not dress differently from her sisters, but she would be very

different from them in attractiveness of apparel. If a single costume, as the proponents of the Polymuriel proudly assert, will be the case under the new dispensation, will last her season after season, how will anybody know that she is fashionable and chic? If every one is wearing the same standardized costume, to wit, the Polymuriel, how can she outshine her sisters?

No. The Polymuriel will not do. The providers of women's wear will not have it. The women will not have it.

And the men will not have it. Men want women to be charming. They want their own women to be more charming than other women. In woman's iridescent variety man finds a pleasing relief from his own dun uniformity. He would not make women like him if he could and least of all in outward seeming.

And man knows too well the galling fetters of a senseless monotony in dress to want woman set in the same stocks.

A FUNDAMENTAL PREPAREDNESS

DISCIPLINED armies and powerful navies are not the only equipment that a nation needs when compelled to wage war. By far the most important part of preparedness for war is preparedness for peace as well. The amazing strength that Germany has shown since the present war began is a revelation first of all of her fundamental preparedness for any achievement demanding organized and disciplined effort. The United States has been scandalously negligent in this matter of fundamental preparedness, and is negligent still. Our most important duty is to become acquainted with our remissness, and set about the big job which we must undertake and carry thru under penalty of grave peril, perhaps of disaster.

Germany has conserved her natural resources to the uttermost. We have wasted ours, and are still wasting them. Not only German forests and German mines are regarded and handled as important national assets, but so also is the soil, the most important asset of all. The German farmer is an agriculturist. Eighty per cent of American farmers—until a few years ago they were nearer one hundred per cent—have been caustically but accurately described as "miners," taking from the land a fertility that they never replace. Germany has developed her waterways. The Rhine is as important an artery of commerce as any trunk-line railway system. We have developed a river and harbor politics, and a precious lot of canal-digging and harbor-dredging contractors. Whether for peace or for war, we need a great number of canals of the Cape Cod Canal type. It should be possible to send either merchantmen or battleships from Boston to New Orleans by an inside route. It should be possible to send either grain-carrying barges or submarines or destroyers from New York to any port on the Great Lakes and thence down the Mississippi.

Germany has cleaned up her population. It is a population efficient in war, no less efficient in peace. It is educated, and its education is practical in a very wide meaning of the word. The American traveler who can speak no word of any language but English has never been seriously embarrassed on that account when making his way about Germany. Everywhere he has discovered that not only railroad officials and hotel clerks, but also tradesmen and mechanics in actualities can speak English. They have studied it in the schools, and, unlike American public school pupils, they have learned to do so to use that which they have gone thru the drudgery of studying.

And Germany has not only educated her population. She has made it self-supporting, self-respecting, thrifty. She has dealt vigorously, scientifically, and in a business-like way with the problems of peasantry and slums. Even poverty she has cut on a large scale prevented. With all these matters we dawdle and fool. We see crime increasing and do nothing about it. We talk sentimental nonsense about the poor, and resign ourselves to having them always with us. We get excited over the problem of unemployment, and think we have behaved wonderfully well when we have organized a few relief committees, collected a "fund," and published a number of statistical reports, carefully censored by trustworthy politicians to make them innocuous. In education we lavishly and expensively experiment, and congratulate ourselves that we are becoming an enlightened people.

Every decently informed citizen in the United States knows that this picture of contrasts is not exaggerated. He knows that we are drifting and foundering. He knows that in peace we waste our energies as we waste our resources, and fall short of a decent standard of achievement. He knows that if we were swept into war we should make a scandalous exhibition of inadequacy and worse. But he does nothing. Is this wretched inactivity to continue? Or shall we come to our senses, and begin, like grown-up and responsible men, to achieve a fundamental preparedness?

LENGTHENING THE SCHOOL DAYS

IN the olden times school vacations began the last Friday in July and ended the first Monday in September. Today the public schools are closed for nearly three months, and many private schools for four months or more. In the olden times the school was in session nearly all day, with two fifteen-minute recesses in the middle of the morning and the middle of the afternoon sessions, and a full noon hour, or hour and a half, for dinner and games. Today schools generally begin at nine and close between one and three p. m. Nearly all the period is devoted to continuous recitations, and the children come home with a strapped block of textbooks and tasks assigned in them sufficient to tax the faculties of a Chinese sage. Formerly the teachers taught. Now the parents do the teaching and the teachers hear the recitations.

We are glad to note, therefore, that a group of distinguished Americans have just started a nation-wide movement to rectify some of these modern school evils. It is high time to lengthen, as of yore, the school year and the school day, so that the child will not lose, as he does under present conditions, one and a quarter years in eight years of schooling. It is furthermore essential that he should have plenty of time for study and play within the school period without the midnight oil abomination.

At present we have the amazing spectacle of children being forced to do their hardest work at the very time when their elders find it necessary to get rest and recreation.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

June 28—British gaining ground west of Krithia, Gallipoli. British steamer "Armenian" sunk by German submarine, killing twenty-one American muleteers.

June 29—Germans renew attacks in Argonne forest. Russians retire behind the Bug.

June 30—Russians repulse attack of German fleet on Baltic port of Windau. Russians driven back on Dniester.

July 1—Three British steamers sunk by German submarines. Austrians defeated near Görz.

July 2—Battle in Baltic between Russian and German squadrons. Serbs and Greeks invade Albania.

July 3—Germans advancing northward from Galicia into Poland. Turks lose 20,000 men in attacking British in Gallipoli.

July 4—Austrians capture 8000 Russians at Krasnik. British steamship "Anglo-Californian" escapes shell fire of German submarine.

The Russian Retreat from Galicia

The Russians have not been able to make a stand anywhere in Galicia since the German drive began and have now been driven back almost to the eastern frontier. On the south of Lemberg, General von Linsinger has dislodged the Russian left from its hold on the Dniester River and forced it to retreat from the Gnila Lipa to the Zlota Lipa, that is, over the same country thru which the Russians had achieved their first victories in August nearly a year ago. At the same time General von Mackensen pursued the Russian right as far as Kamionka on the Bug River, twenty-five miles northeast of Lemberg. The present Russian line is then behind the two rivers which have their origin close together in the highlands of eastern Galicia, the Bug, which flows north into the Vistula and thence to the Baltic Sea, and the Zlota Lipa, which flows south into the Dniester and thence to the Black Sea. To show what sort of fighting ground these rivers make we quote the account of a battle from the Berlin *Tagezeitung*.

On the night of June 25 the attack began along a broad front, executed under enormous difficulties by Württembergers and East and West Prussian troops. The country at this point offers unusual advantages for defense. The high wooded land along the south bank drops off abruptly to the various arms of the river, which is swift and deep.

The northern shore is composed of vertical clay banks several yards high, then come open meadows a mile broad, shut in by thickly wooded hights, from which the Russians operated machine guns and cannon with deadly accuracy.

One West Prussian regiment had to stand all day breast deep in water. A soldier in order to shoot had to be lifted out of the water by others. Even these difficulties were overcome, however, and notwithstanding a flanking fire this troop emerged and finally reached and stormed the Russians' chief position.

During the month of June, according to the official German statement, the Austro-German forces took 40,345 Russian prisoners and captured 87 cannon and 320 machine guns.

The German Invasion of Russia

The importance of the German and Austrian victories in Galicia lies in the fact that they lay Poland open to attack from the south as well as from the north and west. There would be no particular advantage in driving the Russians much further east than their present line of defense along the Bug and the Dniester, but clearing the northern frontier of Galicia has given the Teutonic forces command of both banks of the Vistula and they can now try again what the Austrians attempted at the beginning of the war, that is to advance down the Vistula toward Iwangorod and Warsaw. These are two of the fortresses composing the famous "Polish Quadrilateral," the others being Novo Georgievsk, further down the Vistula, and Brest Litovski, on the Bug to the west. This Quadrilateral, forming the chief defense of the Russian Empire, has so far remained intact. None of the four fortresses has yet been under bombardment, altho once the Austrians came within gunshot of Iwangorod and once the Germans within gunshot of Warsaw. In both cases, however, they were forced to retire before active operations for the reduction of the fortresses could be begun.

The withdrawal of the Russians from Galicia will, of course, necessitate their withdrawal also from their western positions in Poland. They have already retreated from the Nida River and we may anticipate a similar retreat from the Pilica River altho nothing is heard from that region. But even tho the Russian power of resistance is for the time paralyzed, owing chiefly to their lack of ammunition, it will not be easy for the Germans to advance further into the interior of Poland because railroads are few and the German successes have been attained thru quick movement and enormous supplies of artillery and ammunition. The total of the Austro-German forces on the Russian front is estimated by their opponents at over two million.

On the extreme north of the line where a German force has invaded the Russian Baltic provinces, the fleet has been brought into play. A squadron composed of a few light cruisers and many torpedo boats made an attack upon the Russian port of Windau, near the Gulf of Riga. According to the Petrograd account the Germans attempted a landing but were driven off by the Russian destroyers. One of the German vessels was blown up by a mine and others are reported damaged in a subsequent engagement with the Russian fleet in the Baltic.



THE GERMAN STEAM ROLLER

The advance of the Teutonic forces has driven the Russians back of the Bug and Zlota Lipa Rivers. An invasion of Poland has begun and three important fortresses of the Polish Quadrilateral—Zamosc and Tomaszow have been taken. This opens the way to an attack from the south on the fortress of Warsaw, Novo Georgievsk, located on the Vistula and Brest Litovski on the Bug. The shaded area is that still held by the Russians.



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WHERE THE GROUND IS SOWN WITH BAYONETS

Only the points of steel and the officer's glasses give evidence of the presence of the hosts waiting in the trenches for the order to charge

On the Western Front

The Germans are showing increased activity at various points along the line between the North Sea and Switzerland and there are rumors of mighty movements developing behind the screen of trenches. But if the Germans are really preparing to take the offensive it is not yet apparent where they propose to strike. All traffic with Switzerland has been shut off on the German side and not even neutrals are allowed to pass the frontier. This has been interpreted as indicating that German troops are being massed close to the Swiss border for an invasion of France from this quarter.

The most vigorous attack so far reported is in the Argonne forest to the west of the fortress of Verdun. Here the Württemberg troops under the Prussian Crown Prince, after a violent bombardment, stormed one of the French outposts and, according to the German account, made an advance of nearly a mile on a front of more than three miles. The capture of 1735 men, eighteen machine guns and forty mine-throwers is claimed. The French report states that the attack was repulsed.

The Constantinople Campaign

The lack of progress in the Dardanelles campaign hitherto has aroused increasing dissatisfaction in Great Britain which has of late found open expression in press and Parliament. The London *Times* calls it "hopelessly mismanaged" and a "grievous muddle." In February, when a combined British and French fleet including the largest warships ever constructed, was sent to the Dardanelles, it was commonly expected that Constantinople would fall in a few weeks. But even the fifteen inch shells made little impression upon the Turkish fortifications and on the other hand the Allies lost six or more of their ships by submarines and mines. Now it appears that the larger vessels of the fleet have been withdrawn to some safer locality, probably Kefala Bay on Imbros Island, for we hear only of minor cruisers and destroyers.

When it was realized that the attempt to force the Dardanelles by sea alone was futile an army was collected and on April 25 succeeded in effecting a landing upon the Aegean side of the Gallipoli peninsula. They were not able, however, to cross the peninsula as they expected in order to attack the Dardanelles forts in the rear. On the contrary they found themselves confronted with superior forces and strong entrenchments and had all they could do to hold on to a strip of the coast about a mile broad and a few miles long. According to a statement of Premier Asquith the British naval and military losses at the Dardanelles up to the end of May amounted to 38,635, distributed as follows: killed, 7422; wounded, 24,676; missing, 6537.

The blame for the Dardanelles fiasco has been laid to Winston Churchill, who until lately was in charge of the Admiralty. But in a recent address he announced that momentous movements were about to begin on Gallipoli and success was nearer at hand than was supposed. The operations to which he referred have apparently begun.

British Gains in Gallipoli

From the shore where the British made their landing it is about three miles across the Gallipoli peninsula to the Dardanelles. The ridge which forms the backbone of the peninsula reaches its highest point at Achi Baba, 700 feet above the sea. The flat top of this hill has been converted into a fortress by the Turks under the direction of German engineers and dominates that part of the peninsula which lies between the permanent fortresses of Kaliá Bair to the northeast and Seddel Bahr at the tip. The ravines and hills around about were strongly protected with entrenchments and barbed wire entanglements.

Against this redoubt on Achi Baba the attack of the Allies is now being directed. On June 21 the French troops, mainly young fellows of the latest levy, were sent into action. The preliminary bombardment began at 1:30 a. m. and continued till noon, when the French charged. They took the first two lines of trenches, but were driven out by a counter attack. A second time they charged, but again failed to hold their gains. Then the British howitzers and guns were sent for and at 3:30 shelled the enemy's lines once more. After a heavy bombardment for half an hour a third assault was made, this time successfully, and six hundred yards of Turkish trenches were taken and held. It is estimated that the Turks lost over seven thousand that afternoon. One of their trenches, two hundred yards long and ten feet deep, was filled with corpses.

On June 27 a similar attack took



Medem

THIS IS NOT THE TIME FOR AMUSEMENTS

One British theater closes while Janus' Temple is open. Recruiting posters have replaced the gaudy announcements on the billboards



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A CRACK REGIMENT OF RUSSIA'S RETREATING BUT UNBROKEN ARMY

place, but with the roles reversed. This time it was the British left instead of the French right which made the advance. The Royal and Lancashire Fusiliers and Royal Scots charged across the ravine of Saghir Dere and took two lines of trenches, while the Ghurkas, pushing forward along the shore under the cliffs, captured a knoll west of Krithia, making a clear gain of a thousand yards. Krithia, which lies between this point and Achi Baba, was once a village of four thousand people, but now is completely demolished by the bombardment.

Two days later the Turks made a strong effort to recover the positions taken by the French and English. Two mine galleries were exploded under their lines and the trenches subjected to heavy rifle and machine gun fire for two hours before the bayonet charge was made. The attack was repulsed with severe losses.

The Sinking of the "Armenian"

The steamer "Armenian," bound from Newport News, Virginia, to Avonmouth, England, was torpedoed by a German submarine on June 28, twenty miles off Trevose Head, Cornwall. The vessel belonged to the Leyland Line and carried on board 1422 mules and horses for the British army. There were no passengers or ammunition on board. The crew consisted of 160, of whom 87 were Americans, mostly negro muleteers. Twenty-one of the twenty-six lost were Americans. The news of the affair was suppressed by the British censor but Washington learned of it two days later from the American consul at Bristol. Since the "Armenian" was, according to a statement of the British Government, "engaged on Admiralty business" and since the submarine, according to the captain of the "Armenian," behaved fairly and courteously, the case is a very different one from that of the "Lusitania."

The submarine approached on the surface flying the flag of "U 39" and gave due warning by firing two shots across the bows of the "Armenian." But instead of obeying the command to stop Captain Trickey determined to make a run for it and save his ship if he could. So he put on full speed but the submarine pursued firing shells and shrapnel. One shell struck and disabled the steering gear. Another went down the funnel. The boats were swung out and loaded ready for lowering when the falls of one of them were cut by shrapnel and several of the men fell into the sea. The Marconi house was demolished by a shell so no more signals for help could be sent out.

It was only after an hour's run, when the ship was afire in three places and thirteen of the crew lay dead upon her deck, that Captain Trickey consented to surrender. As soon as he raised the white flag the submarine ceased firing and gave the crew ample time to take to the boats with the wounded. Three of the crew were rescued from drowning by the submarine and taken on board her. One of the negroes was so frightened by the explosion of the shell that he cut his throat with a razor. As soon as the crew had left the vessel two torpedoes were fired into her and she sank in half an hour.

A Battle in the Air

The anticipations of H. G. Wells and other romancers of futurity have hardly depicted a more thrilling fight than that which took place over a mile above Ghent early in the morning of June 7. Three British aviators in monoplanes set out at night to destroy the German hangar at Evere, north of Brussels. Two of them flew over it dropping bombs which set it on fire. The third aviator, Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, told his story in an interview cabled to the New York *Times* as follows:

> I proceeded on my journey at an increased hight. It was just three o'clock in the morning when all of a sudden I perceived on the horizon, about midway between Ghent and Brussels, a Zeppelin flying fast at a hight of about 6000 feet. I immediately flew toward it, and when I was almost over the monster I descended about fifteen meters and flung six bombs at it. The sixth struck the envelope of the ship fair and square in the middle. There was instantly a terrible explosion. The displacement of the air round about me was so great that a tornado seemed to have been produced. My machine tossed upward, and then, flung absolutely upside down, I was forced to loop the loop in spite of myself. I thought for a moment that the end of everything had come. In the whirl I had the pleasure of seeing my victim falling to the earth in a cloud of flames and smoke. Then by some miracle my machine righted herself, and I came to earth in the enemy's country. I was not long on the ground, you may be sure. I speedily put myself and my machine into working order once again; then I set my engine going.

Lieutenant Warneford was only twenty-three and had made his first flight four months before. The English papers are enthusiastic in their praise of his exploit, which it is hoped will force the Germans to remove their aerial base further back. He received the cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government and the Victoria Cross from the British.

A week later Warneford was killed by the fall of his aeroplane while taking up the American journalist, Henry Beach Needham, whose articles "The Zeppelin That Never Flew" and "Kitchener's Army in the Making," are still fresh in the minds of Independent readers. He was only three hundred feet in the air, but was trying some daring feats of diving when he fell out of the machine and Mr. Needham followed. Both were crushed by the fall.

The British Blockade

A memorandum from the British Government in regard to the Order in Council restricting neutral commerce was received June 24. In it the British Government explains the measures that have been taken to compensate the owners of the cargoes seized and the concessions made to avoid delay and injustice. It is alleged that in some cases the delay is due to shippers who have asked for postponement. The British Board of Trade has already paid out $2,250,000 to American claimants. There are now twenty-seven vessels from America bound for neutral ports detained in the United Kingdom, some on account of suspicious consignments, others awaiting appraisal by the Prize Court. The cotton whatever its destination, is seized and bought up by the British Government. The memorandum calls attention to the large increase of American shipments to neutral ports, many of which are believed to be destined to enemy countries.

The memorandum, the friendly in tone, will not satisfy the American shippers who have appealed to our Government to protect their right to ship



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INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH

An Austrian shell bursting in the face of a Serbian attacking party. The Serbs are dropping to the ground for greater safety

to neutral ports. It is estimated that goods amounting to half a billion dollars had been ordered before March 1, the date of the British blockade. These cannot now be delivered nor can our importers get the goods which they bought before that date and which are still held at Rotterdam and other neutral ports.

War Supplies Ordered

Many reports, not all of them trustworthy, have been published about new orders for war supplies. There is no room for doubt, however, as to the demand for shrapnel, and the orders for such ammunition exceed, it is believed, $400,000,000. They have been widely distributed, and shrapnel shells are being made in many factories and shops whose normal output is something of another kind. These orders have caused demand for machine tools and steel bars. The production of steel bars and other metal forms which ammunition manufacturers must use has been very noticeably stimulated in the Pittsburgh district. In Canada they are making shrapnel in shops as far west as Calgary. The Bethlehem Steel Company is to expend $12,000,000 upon extensions. It is admitted, according to press reports, that attempts to buy control of this company with German capital were made some months ago. Offers were also made, it is understood, for several well known companies which manufacture rifles or cartridges.

Russia needs not only ammunition but also railroad locomotives and cars. In addition to the 62,000 freight cars recently ordered she has placed contracts for locomotives enough to call for $30,000,000. She has also undertaken to purchase 50,000 car wheels. France ordered sixty-four locomotives last week, and 50,000 tons of steel rails. Belgium has agreed to take twenty locomotives. A company in eastern Connecticut is at work on an order for 400,000 rifles. Enlargements of powder plants are reported, and the stock of powder companies has risen rapidly in the New York "curb" market. A cartridge company is producing 3,500,000 cartridges a week on an order said to be for $30,000,000 worth. There were large exports of war material in May, but the quantity of ammunition shipped promises to increase from week to week.

Italy is buying locomotives. France and England made a new contract in Texas last week for 30,000 horses, and new orders for $10,000,000 worth of meat in Chicago are reported. A company that ordinarily makes typesetting machines is at work on a $1,000,000 order for sights to be used on large guns. Orders placed in Connecticut since the beginning of the war are said to exceed $150,000,000. They are for a great variety of products, including machine guns, buckles, auto trucks, rifle brushes, cartridges, engines and brass. There is a demand for American artificial legs and arms. England, France and Russia cannot supply more than 10 per cent of those that are needed. It is estimated that the number of soldiers to whom artificial limbs should be given is not less than 50,000.

League to Enforce Peace

The League to Enforce Peace, which was formed at the Independence Hall conference in Philadelphia, adopted a definite plan of action at a meeting, last week, of its executive committee. Ex-President Taft was made honorary chairman of this committee; President Lowell of Harvard, chairman; Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore, and Hamilton Holt, of New York, vice-chairmen; Herbert S. Houston, of New York, treasurer, and William H. Short, of New York, secretary. There is to be a propaganda in charge of a committee on home organization, with Alton B. Parker, chairman; one on foreign organization, led by Mr. Marburg, who was formerly Minister to Belgium; and one on information, of which Mr. Houston is the head. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, is chairman of the committee on finance. The officers, with the four committee chairmen, Oscar S. Straus and Professor John Bates Clark, of Columbia University, will be a committee of management.

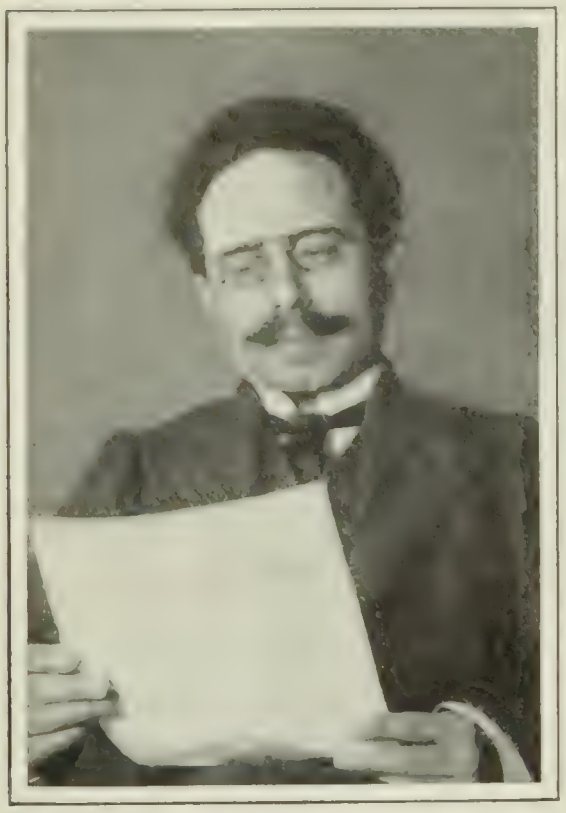
There will be a campaign thruout this country, with similar work abroad, to inform public opinion as to the aims of the League to protect any misapprehension about its plan for the use of economic and military force against a signatory nation that violates the terms of the agreement, and to procure the cooperation of organizations that are in sympathy with the League's purpose.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has decided to conduct a referendum by asking more than 760 Chambers of Commerce or Boards of Trade to say whether they think the United States should promote or join a league of nations in which the signatories, having agreed to the submission of justiciable questions to an international tribunal, and all non-justiciable questions to a council of conciliation, would be bound to use their economic and military forces against any one of their number who makes war upon another without first having submitted the controversy to the tribunal or the council. This league would also hold conferences to formulate and codify rules of international law. It will be seen that the questions which the country's commercial associations are thus asked to vote upon simply set forth the principles and program of the new League to Enforce Peace.

Chicago Strike and Lockout

The controversy in Chicago between the builders and the groups of workmen—carpenters, lathers, painters, etc.—who have been on strike for some time and have rejected arbitration, promises now to deprive at least 200,000 men, and perhaps 500,000, of work. The associated contractors, employers and manufacturers decided on June 28 to close all the mills and supply shops under their control. By this decision forty-three lumber yards, sixty-five brickyards, and many sash and blind mills, cement plants and other sources of builders' supplies were affected. James Fryer, prominent among the manufacturers and builders, said that their action would make 200,000 men idle in Chicago, and about 300,000 men at the plants in Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio which have furnished supplies for Chicago building projects.

Many horses used by the builders and manufacturers were sent to pas-



Bain

KARL LIEBKNECHT

One of the most outspoken and unyielding Socialist opponents of the war in the German *Reichstag*. The Social Democrats' agitation for peace continues: a full-page manifesto published in the Berlin *Vorwärts* on June 26 resulted in the suppression of the paper for the third time

ture, and several thousand teamsters had nothing to do. The employers said they had set out to force a settlement. There are nearly one hundred contractors, however, who have deserted the association and yielded to the carpenters' demands by increasing their pay to seventy cents an hour. It is expected that loss of work by 200,000 men will excite so much hostility against the carpenters that they will accept arbitration.

The Mexican Problem

After General Huerta and General Orozco had been released on bail they remained in El Paso, where they were carefully watched by agents of our Government. Huerta was warned that if he should make journeys without their consent he would be placed in jail. Colonel Morgan, commander at Fort Bliss, made Huerta his guest at a dinner and invited him to review the American troops. For this he was reprimanded by Secretary Garrison. Our Government arrested General Mercado, General Caraveo, Jose Zozaya, and two other residents of El Paso, on charges like those in Huerta's case. Zozaya is a merchant in whose house were found machine guns and several million rounds of ammunition. All the accused men were arraigned on the 1st, but, at the Government's request, the hearing was postponed until the 12th, because the evidence was not ready.

Huerta will not be permitted to enter Mexico. General Funston has been directed to prevent him from crossing the boundary. He may be indicted. Our Government may decide to deport him as an undesirable alien immigrant. Villa's Governor of Chihuahua has formally asked that he be extradited for the murder of President Madero. He could be surrendered in extradition proceedings, and in Villa's hands he would speedily be punished, but our Government will not allow him to cross the line. He and his friends insist that he is wrongfully accused and has no connection with any military project. Because of a story that he had provided for association with Eduardo Iturbide, the latter in a published statement denies any association and attacks him. General Angeles, suspected of disloyalty to Villa, has defended himself in Washington, saying that he is about to return to Villa's headquarters.

Jose Robles, formerly Minister of War in the Cabinet of Gutierrez, asserted a few days ago that Carranza had consented to discuss terms of peace with Villa, and that Obregon and Villa would hold a conference within two weeks. But Carranza has since denied this in an official statement, saying that "there never will be such negotiations."

Reports from the Mexican capital are of such a character that some think the situation there will compel intervention. The city has been cut off from the outside world, so far as communication by wire or rail is concerned. For twelve days there was no direct message. Carranza's army, under Gonzales, battling for eight days, failed to capture the town, but was repulsed by Zapata in the suburbs. The condition of the city, in which are 20,000 foreigners (2000 of them Americans) is frightful. Starving mobs have looted the shops and business is paralyzed. In many other parts of Mexico destitution and suffering are reported. A month has passed since Mr. Wilson published his warning in which some action was foreshadowed if there should be no improvement "within a very short time." Such change as has taken place has been in the wrong direction.



James M. Cox

A WAR FARMER

Myrel Molby is by long tradition expected to raise hay, but now that English men are fighting she has begun to pitch it as well



HERBERT S. HOUSTON

The vice-president of Doubleday, Page and Company, who was, at the recent great convention in Chicago, elected president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. He was one of the founders of this young but most vigorous and progressive organization, whose influence in the direction of honest and productive advertising has already been very great, and promises to increase steadily. The next annual convention will be held in Philadelphia. Mr. Houston is also treasurer of the League to Enforce Peace

J. P. Morgan Shot

J. P. Morgan was shot on July 3 at his home near Glen Cove, Long Island, by a teacher of German who declared that his purpose was to persuade Mr. Morgan to use his influence to discontinue the export of war supplies. J. P. Morgan & Co. are the fiscal agents in this country of the Allies. Mr. Morgan was not seriously injured. Frank Holt, his assailant, has been teaching at Cornell for the last year, and is an American of French and German descent.

Holt stated at first that his purpose was to reason peaceably with Mr. Morgan and that the shooting was to compel his attention rather than to kill, later that he intended to imprison Mrs. Morgan and her younger children till he could bring Mr. Morgan to accept his view that it is criminal for the United States to aid in human slaughter by shipping munitions to Europe. He talked in an irrational manner after being arrested and it was suspected that he was crazed.

The day before the shooting a bomb was exploded in the public reception room of the Senate in the Capitol at Washington. Holt admitted that he was responsible for this act, which in letters to various Washington papers he called an "exclamation point" to his "appeal for peace." He earnestly denied that he had any bias in favor of Germany.

FROM STATE TO STATE

ALABAMA: The watchword is "Alabama must feed herself." To this end a movement is on foot to dethrone King Cotton and institute a diversity of diversified products of the soil. With cheap lands available, a long pasture season, good grazing without the necessity of expensive shelter, and with all kinds of feed easy to produce, it ought to be possible here to raise cattle, hogs, sheep and other livestock on the most large scale as before the Civil War. Nor is there any great reason why corn and other grains which then formed the chief crops of the state should not now be grown extensively. It is expertly estimated that the cotton growers of Alabama are losing one and one-half cents a pound on every bale produced. This may account for the fact that eighty-four per cent of all the cotton land in the South is under mortgage. Also it may account for the much greater values placed upon lands in sections where diversified crops are raised than upon those devoted to the single crop.

CALIFORNIA: Not only do expositions lure the vacation pleasure-seeker to California this summer, Los Angeles, in carrying out its elaborate plan of city beautifying for 1915, is offering the tourist a chance to see how truly decorative a city and its surroundings may be under normal conditions. Palms, the finest that the state could produce, are set out in cement pots all along the city streets. And by two hundred miles of county boulevards are rose trellises—3000 of them, each twenty feet long and five feet high—covered with climbing roses. Los Angeles is all dressed up for California's party.

COLORADO: The people of this state are already making extensive preparations for "the biggest celebration ever," to be held in connection with the International Dry Farm Congress and its allied organizations, the International Soil Products Congress and the International Congress of Farm Women, which are to be in session in Denver from September 29 to October 9 of this year. A mammoth "1915 prosperity celebration" is to continue thruout the sessions, reaching its climax in a parade of from 200 to 300 floats illustrating and typifying the resources of the West, especially of Colorado and the other intermountain states. Even the wonderful scenery is to be reproduced in miniature, and the wholesome climate represented by pictorial floats.

CONNECTICUT: A vigorous effort for church unity is being made thruout this state. As a means of breaking down the spirit of loyalty to individual churches and creating in its stead a broader loyalty to Christianity, the leaders of the movement advise that members of each denomination attend the services of others, and that clergymen of different denominations exchange pulpits more frequently. It is believed that this would tend to remove prejudices, establish better social relations, and result in that mutual understanding which is so likely to lead to unity.

DELAWARE: A feature of the Fourth of July celebration at Washington Heights, Wilmington, was a spirit band of 40 motorcycles in front of the automobiles and preceded 1000 citizens for about a thousand newly naturalized citizens who had been specially invited for the events of honor.

FLORIDA: Girls' canning clubs are organizing all over the state. Florida ships vast quantities of fruit and vegetables to Northern states for canning. It then buys back a considerable portion of the canned product, paying in freight and profits millions of dollars which it now proposes to save. The movement was started by the State Fair Association which is giving club prizes and otherwise aiding and encouraging the girls of the state in this industry. If the product of the clubs exceeds the home demand, as it bids fair to do, the association promises to find markets for the surplus in other states.

GEORGIA: A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia holds that "The reserving of interest in advance by a bank at the highest legal rate of interest on a loan, whether it be a short or a long term loan, is usurious, and a deed to land given to secure a promissory note for the loan is void on account of the usury." The court added that, tho it may be the universal custom of banks to deduct interest in advance, custom cannot operate to change a law of the state whose provisions are clearly against it. The decision, it is said, will lead to no end of litigation before the banking interests can induce the Legislature to make the law conform to the custom.

ILLINOIS: The agricultural committee of thirty-nine banking associations of the United States meets in Chicago to form plans for bringing bankers and farmers together for the betterment of agriculture and country life. An advance circular, which describes Chicago as "the livest and most prosperous city in the United States because it is built up on agricultural progress," says: "This conference will be a wonderful marshalling of the strongest forces at work today for better agriculture and country life. It is to be unique in the comprehensive consideration it will give to the great problems to the solution of which the bankers of the United States are committed to lend their aid. . . . It will give a strong impetus to the banker-farmer movement. It will define authoritatively the lines on which the bankers of the United States should proceed in order to do the most good. It will be long on inspiration and short on mere routine subjects."

KANSAS: The State Board of Health has found a new reason for advocating good roads. It says that weeds and trash along neglected highways prevent the prompt evaporation of moisture. Dust making ideal breeding beds for mosquitoes, flies and foul germs of disease, and be[illegible] carriers of disease, and be[illegible] germs and other germs that [illegible] range; that weeds, by obstructing [illegible] favor the harboring of garbage and refuse which provide these insects with needed material for germ transmission; that open ditches, clear of brush and debris with scalloped surfaces and proper fall would rid much farm land of mosquito-breeding pools. Moreover, it points out, such roads would afford dry footing for pedestrians especially school children, whose power of resistance against colds, pneumonia, tuberculosis and other infectious disorders is frequently lowered by wet feet and chilled limbs.

KENTUCKY: The Good Roads Highway movement has stirred old Kentucky to action for road improvement. Civic bodies and automobile clubs from all the larger cities have been racing over the state, holding meetings and arousing interest in good roads, with the result that money has been appropriated and work begun in most of the counties. Boone County has given a majority of 1950 in favor of issuing $200,000 worth of bonds for the building of 100 miles of stone roads in that county, the largest bond issue ever voted in Kentucky under the new road law.

LOUISIANA: Louisiana has declared war on rats as a means of eradicating bubonic plague. Since the campaign began, last year, nearly 400,000 rats have been caught in New Orleans alone. These, the Public Health Service reports, have been identified as to species and sex, since only certain species carry the plague. The Supreme Court of the state recently handed down a decision that the law providing for the rat-proofing of all buildings is constitutional. As a result of that law more than half of the 70,000 [illegible] buildings in New Orleans have been rat-proofed, and work on the remainder is being vigorously pushed. What with the rat-catching and rat-proofing, there has not been a case of human bubonic plague in the city since the first week of last October.

MARYLAND: This state, with Baltimore as the center of its activities, is awaking to the large possibilities of trade with the Pacific coast offered by the Panama Canal. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association contends that all freight originating east of the Mississippi River can be sent by rail to Baltimore and reshipped by water to any point on the Pacific coast for less cost than it can be sent directly west by rail. It also contends that, based on differences in the length of haul, Baltimore has a freight differential which, estimated on the hundred weight, is eight cents less than Boston's, three cents less than New York's, and one cent less than Philadelphia's on products shipped from the Mississippi River and intermediate points. The association has several guaranties of carriers that the rates will be made and maintained. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE JOB, THE WORKER AND THE GOVERNMENT

BY WILLIAM B. WILSON

UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF LABOR

AN employer who is in need of help and a wage earner who is in need of a job may now look to the Government of the United States for aid.

The Department of Labor has entered upon plans of work for improving the opportunities of the wage earners of the United States, whether citizens or aliens, for profitable employment. The step taken has been to put a national employment bureau in operation, where no fees will be required or charged.

The Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture are coöperating to make the project a success, and to carry the facilities of the new employment organization to every point of the United States which is reached by the postal service or the agricultural field agents.

The next step to insure the proper development of this Federal Employment Bureau, as it is generally known, is one that involves the greatest possible publicity, so that every employer and every wage earner may know of the facilities which the Government now has at their disposal to bring them together. The Association of Foreign Language Newspapers has already advised the Department of Labor that it will aid in every way possible, and many newspapers are printing, free of charge, the lists which the Government furnishes to the press of employment opportunities.

As an instance of the invaluable help thus rendered, during the first six months of the operation of employment opportunities published by the *Staats-Zeitung*, 1174 Germans applied to the New York distribution branch for agricultural work, of whom 630—or more than half—were directed to definite employment on farms. These workers were distributed to twenty-three different states at an average monthly wage of $23.23, with board and lodging.

Perhaps one of the greatest inducements that can be offered a man who will accept labor on a farm is the hope that ultimately he can secure one of his own and establish a home. The immigrant who comes with sufficient funds to enable him to buy a farm usually brings with him enough information as to where he will locate and what he wants. In other words, the alien with $1000 or more which he possesses to invest in an equity or as an outright purchase is not the alien with whom the Department of Labor has to deal. It is rather with the alien who comes with the minimum amount which the law requires. Such an alien has no capital, therefore, other than his skill. How an expert alien agriculturist can save enough money to enable him to buy his own home is problematical, but it is obvious that he can do better in twenty years in the country than in a congested center while pursuing a "misfit" occupation.

The purpose of the Department of Labor, in this new venture, is to decrease as rapidly as possible, and perhaps eliminate entirely, the chances of misfit occupations. To put the right man in the right job is just as important as to bring the manless job and the jobless man together. Thus far the lack of a satisfactory and practical method of labor distribution has been the one obstacle in making both employers and employees satisfied. No man is satisfied when he does work out of his own line and no employer is satisfied with the product of a worker whose job is a misfit.

Other important obstacles to be surmounted are the inherent dread of the fake employment agency and of the confidence men who gamble upon the gullibility of unsophisticated immigrants. This has been an evil attendant upon our immigration that has caused the authorities no little trouble. The "dropt pocketbook" swindle is practised almost daily; the old game of selling "excursion boats" and "park privileges for fruit stands" less frequently but regularly. Protecting the landed immigrants from these rogues is not within the jurisdiction of the immigration authorities and the police are not always successful in looking after their welfare, so a preventive is obviously better than a cure. By directing the arriving alien to his final destination, which he will reach under the protective care of the Government, instead of to places where he can only seek work, he is safeguarded from dangers of swindling and fraud.

The fraudulent employment agency can be dealt with only by congressional action. We ought to have a law that will place all employment agencies and labor exchanges engaged in

PRÁCE PRE KRAJANOV.

Odbočka ministerstva práce má viaceré dobré zamestnania, o ktoré môžu sa hlásiť i slovenskí rodáci. Písať treba anglicky alebo slovensky na adresu: **Distribution Branch, U. S. Department of Labor**, Room 8, U. S. Barge Office, Battery Park, New York, N. Y. Toto sú všetko vládou vyšetrené miesta.

Indiana — Marion County. 870—7086. Ženatý muž, znajúci anglicky ku všeobecnej práci na dobytkovú farmu. Dojiť 3 do 5 kráv. Má byť šetrný. Cestovné trovy dostane vpred, potom sa mu strhnú. Už bude ale asi, zaslo sa mu prima fatia [illegible] mesačn

אַ רעגיערונגס־בּאָרזע פֿאַר בּאַזעם אין אַרבּיטער

פֿיעלע אַרבּיטסלאָזע קענען געהאָלפֿען ווערען אין באָרדזש־אָפּיס.

אין רום נומער 8 אין באָרדזש אָפּיס אויף בעטערי פּאַרק, האָט דער רעפּאָרטיאָר אָף לייבאָר נעעפֿענט א בּיזנעס־אָפּיס פֿאַר יעדען וואָ שׂיכט פֿאַרב־אַרבּייטער אין אַרץ טהיילן פֿון לאַנד. יאָ מען פֿאַרזעט זיי נאָר דאָרטן ווערען ערהאַלטען די פֿאַרלאַנגטע פֿון די אַרבּייטגעבער, און פֿון די אַרבּייטער. אַלע אינפֿאָרמאַציאָנען

יאָהר אַלט, פֿון 5 בּיז 7 דאָלאַר א מאָנאַט דורכ'ן ווינטער.

טעקסעם. — צוויי בּיזנעס אָרונטערצונעהטען קאָטאָן פֿון דיא פּערדער, אמעריקאַנער פּאָרעצייגען, סינגער לייט, נעהאַרט לויט'ן נעוועהנליכען פּריים פֿאַר יעדער 100 פּונט.

וויסקאָנסין. — א כינעלמאַן, פֿאַר פֿאַרם־אַרבּייט, ענגליש־שפּרעכענ־

TELLING THE FOREIGNER ABOUT THE JOB

In New York City eighteen foreign language newspapers receive weekly notices of such opportunities for employment as the Department of Labor wishes to publish. On the left the beginning of a list of farm jobs printed in the Jewish *Staats-Zeitung* (Herald), on the right part of an announcement from the Workers' (Yiddish)

interstate business under the supervision of the Department of Labor. At present no relief can be afforded to the injured parties and no punishment can be given to the offenders because the transaction is not completed in one state and the court of initial proceedings has no jurisdiction in the state to which the men are sent.

A great deal has been said about unemployment, but most of what has been said is either conjectural or palpably wrong. The most dependable statistics are approximate. All of the bulletins of the United States census dealing with this subject carefully warn against precision. The reliability of such figures must perforce be limited, because they depend upon circumstances which are not susceptible of statistical measurement.

What one may learn, with more or less correctness, is whether there are more unemployed persons in the United States today than there were ten years ago, and the same question will, naturally, come up again ten years hence. Is the number of unemployed persons in this country today greater than at any other period in our history?

To this frequent question no other reply is possible than that statistics do not make possible any estimate of the number of unemployed persons in the United States at any time. But statistics fluctuate, and a period of very low unemployment is bound to precede and to follow, in the ordinary course of events, a period of high unemployment. In other words, it is clearly established that the amount of unemployment is by no means constant, but it varies from month to month, from season to season and from year to year. It depends upon that proportion of the population which is habitually out of work on account of incapacity, unwillingness to work or constant inability to find work.

Occasionally we read or hear about some dreamer who would have it that every worker in the world should have work; that is to say, that there ought to be no one unemployed who is not independently rich. This is not possible. The full working strength of any community is never exerted. If every worker of a community, whether this be a village or a nation, had his turn, a considerable proportion would nevertheless be idle for some part of the year. Illness, old age, recreation, a change of employers with interval between, and climatic conditions are a few of the causes which together result in a considerable proportion of persons who are without employment during some portion of the year for reasons wholly unconnected with inability to work, or to secure work. Another reason for idleness dissociated from industrial conditions affects those occupations which are known as intermittent, such as glass-working, inland lake service, and certain out-of-door callings. From these causes, and many others, it can be readily seen that fluctuations in the ranks of employment are not necessarily due to hard times.

No tabulation of the number of unemployed persons in the United States in 1910 has yet been completed, but it must be remembered that when this data has been made available it will be, like preceding returns, essentially approximate.

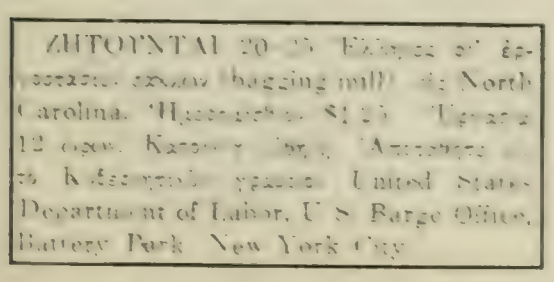
A comparison of preceding statistics shows that the increase of population in this country has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of wage earners, and no doubt this ratio will continue in the future.

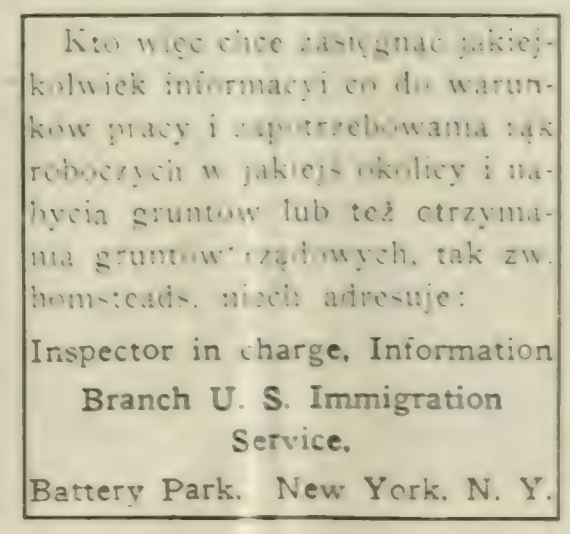
The unemployment statistics for 1900, which are the latest available, show that at that time there were 10,381,765 wage earners engaged in agricultural work, 7,085,309 engaged in manufacturing and mechanical work, 5,580,657 engaged in domestic service, 4,766,964 engaged in trade and transportation and 1,258,538 engaged in professional service. Of this total of 29,073,233 wage earners (persons ten years of age and over) 6,468,964, or 22.3 per cent, were unemployed at some time or other. This shows that many [illegible] persons may idle for a period of from one month to twelve months, but there is no means of knowing what per cent of these persons were idle from choice or inability to secure work.

Needless to say, the value of the new Federal Employment Bureau depends upon the intelligent use that will be made of it by employers and wage earners alike. Employment blanks have been sent to all post offices and to field agents of the Agricultural Department, where employers and persons out of work may secure them for their use. Employers will state upon the blank the number and kind of employees they desire. Wage earners will specify the kind of work they want, locality and wages desired. These blanks will be returned to the Department of Labor, where they will be classified, and then efforts will be made to place jobless men.

Last year upward of 150,000 men were thus placed by the department in the agricultural fields of the West. Places were found for the victims of the Salem fire, and similar local causes enforcing idleness have given the department much work to do, but the results have been satisfactory, considering that the Government employment bureau is yet in its experimental stages and awaiting the co-operation of Congress to provide for its development.

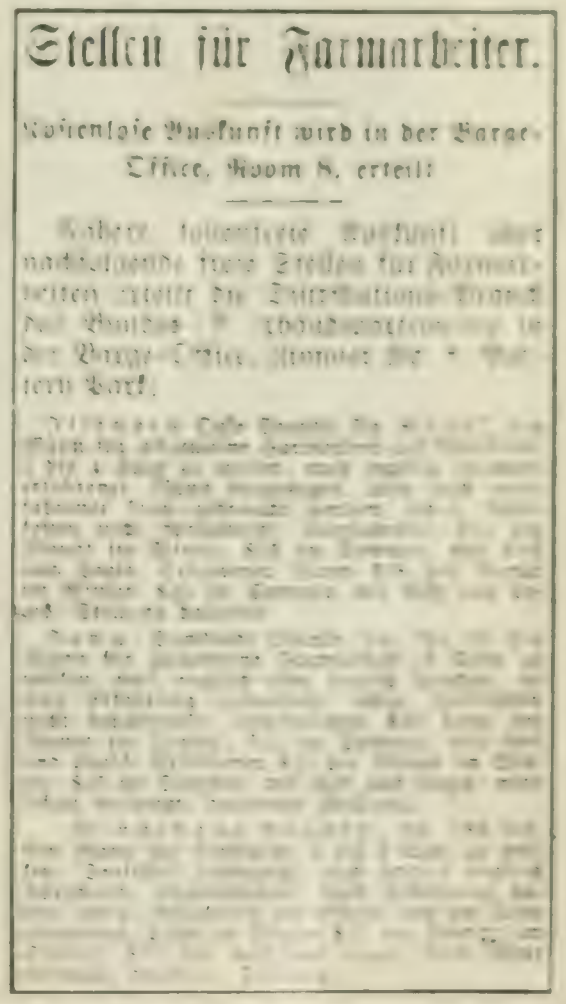
Washington, D. C.


ZHTOYNTAI 20 [illegible] Ekipaz ef ep[illegible] [illegible] bagging mill[illegible] North Carolina. [illegible] 12 opow. Kaz[illegible] Amerykie [illegible] United States Department of Labor, U. S. Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.


Kto więc chce zasięgnąć jakiejkolwiek informacyi co do warunkow pracy i zapotrzebowania tąk robotniczych w jakiejś okolicy i nabycia gruntow lub też otrzymania gruntow rządowych, tak zw. homesteads, niech adresuje:

Inspector in charge, Information Branch U. S. Immigration Service,

Battery Park, New York, N. Y.


Stellen für Farmarbeiter.

Kostenlose Auskunft wird in der Barge-Office, Room 8, erteilt.

[illegible]

A POLYGLOT EMPLOYMENT SERVICE RUN BY UNCLE SAM

The Department of Labor cooperates with the Department of Agriculture, the Post Office and the Immigration Service to bring the worker and the job together. These cuttings are from *Atlanta's Zycie* (Polish) and the *New Yorker Volkszeitung*. The [illegible] publicity to the Government's announcements

BEHIND THE LINES OF FRIGHTFULNESS



Press Illustrating Co.

AT CROQUET

The current English conception of the German soldier as an inhuman prodigy hardly fits this picture of convalescents waiting their opportunity to get back into the trenches



Paul Thompson

SOLDIERS' BABIES

Berlin provides day nurseries for the children of its men at the front. Here is a playroom full of contented youngsters. The admirable photograph comes from the German house of Gebrüder Haeckel

OLD FLOWERS TO LOVE

BY E. P. POWELL

This friendly discussion of your essays to make farm homes more beautiful and blessed—is Mr. Powell's special philosophy—to make people and even animals happier and better, came to The Independent after Mr. Powell's death.—THE EDITOR.

I REMEMBER that seventy-five years ago the Yankees, as they came out of Connecticut, and started on their westward pioneering, brought with them not only the family cow, and old nag, and two-wheeled shay, currant bushes and gooseberry bushes, and plum trees and cherry trees, but certain family characteristic flowers—chosen by the old grandmothers because they were easily cultivated and could be grown about the stoops of New England until they were a part of the family. Among these farm flowers I remember the hollyhock as, above all, the badge of the farmer. It was grown everywhere; and that was a poor family indeed that did not have them in the dooryard, or the backyard, and where the chickens scratched. Double yellows and double whites were a badge of horticultural aristocracy. The hollyhock of that day, however, was mostly possest of a single row of petals; and I wish those of this day were the same. It allowed of a finer grade of shading than we get in the doubles, and the flower stalks as a rule were not so stiff. There is a certain harshness about the hollyhock at the best, but if one studies the delicate shades and considers the gorgeous display of the tall stalks in full bloom, it is easy to see why the hollyhock should remain the farmers' delight.

It pleases the men as well as the women, partly because it takes to the fields, like mullein, and it can stand all sorts of treatment. That is one charm of it to the present day, that we do not have to fuss over the plants. There are very few enemies, or as we might say, critics of the hollyhocks. As for food it likes the commonest sort, and does not object to a crowd of neighbors.

One of my earliest recollections is of my father's planting hollyhocks clear around his corn field, in central New York. He laughingly said that it eased his homesickness for old Connecticut. We loved it all the more because it was liked by that particularly homely fellow, the bumble bee. After he had slept in one all night, we boys closed the petals over him, broke the stem, and used him for a harmless terror, striking it against the ears of each other or of our parents.

Another flower that followed our New England fathers westward, and almost as persistently as the hollyhock, was the phlox. Its colors were very tame, the petals rather limp, and the perfume had a sweetish and not agreeable flavor. All that passed away, and now there is hardly a flower to be found in everybody's garden to surpass for variety and charm and delicacy and perfume the phlox. It is worth the while to keep at it for several years, for the cross-breed phlox multiplies readily, and is in such a mood of improvement all the time that we are sure of getting more or less extra fine new sorts. In the course of twenty years I averaged one choice novelty every year. Of course the cross-breeder is not likely to have the field all to himself; but I take it a farm family always wants to be associated with the improving side of horticulture. If so, the housewife can spend her time very profitably over the phlox.

The phlox has more than trebled the size of its petals, and the colors vary from the most intense crimson and scarlet to purple with white or crimson eyes. In fact, this old-fashioned, commonest of flowers has become one of the most brilliant, while still most easily grown in any corner of the garden or farm. The number of named varieties runs up into the hundreds. It belongs naturally to the autumn months. However, if you wish to make it cover a longer season set out a new bed late in the fall for early spring blooming. Then move these plants, after they have faded, without special care to get all the roots, and you will get another set of blossoms late in the season. It will do just as well to take plants from an old bed. Then still later shoots will come up from where you took your plants, and will blossom till the snow covers them. So it is that with very little manipulation—nothing more than spade work—you will turn your phlox into an all-around season flower. Meanwhile it is of such vigorous habit and easy culture that he must be a dullard who feels troubled with phlox culture. It succeeds in any good soil, but likes to be manured and is especially fond of liquid manure. The plants give us the finest trusses of flowers when two years old, or three. I claim it to be one of the five best farm flowers that I have cultivated.

But as a farmer I am most proud of my tulips. Having a surplus, some forty years ago, I stuck them into my strawberry bed—about five inches deep and three inches apart—just pushed them in and left them to take care of themselves. It was the easy way of getting rid of them. That was in the fall, and in the spring they came and filled the whole ground, so that the strawberries netted hopelessly invested out. Not a bit of it. I had very soon corn baskets full of tulips to gather and plenty more to look at and smell. But under March and April they had all swung their cups full of fragrance, done their duty as flowers, and dropt their petals to make soil; nothing was left but dry stalks. So it happened that when the strawberries were ready to blossom it was difficult to discover a hint of the tulips that had been.

The strawberry crop was full as it could be; and that is the way I learned to plant and grow tulips—all I wanted. As strawberry beds have to be changed every second year or third I was always having plots of tulips, and these did not have to be changed—in fact would not permit change. The strawberry plants ran out and disappeared, but the tulips still looked out every April thru the grass or whatever followed the berries.

Of course the rose is a farmer's plant—why not? It is cousin of the apple and the pear and the strawberry; and has the honor of naming the whole family—Rosaceæ. My first knowledge of roses came from a big bush of the Cinnamon that stood by the cesspool of the old homestead. Under the Harvester pear tree also there was a bush of the Cinnamon rose that stood twelve feet high, as near as I can remember, and nearly that much in diameter. Somehow another bush had got itself rooted near the school house, where it looked over the fence and gave us a chance to pick bouquets for the schoolma'am. It was a delicious rose, and I do not know why it has gone out of cultivation—I have not seen one these twenty or thirty years back. When I began planting roses in beds they gave me lots of trouble, because roses are like folk, and no two of them like just the same treatment. I found some of them straggling in growth and satisfied with an altitude of two feet, while others went up over my head. I soon broke away from formal beds by planting a few roses in my currant fields, wherever a vacancy occurred.

I soon found that the two things I must be particular about, if I wanted roses in abundance, was to give them plenty to eat and plenty to drink. I gave them soil directly from the barnyard. In the bottom of each hole I did not hesitate to put a shovel-

ful of well decomposed manure. Underneath was a very retentive clay, which I was very glad to leave undisturbed. Barnyard manure is as good food as you can give your roses, and you want the water, not by spells, but applied as regularly as possible.

My northern collection of roses was made up mainly of hybrid Perpetuals and hybrid Teas. Then I had freely distributed the old Hermosa and Agrippina and Louis Philippe—these three wonderful bloomers are not yet to be overlooked. I was not trying to establish such a rose bed as I grow here in Florida, but just a get-at-able, pick-all-you-want, plenty-more-to-come, regular home lot of beautiful flowers. I felt that the flowers had just the same rights there as the potatoes or the strawberries. We hoed them when we hoed our beans, and everybody had something pleasant to say about our roses. For climbers we had the glorious old-fashioned Baltimore Belle, tied up to the barnyard fence—a rose not yet to be beaten for midsummer. It is not quite hardy enough for New York state, but here in Florida it is perfection.

Of course I had some of this company to bank up for the winter, that is, throw a few shovels of dirt around. My habit was to be a little friendly in this matter, and sod over a few of the finer sorts. In the spring I leveled down the dirt, cut away the frozen wood, and left artful rose growing to people who had plenty of time.

As far as possible I had all the grandmother roses that I could collect, and let me tell you they were fine. So far as I remember the choicest were the Cabbage, a really superb affair even yet; the Damask, a name that covers half a dozen sorts; the Scotch roses, which were the most wonderful bloomers of all; and the old Cinnamon, which I have already named. In a warm corner of the house I was successful with Gloire de Dijon, where I could lay it down and give it a thoro covering before winter.

It was not, however, until I had come to Florida and no longer feared the frost, that I allowed my fancy to roam freely and planted roses everywhere. I can now show them to you running all over my porches, covering outbuildings, and sharing generous space on my veranda with alamanda, bignonia venusta, Black Hamburg grapes and Passion fruit. All these crowd each other closely, but every one manages to work out a wonderful lot of flowers, and some of them fruit. At the North I think many of our choicest roses pay the best if grown so as to be movable into cellars during the winter. But the farmer cannot afford the time or labor.

I plant flowers around my barnyards and barns as freely as around my house. I am quite sure that animals like flowers, and they are made more valuable as well as happy by pleasant surroundings. I have noticed that cows lying down in a barnyard or pasture invariably face the moon and seem to be enjoying the night very much as we do. This matter is not taken into consideration as it should be. A neighbor of mine insists that his horses, when let out to drink, enjoy the view of the valley just ahead, so that they are twice as long at the trough. He has finally built a screen so that they will go on drinking at once, for he says, "I have no time to show the valley to twenty or thirty horses in succession."

There is very little added expense to this sort of country home life. Cut out the weeds more freely, and put the roses everywhere. You can grow all that you want from cuttings; or better yet, train your children to do and love this sort of work. Let them understand that the beautiful is essential to a fine home in the country as is the useful. If animals are improved, much more will young folk be the better for their surroundings. I notice that those who begin country life with the beautiful incorporated with the useful root their sentiments in home soil so strongly that they seldom go back contentedly to city life. At any rate, the principle is a good one from the standpoint of economy. We are not likely to intrude on our crops any more than we are with weeds, if we displace every large weed with a rose bush. Let them stand in the corners of the fences, and even border our corn fields.



IT IS EASY TO SEE WHY THIS REMAINS THE FARMER'S DELIGHT



WHAT MAKES A MODEL TOWN?

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

EDITOR OF THE ABILENE "DAILY REFLECTOR"

THE small town is coming into its own. Public welfare work, so long a factor in the development of cities and conducted with elaborate machinery, is being simplified and adapted to the needs of the conditions of the smaller community.

The prosperity of the farms has sifted to the villages and with larger leisure has come definite planning for helpfulness. The forward-looking men and women are giving their time and money to betterment of conditions for the young. They have already gone far in material things. Pavements, electric lights, telephones in practically every home, waterworks, parks are common possessions. Fountains play, "white ways" are the fashion—it is as if the communities had enjoyed a haircut and a shave, not to mention a bath and massage.

But the real renovation has come in the community life; the other is merely a corollary. What is remaking the western town especially is the growth of direct interest in the social life and the broadening field devoted to education. This latter is exemplified in the school curriculum. To the usual college preparatory course offered a few years ago has been added a whole group of vocational teachings. Manual training, normal training, agricultural instruction and commercial education have become the usual range of a high school. The direct effect has been to increase the attendance in the high schools over 100 per cent in the past five years. This has called for new high school buildings commensurate with the increased needs and the communities have generally been liberal in their construction. These fully equipped buildings have become community centers in a large sense and are working wonders in giving a finer tone to the town life.

Along with this has come unselfish welfare work which has interested good men and women. Radiating from the clubs and churches and schools have gone influences helpful to the boys and girls in marked degree. In Kansas, for instance, is a keen rivalry as to which city shall be the model town of the state. This has been spurred by an offer of a cash prize of $1000 by former Governor W. R. Stubbs to the community that averages highest in the desirable things of community life. A second prize of $500 is offered by C. F. Horner of Kansas City.

What would you consider a model town? How would you judge communities to determine which should receive such a prize? The following is the basis of scoring the dozen cities selected after much correspondence in recital of their claims to the extension department of the University of Kansas under which the contest is conducted.

HOW DOES YOUR TOWN RANK IN THESE THINGS?

1. *Opportunity for play and athletics.*
2. *School work, including particularly industrial training.*
3. *Social and recreational activities.*
4. *Physical and moral safeguards.*
5. *Activities of child fostering clubs and societies.*
6. *Attendance at Sunday school and kindred organizations.*

Included in play and athletics are supervision of playgrounds at school and during vacation, public playgrounds, summer camps, excursions, general average of the town as regards playing at home. Many western towns now employ an athletic manager for the high school, retaining him for the entire year and putting him in charge of the playgrounds in summer.

Industrial training in the grades and high school count heavily in the scoring. Summer vacation work, such as gardening, school gardening, employment for older children during vacation and interest in some form of outdoor activity are essential.

Literary societies, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. will be advantages; a high school fraternity will count against any town. Moving picture inspection, regulation of pool halls, skating rinks and similar places, observance of the state board of health rules and enforcement of the law against selling tobacco to minors come under this schedule. Parent-teachers' associations, civic leagues that work along child welfare lines, young people's societies and the W. C. T. U., together with religious activities, count in a town's favor. The town that makes a perfect score on all these things ought to be a good place in which to live. The street and alley activities of city youth ought to be curbed and the little folks have a good chance to grow up clean and earnest. This is the ambition of the welfare workers of the West, and their work is already telling in making better towns and in regulating the lives of the young.

It is easy to start organizations—the task that tests men and women is the keeping alive of the welfare spirit. Because the West has come to this new problem in the management of its cities with an open mind, because there are no established traditions to hamper, it ought to go far in its plans for betterment. To a degree it is over-organized thru the ambition to form a new movement for every fancied need. In many towns this has been realized and the consolidation of many organizations into one with departments is serving to bring greater efficiency. Too many officers, too many meetings, too many sets of resolutions weaken the energies.

No lack of generosity exists in financial matters. Subscription papers for band concerts, for "boosting" a convention, for helping the county fair, for good roads, for locating a college or helping one struggling for existence, for dozens of other purposes meet with ready response. It is not unusual for a moderate-sized city to raise from $5000 to $10,000 in a year for various purposes of this nature, all intended to help the community. To be sure, business advantage is usually at the bottom of the generous response to the solicitors' plea, but welfare movements meet with almost equal liberality.

In other words, the Middle West is entering on a new era, one in which the betterment of human existence is taking the place of mere material profit. The boys and girls are looked upon as the chief assets of the community and efforts to secure for them the best there is in life is taking the place of financial scheming. Along with the development of the farm from a place to raise crops and stock into a home is the changed attitude toward the town, which is becoming an experiment station for working out plans for happier and cleaner living. Automobiles and sleeping porches, bathrooms and furnaces are but the outward manifestations of the fullness of life toward which the dwellers in the prairie states are awaking. They are striving toward high standards and the next decade ought to see as great improvements in their accomplishments for public welfare as the last ten years have seen in the condition of their bank accounts.

Abilene, Kansas.



The Price of Progress

THE Panama Canal stands as one of the most marvelous achievements of the age. Into its construction went not only the highest engineering skill, but the best business brains of the nation, backed by hundreds of millions of dollars.

Suppose conditions not to be foreseen made it necessary to replace the present canal with a new and larger waterway of the sea-level type, to be built in the next ten years.

Also suppose that this new canal would be the means of a great saving in time and money to the canal-using public, because of the rapid progress in canal engineering.

This sounds improbable; yet it illustrates exactly what has happened in the development of the telephone, and what will certainly happen again.

Increasing demands upon the telephone system, calling for more extended and better service, forced removal of every part of the plant not equal to these demands. Switchboards, cables, wires and the telephone instrument itself were changed time and again, as fast as the advancing art of the telephone could improve them.

It was practical to do all this because it greatly increased the capacity of the plant, reduced service rates and added subscribers by the hundred thousand.

In ten years, the telephone plant of the Bell System has been rebuilt and renewed, piece by piece, at an expense exceeding the cost of the canal.

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The New Books

STRANGER THAN FICTION

"Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves" has followed up his "Secrets of the German War Office" by another volume of the same sort, *The Secrets of the Hohenzollerns*, which the publishers claim contains things "stranger than fiction." They are right. It does. Few professed fictionists have such a fluent imagination as "Dr. Graves" and fewer still are so regardless of accuracy and probability when they touch upon matters of fact. Let us consider the opening scene on the rainy night of June 15, 1888, in the keep of the ancient castle of Ehrenkrug.

> Since the days of the accession of the first Markgraf of Brandenburg, the House of Ehrenkrug has been closely identified with the aims, ambitions and successes of their Liege Lords of Hohenzollern. Even prior to this time, they were Reichsgraven and Truchsesses in the old German Empire. They were kingmakers in the truest sense of the word.

It is fortunate that the author tells us so much about the Ehrenkrugs, past and present, for history and *Wer ist's?* the German *Who's Who*, know them not.

Among those present at this secret conclave was "the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Bavarian Court, Graf von P——." This use of the initial alone shows great discretion on the part of our German spy, otherwise his detailed description of P's looks might have led to the identification of "the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Bavarian Court" at that date.

> There in the flickering candlelight the six men gathered about a time-stained brass bound, cedar and sandalwood catafalque wrought with curious Sanscrit designs. Reverent and noiseless their movements. This was the catafalque in which was borne back to his home in 1040 the founder of the House of Ehrenkrug who had perished during the Crusades in a valiant attempt to save Wolfram of Heckingen, one of the noble ancestors of the Hohenzollerns. Ever since that day this coffin has been the repository for the most important documents of House and State.

This paragraph contains much novel information, for it shows that the ancestors of the Kaiser, with their usual enterprise, went crusading more than fifty years before Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade. Since the authentic history of the House of Hohenzollern begins in 1061 we may expect to find Wolfram of Heckingen (Heckmeen, perhaps?) in that mythical extension of the family tree which carries it back to the siege of Troy. But who could doubt the existence of old Ehrenkrug, the Truchsess (Treuhand, maybe?), when we have so minute a description of his "Sanscrit" "catafalque"? Why didn't the author say

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"catacomb"? It would be more amusing and no more absurd.

Inserting a key into the ancient lock, Wolfgang von Ehrenkrug strove to throw the bolt. Years of idleness had stiffened the lock. But with oil and many manipulations the bolt was finally thrown. The lid turned back, there appeared a black hole. The old Freiherr took up the black ebony box. Carefully he touched the edges with oil and gently he placed it in the hole. It fitted perfectly. A perceptible glance of relief passed over the faces of the group.

A moment later there was (*sic*) handed into the room two buckets of water. Wolfgang von Ehrenkrug motioned to his companions to stand back. As they withdrew he poured the water over the box until the crevices were filled. Then taking a heavy wooden mallet, he struck the ebony box, now in position, a sharp blow. With a clicking noise a seam in the extreme right opened and disclosed a hollow compartment. Bending over, the old Freiherr abstracted a zinc cylinder containing closely written parchments yellow with age. These parchments were sealed with the great seal of Prussia.

Now isn't this as good as anything in Poe's "Gold Bug"? We do not see just why the old Freiherr had to grease the black box before he put it into the black hole and hit it a whack, but the reason for the buckets of water is explained in a footnote:

A powerful, deadly poison in the form of fine powder is sprinkled freely between the outer lid and the inner secret cubicle of the catafalque. The drenching eliminated the risk to those acquainted with the secret. Those unacquainted with the secret pay the price of their unwarranted trespass. On two distinct occasions attempts were made by unauthorized persons to delve into this chest. Both were found dead alongside it.

We are now among "those acquainted with the secret" and feel sure that with these careful directions we could delve into this chest, coffin, or catafalque any time we could get at it.

"Dr. Graves" describes in the same graphic detail other scenes where he also was not present, for instance the secret department of the Krupp works, where even the retinue of the Kaiser were not allowed to enter.

Nothing startling was seen in the interior, only some fifty or sixty large steel blocks, twenty feet long, five feet deep and five feet broad. These blocks were resting in troughs from which the acrid fumes of sulphuric acid arose. Half a dozen elderly, gray-haired workmen were continuously spraying the heavy pieces of steel till they shone like burnished silver.

The Kaiser and his Chief of Staff were walking up and down the long lane of [illegible] carefully tended shining masses of steel, the latter repeatedly whispering to his master, bringing a grimly satisfied smile to the Emperor's face. William II was [illegible] of Europe was smiling as he watched the [illegible]-looking inert masses of metal were the purest blocks of the mighty 42 centimeter guns, destined to prove such a destructive factor to the [illegible] fortifications.

There has been much speculation about these 42 centimeter guns, but "Dr. Graves" is the first to surmise that they are cast whole in square steel blocks, apparently to be afterward turned up and bored on a lathe. This novel method of making big guns should be brought to the attention of our Government. The casting of fifty or sixty such blocks all at one time is a noteworthy achievement even for Krupp.

But we cannot begin to mention all the astonishing things this volume [illegible]

tains. That "there is at present no enemy within eighty kilometers of any German territory," that Russia has "about the same amount of population" as the United States; that Crown Rothe von Wedel is so illiterate as not to know how to spell his own name; that it is customary to allude to the Kaiser as *Seine Majestät*; that the British did not know about the Diesel engine, such statements as this must occasion surprise. So also does the fact that a publisher should issue this as a serious and credible book in critical times like the present. Before the war it would have passed as an amusing hoax. Under the circumstances it is more than annoying.

The Secrets of the Defenses, by Dr. Arnegard Cornelius. New York: Methods, Nast & Co. $1.50.

MACAULAY

A sixth sumptuously illustrated volume of Macaulay's *History of England* just published completes the scholarly edition prepared by Professor Firth and reviewed in The Independent of August 3, 1914.

Macmillan. $3.25.

A LIFE OF CHRIST

The Man of Nazareth, by Frederick L. Anderson, is a welcome addition to the literature on the life of Christ. It is a serious and reverent treatment of the most important problems and aspects of Jesus' life and teaching.

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There is a broad range in Clinton Scollard's new book of poems, and variety in rhythm that shows his technical mastery of his art. It is because The Sphinx, The Christmas Rose, The Bells, his seven lines to The Cricket, and many more, are so good that one is annoyed by such verbal ineptitudes as "teary eyes" and "vastitude."

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For youthful Bible students, an effective compilation of Old Testament stories is the enlarged edition of *Bible Stories and Poems*. The book is illustrated by reproductions of Tissot's paintings and is a successful attempt to put Biblical literature into a popular literary and typographical form.

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The romance of the *California Padres and Their Missions* is the theme of an attractive book by C. F. Saunders and J. S. Chase. Following the historical account of each mission is a story which, whether founded on fact or not, helps to make real the simple, devout life lived in these wilderness monasteries of the new world. A map, routes and glossary make the book practical for travelers in our Spanish Southwest.

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With Flanders again devastated and under the heel of an invader, Victorien Sardou's *Patrie!* just published in the Drama League Series of plays, acquires a new spark and calls up an inevitable comparison of the Germans with the Spanish under Alva. Mr. Barrett Clark's translation is painstaking and an able refutation of the undervaluations which have been too much the fashion recently for Sardou and his master Scribe.

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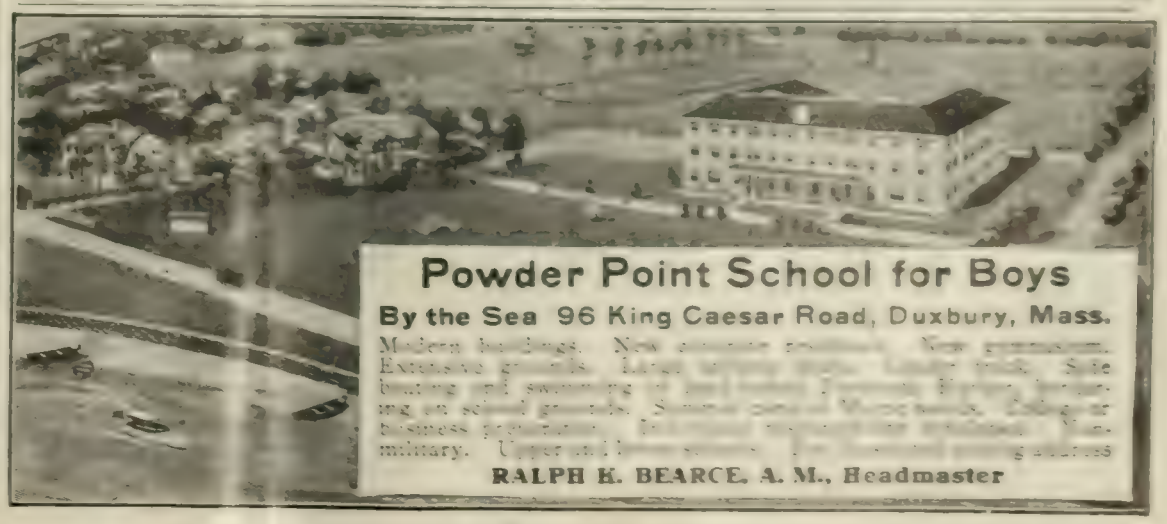
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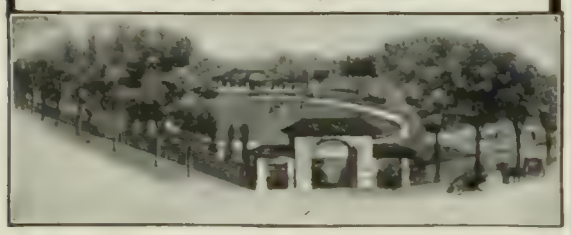
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the local committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It is entitled *Nature and Science on the Pacific Coast* and contains thirty-two articles by specialists.

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Another Dick Whittington going up to conquer London, with all the confidence of his Oxford popularity and the inexperience of twenty-one leisurely years, is the hero of *Merry Andrew*, by Keble Howard. All sorts of adventures and of disagreeable people have a share in his postgraduate education. That the story leaves him in Fleet Street, assistant editor of *The Studio*, and about to marry his rediscovered sweetheart, shows the value of high ambitions, hard work, a merry heart, and the further advantage of being a prime favorite with the author!

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BEAUTY AT THE EXPOSITION

If San Francisco can provide a feast of beauty this year at the Exposition, why should she not enjoy the same fare all the time? That for San Franciscans is the message of Eugen Neuhaus' *The Art of the Exposition*. For those who are going to the Fair, or whose memory of the buildings, statues and mural paintings is lively and detailed, the conversational description will serve as a critical guide. For those who have seen this beauty too hastily to follow critical comment intelligently, or not at all, the delightful illustrations will be most useful and alluring.

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PICTURE GALLERIES AT HOME

Here is a novel guide book, *What Pictures to See in America*, by L. M. Bryant. As one turns the pages one understands the continental fear of the American buyer. It will surprize some readers to learn what pictures are to be seen at Fort Worth and Muskegon, for instance, even tho they knew of the Barbizon collection at San Francisco and the Primitives at New Haven. One suspects that there are in the larger cities unnoted small galleries, just as the Spanish Museum and the Public Library at New York might well have been mentioned beside the Metropolitan Museum.

Lane. $2.

FOLK WHO WRITE

To write real books, to divide one's year between London and the Cornish coast, with London folk and fisher folk and dogs for friends—well, we only hope Hugh Walpole has a gift for enjoyment equal to his opportunities!

Some neighboring Sunday schools in upper New York have a Christmas custom of decorating the grave of Clement C. Moore, the author of "'Twas the Night Before Christmas," and this year they inaugurated a spring march to do honor to the grave of Audubon.

A little rumor has reached us that the writer of *Mr.* [illegible], the mysterious novel now running in the Century, is a literal descendant of Defoe, author of "Moll Flanders." Of course we cannot say, but it would be strange should the heredity for extraordinary realism have descended thru so many generations!

It is good news indeed that the Yale University Press is to issue a book [illegible] to *Beowulf*, illustrated by wood cuts. Photo engraving, for all its effectiveness, lacks the delicacy, the individual quality of the wood engraving, and it has been a real happiness to watch this art crowded out of existence by the ubiquitous process picture.

Humor creeps even into [illegible] pages as those of King Albert's Book. In one remarkable collection of [illegible] by Belgium [illegible] Engwell tells of a young naval officer [illegible] the North Sea, watching for the death blow that was [illegible] from the sky and from the depths, who congratulates himself that [illegible] to read *Paradise Lost* [illegible] Dr. Johnson would like this anecdote [illegible] still lives.

Independent Opinions

We have received many letters criticising the article in our issue of April 19 on "When India Fights for England" by Basanta Koomar Roy. The points raised by our various correspondents are most succintly expressed in the following:

(1) He says no British soldiers have been taken from India to this war in Europe. In one of the larger military centers of north India a friend who is chaplain to the troops writes that *all* the British soldiers have been taken, but that their place has been taken by Australian volunteers.

(2) He says the quarters for native troops are unfit for habitation. In Dehra, a large military center, last winter, I drove thru the Gurkha quarters where thousands of troops live. The houses were models of neatness, covered with vines, surrounded with flowers as pretty as one could wish. I would not object to living in such places myself. The whole cantonment was kept more tidily by far than this Ohio college town in which I live. I do not know what pay a native soldier draws, but those men were living in comfort.

(3) He says the censor does not allow anything to be printed in English papers about the work of the Indian troops in France. All winter most interesting articles have been coming out in the London *Times*, about the Indian troops, how they live, how they are fed, how they fight, how they are cared for in hospitals.

E. M. PENDLETON

Wooster, Ohio

The Independent has been so often criticized for being too pacifistic that it is quite refreshing to receive a letter like the following. Mr. Bruce thinks our editorial of May 24 expressing confidence in the Bryce report "most inflammatory" and adds:

Suppose The Independent and other periodicals succeed in dragging the United States into the war, the penmen are not going to submit to the six months' training and discipline necessary to put them in condition to get to the place where they might fight and be shot. The little skeleton Regular Army could not put a well balanced force, a fighting team, of 40,000 men into the fight. The organized militia could not do as much. What would you do? Commit the cruelest wholesale murder by driving with your invectives the poor, ignorant untrained youths of this country into a combat against a modern well-trained army inspired beyond the fanaticism of the Crusaders? The Independent reaches a class of readers who when inflamed will stir our ignorant red-blooded men to war. For the love of our own people, preach preparedness against war before you inflame to war.

C. A. BRUCE

Dodge, Georgia

A protest against credence in the Bryce report is sent in by a man whose ancestors came from England in 1636:

Inasmuch as all the American war correspondents and investigators, who have tried to confirm these malicious stories by personal investigation in Belgium and France, have reported that they could find no evidence of any such brutal treatment of the civilian population as has been asserted by the Belgians, English and French, it seems to me decidedly unpatriotic as well as unneutral and unfair to

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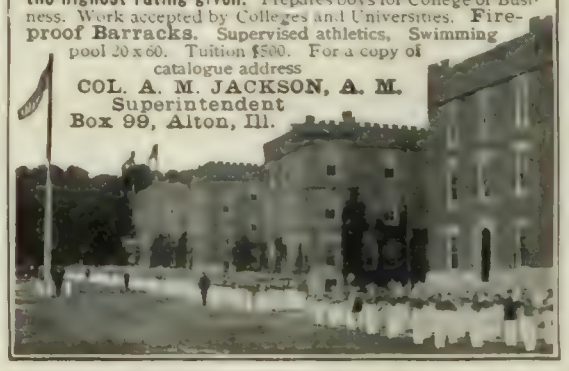
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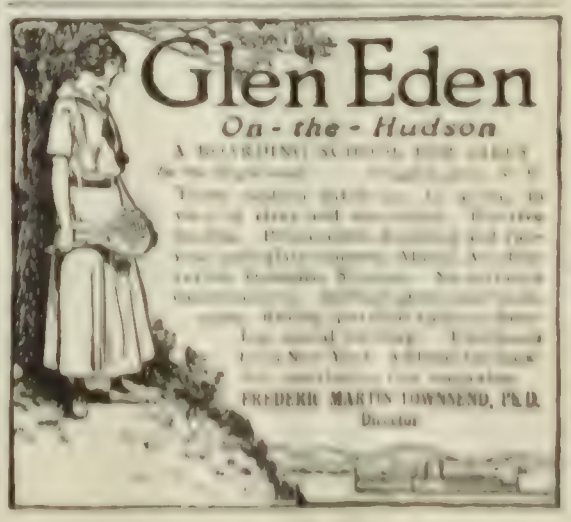
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FREDERIC MARTIN TOWNSEND, Ph.D.
Director



take the word of any Englishman or commission of Englishmen, even if it were headed by King George himself, against the word of your own countrymen. I do not accuse Bryce of intentionally reporting false stories about the Germans, altho so many of his countrymen have printed all sorts of lies and slanders against their Teutonic enemies in this war that one wonders who in England is still immune from this terrible epidemic of mendacity, but I do claim that Bryce and his fellow "investigators" did what England expected them to do, and what it is human nature to do—collected all the charges made against the German troops by their treacherous foes, the Belgians, believed most of them because they wished to believe them, and published them to the world.

WILLIAM LELAND HOLT, M. D.

Maplewood, New Jersey

The word "spy," which in the American mind means Major André and his like, has unfortunately been carried over with its ignoble connations to apply to all who collect information, however accessible to the public, for the benefit of a military department. The exaggerated reports of the efficiency of the German intelligence service has caused the English spy scare to spread to the United States.

Is not the neutrality of our country seriously menaced by the system of spies the Germans maintain in this country? By what other means could the German marine officer know of the nature of the cargo of the "Lusitania" than by spies? And since the published warning as to danger of travel on the high seas in English boats was issued by authority of the representatives of the German Government accredited to the United States, does that not show conclusively that Germany is profiting by the information secured by its spies, and to the damage of the other warring nations?

Treason against the United States may consist of "giving aid and comfort" to its enemies. None of the warring nations is considered an enemy of the United States. Yet what can be called the act of a citizen of the United States who secures secret information concerning one of the warring nations and imparts that information to that nation's enemy? It would be breaking the neutrality of the United States for a Government official to disclose such information. Would it be less of an offense for a citizen to do so?

SIDNEY ECKLEY

Dayton, Ohio

No doubt there are plenty of German spies in this country, but it would be impossible to prevent information going to Germany from here since there are several million German-Americans who would be willing to do anything to help the Fatherland in this way. It would be of course impossible for us to intern or expel all who come from the belligerent countries or who sympathize with one side or the other and are disposed to give it such "aid or comfort."

As for the "Lusitania" there was no necessity of employing spies. The cargo of the "Lusitania" was necessarily made known before she sailed, because a declaration of cargo is required of every vessel leaving an American port in war or peace and the penalties of a false declaration are severe. The conditions of war on the "Lusitania" were duly declared in her manifest before she sailed. As for military secrets, such as plans of forts and supplies of munitions, all countries including our own employ spies for the purpose of getting such intelligence. We of course do

United States has no reason for carrying the agitation to any such extent as has always been done by European nations. During the last year or two before the war broke out there were numerous arrests of English spies in Germany, German spies in England, French spies in Germany and German spies in France. The celebrated Dreyfus case showed the extent of the system.

Several of our friends in China have written us to express regret that the Chinese republic did not receive more sympathy and support in the United States in its vain resistance to the demands of Japan. We publish one of them below:

Those periodicals which during the past few months seem to have been impressed with the altruism of Japan in her demands on China will now have an opportunity to test the correctness of their opinions. The negotiations have been closed by the acceptance of the ultimatum, which has now been published to the world together with the official statement of each nation concerned. There is no longer lack of reliable information as to the nature of the demands or the methods pursued by the aggressive power to enforce them.

A careful reading of these historical documents ought to convince any unprejudiced mind that China was absolutely right in her statement "that it was palpable that the whole of the demands were intended to extend the rights and interests of Japan without securing a *quid pro quo* of any kind for China." It would be difficult to imagine how a more one-sided and selfish series of demands could be made by one nation upon another except after a victorious war.

It is not necessary, nor is there any desire to question the sincerity of Count Okuma, but those familiar with the situation in the Far East know that the ruling power in Japan is the Military Party. In an interview, published months before it was known that these demands were brewing in the minds of Japanese statesmen, the Premier said, "So long as I remain in power there will be no war with China." And yet without any provocation on the part of China, war was only averted by China making one concession after another to a series of the most remarkable demands ever presented by one nation to another in time of peace. Japan closed the negotiations by an ultimatum. The demand was enforced by a strong military demonstration in Manchuria and Shantung. China yielded, accepted the humiliation, in order to avoid war, or in the language of her reply, "to preserve the Chinese people, as well as the large number of foreign residents in China, from unnecessary suffering, and also to prevent the interests of friendly powers from being imperiled."

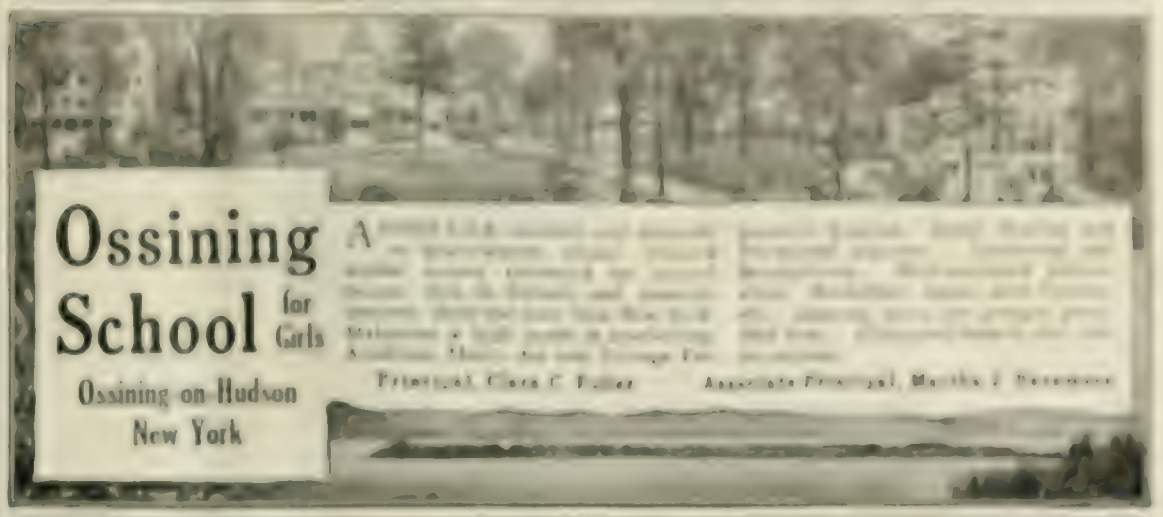
H. H. LOWRY
Peking University

We are glad to publish a plea in behalf of the honest grocer, for he has been made to suffer unjustly because of the few black sheep in the flock:

I notice in many of the popular family magazines, occasionally, articles calling attention to the various ways in which grocers, butchers and other tradespeople are supposed to impose upon their customers, by giving short weight and measure and by other so-called tricks of trade. I notice in the May 31st issue of The Independent an article of this kind by Bishop Hathaway. It seems to me that these articles, as a rule, are unkind and unjust to a very necessary and very worthy class of people. Why should it be thought that the seller is not quite as honest and conscientious as the buyer? "It is naught it is naught, sayeth the buyer, but after he has gone he boasteth."

It is not contended that retail tradesmen

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Ossining on Hudson
New York

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Ossining on Hudson, New York.

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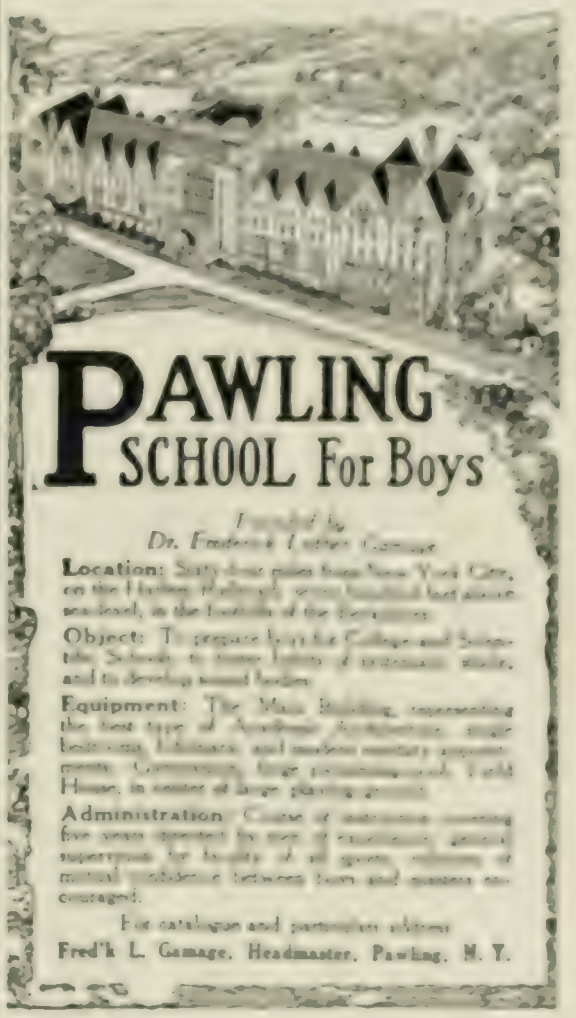
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[illegible]

are more honest than other people, and it is conceded that some of them are not honest at all. If they were a criticizing and free-speaking class of people they might justly complain of the many ways they are imposed upon by many of those who are advised in the article referred to to watch the grocer lest he cheat them in weight and measure. The impression that the man behind the counter gets of the customer class is that it is selfish, exacting, inconsiderate and without much sympathy or regard for his feelings and with but little appreciation of his efforts to please and accommodate his patrons. There is a class of people who seem to think that their patronage carries with it the privilege to treat the shopkeeper as an inferior and a menial. They delay ordering supplies until after they go home from the places of amusement or social functions on Saturday night and then phone in an order for stuff to be delivered at an hour when storekeepers and every one else ought to be in bed. While very exacting as to kind and quality of goods they will have, they are correspondingly slow in paying for them. As a rule the best payers are the least exacting and the most considerate of the tradesman's convenience and feelings. In villages and small towns the retail merchant often sees some of his customers who owe him past due bills sending cash to mail order houses for goods of the same kind they already owe him for. But there are two sides to the question and it might be well for those writers who are telling people to watch the grocer and not let him cheat them, to take a view of it from the other side of the counter.

J. C. WATKINS

Kanawha Falls, West Virginia

"Americanization Day" has gone, but Americanization never stops. From a shoemaker, born in Sweden sixty years ago, who says he is busy but who is evidently not too busy to do a good deal of Americanizing on his own account, we have a letter which bubbles over with plenty of the right kind of enthusiasm:

With reference to the emigrants, a few thoughts as you say, help them to be **Americans and give them citizenship. First,** plant a great desire in them to know yet more of the greatest land and the greatest **flag under the sun. Make them understand** more fully that to be a citizen of the United States means, and is, an advantage.

Be one with the newcomers. Make them feel at home so they may take part in our **institutions, civic, commercial and religious.** Let us remember we have no better character now, than those who are to come. Make their hearts as big as ours. What institution should we introduce them to first, if possible? Should it not be our [illegible] tion and church institutions? Should we not inspire them to higher aims than money? Should we not build up our country more in agriculture and manufacturing? Should we not show them our sublime talent? Should we not show them that we [illegible] our children to higher thoughts? Should we show them reverence and style so [illegible] that we cannot mingle with them? Should we not consider that they may [illegible] than some of us? How quick some of them learn our language! Are we not surpassed? I leave them [illegible] No selfishness, but a great one, a great country, the great U. S. the great flag! And this flag, I [illegible] myself before it, almost it; now all persons of [illegible] Don't say that I go to extremes, for we love our adopted land! We are Americans! I know only one greater flag and that is the white flag in the center of [illegible] that is the new flag, the [illegible] [illegible] to our institutions, and [illegible] friend Eriksson. This is splendid. This is logic. This inspiration makes the best out of the worst. Follow that up, friend Eriksson, and I show you a much better lesson right here.

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts (other than those shown on b)		$26,694,647 60
Overdrafts		66 44
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		500,000 00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		1,000 00
Bonds, securities, judgments, claims, etc. (except those shown in b)		50,000 00
Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc. (except those shown in b)		981,501 00
Banking house, $75,000.00; furniture and fixtures, $1.00		75,001 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	2,141,888 61	
Due from State and private banks and bankers (not including those shown in b)	1,210 60	
Checks and other cash items		41,201 07
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,000,000 00
Notes of other National Banks		34,405 00
Fractional currency, nickels and cents		2,500 00
Notes of other banks		200,211 00
Specie		2,500 00
Legal-tender notes		1,041,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		25,000 00
Total		$30,560,274 26

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund		1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	$2,078,318 12	
Reserved for taxes	47,982 54	
	$2,126,300 66	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	317,146 36	
		1,808,704 10
Circulating notes		50,000 00
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than included above)		15,026,694 73
Dividends unpaid		3,061 00
Deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		13,972,776 70
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		643,000 00
Certified Checks		284,506 46
Cashier's checks outstanding		139,482 50
United States deposits		1,000 00
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4d of "Resources"		79,469 77
State bank circulation outstanding		5,678 00
Total		$30,509,274 26

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

CHAS. E. McCARTHY,
Notary Public, 2659, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

EDWARD TOWNSEND,
CHARLES F. RASSETT,
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PEBBLES

"Who in thin paint the teeth of a chrysanthemum?"

"Ha! Ha! Ha! He's one fool picking the green out of the wood."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Boy, have you forgotten that you are a dumbbell hungry?"

"No, but I've got the time."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Lady (engaging nurse)—Have you had any experience with children?

Applicant—Lor' bless you, ma'am, I used to be a child myself.—*Punch.*

"I see an Englishman who has been twenty years in the jungle has returned to civilization. And what an immense item amount to has entered."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"Having a time Otis?"

"Bored to death."

"So am I. Let's sneak away somewhere."

"Can't. I'm the host."—*Illinois Siren.*

WHY CAN'T HE?

Mrs. Dentz (at the ball game excitedly): Isn't our pitcher perfectly grand, Tyrus? He hits the club nearly every time!—*Puck.*

"What is all this war about, anyhow?" asked Pat, laying down his pick and wiping the sweat from his brow.

"Well, Pat," said his Reverence, "you see the Germans want a place in the sun."

"Begorry, is that all?" cried Pat. "Sure, an' they can have mine. Phat Oi'm lookin' for is a place in th' shade."—*New York Times.*

An old Irish countrywoman, going to Dublin by train, stepped into a first class carriage with her basket and made herself comfortable. Just before the train started the guard passed along, and, noticing the woman and the basket, said gruffly:

"Are you first class, my good woman?"

"Sure I am, and thank you," she replied with a smile. "And how do you feel yourself?"—*Tyre Tattle.*

"Well, Father Brown, how did you like the sermon yesterday?" asked a young preacher. "Ye see, parson," was the reply, "I haven't a fair chance at them ere sermons o' yourn. There's old Miss Smithee, Widder Gaff, 'n Rylaud's darters, 'n Nabby Birt, 'n all the rest, a setting in front o' me with their mouths wide open, a swallerin' down all the best parts of the sermon, 'n what gets down to me is purty poor stuff, parson—purty poor stuff."—*The Grand Magazine.*

It was the polite Frenchman's first visit to a party in England, and he was very anxious to do the right thing, so when the hostess advanced to welcome him he gallantly saluted the astonished lady with a hearty kiss. Unfortunately her husband was a witness of the occurrence. "How dare you, sir, take the liberty of kissing my wife, and before me, too?" was his indignant exclamation. "One thousand pardons!" exclaimed the polite foreigner. "I do not know your English customs. Next time I kees you first."—*The Royal Magazine.*

A MINORITY REPORT

A small, meek country negro, who had always lived on one place near Frankfort, Kentucky, married a big domineering woman, and very soon afterward moved into town, where the keeper of the local bar met him on the street.

"Hello, Gabe," he said, "what made you move to town? I thought you liked country life."

"Well Mistah Franklin," explained Gabe, "I uster lak de country. But mah wife she didn't lak it—and I've done got so dat when she don't lak a thing I jest natchelly hates it."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Merchants Exchange National Bank

[illegible]

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

54 WALL STREET

BRANCH FORTY SECOND STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business June 30, 1915

RESOURCES.	
Bonds and Mortgages.	$443,803.70
Public Securities, Market Value	17,370,097.74
Other Securities, Market Value	27,957,624.94
Loans	58,732,084.11
Real Estate	1,341,936.24
Accrued Interest	1,075,497.09
Customers' Liability on Acceptances (see Liabilities per Contra)	1,500,000.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	42,615,605.98
Total	$151,038,539.80

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Surplus	15,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,046,573.17
*Dividends payable July 1, 1915, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.	
Deposits	129,939,627.50
Reserved for Taxes	226,917.32
Accrued Interest	277,757.42
Secretary's Checks	47,664.39
Acceptances	1,500,000.00
Total	$151,038,539.80

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FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH

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1915

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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to holders	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,225.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends certificates are issued subject to dividends if and when declared to be redeemed in accordance with the charter.

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$3,100,000 [illegible] to $1,[illegible],000,000, and a market value less by about $500,000,000. No one knows how much should be deducted for sales during the war. The prevailing opinion in Wall Street is that allowance should be made for about $300,000,000. But a part of this sum had been withdrawn before Mr. Lucey's inquiry was begun.

Many of the railroad securities are held in such a way that no sudden or general sale of them may be expected. Among the owners of large quantities in England, for example, are life and fire insurance companies, other corporations, trustees and men of wealth. As a rule, nothing but absolute necessity will compel a marketing of these securities, whose home is in a country not afflicted by war or piling up enormous war debts.

END OF THE FISCAL YEAR

At the end of the Government's fiscal year, on June 30, the excess of exports over imports was more than $1,000,000,000. For the eleven months that ended with May the excess had been $983,111,473, and while the exact record for June was not available, it was known that the billion mark had been passed. In no month since November had the excess fallen below $130,000,000. Imports for the year showed a reduction of 12½ per cent, and exports an increase of 17½ per cent. The largest export excess in preceding years was $661,000,000, in 1908. This year's great gain was due partly to an import loss of more than $200,000,000, and not especially to an increase of the shipment of battlefield supplies, for a very large part of it was ascribed to breadstuffs.

Receipts from income and corporation taxes on the last day, $79,000,000, were unexpectedly large. It was estimated that the total would exceed $85,000,000. These payments and others cut down the deficit and gave the Treasury a net balance on hand of $82,000,000. To this at least $10,000,000 was to be added within two or three days. The deficit was caused in part by a reduction of $80,000,000 in duties on imports. No issue of bonds will be needed.

THE AMMUNITION METALS

Until recently the prices of metals used in the manufacture of ammunition had been rising rapidly, but there has been a reaction. The price of lead had advanced from 4¼ to 7½ cents a pound, the highest figures known in thirty years. On the 17th, however, the company making the largest sales reduced the price to 6¼ cents, and it declined afterward to 5¾. Within a short time the price of copper has advanced from 17 to 20½ cents a pound, and this rate remains substantially unchanged. Owing to their prosperity, twelve copper mining companies have so increased their dividends that the additions amount to $14,000,000 a year. Zinc ore has risen from $40 to $139 a ton, and spelter, or refined zinc, from about 5 to 29½ cents a pound. But this very high price for spelter

DIVIDENDS

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[illegible]

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A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, July 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 30, 1915.

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WILLIAM J. [illegible], President.
CLARENCE S. [illegible], Treasurer.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

[illegible]

New York, June 30, 1915.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, June 26th, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent, payable July 20th, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on July 12th, 1915.

F. [illegible] ROWLEY, Secretary.

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could not be sustained. There was a reduction last week to a price ranging from 18 to 20 cents. The price of aluminum is now 31 cents a pound, against 18 cents a short time ago.

The Steel Corporation, which uses much spelter in galvanizing, has decided to expend $3,000,000 upon a new plant, in the Pittsburgh district, for the production of spelter and sulphuric acid. It is suggested in England that the British Government should commandeer all available supplies of spelter. Before the war, Belgium produced large quantities, refining both native ores and the ores of Australia. Russia obtained spelter from Germany, which is said to have long-term contracts at Australian mines. This country is now almost the only source of supply for the Allies.

The demand for antimony has increased the price in China from $170 to $700 a ton. A combination of producers there has been formed, and 10,000 men are now employed in the industry.

Such price changes have affected the share market. Three weeks ago there were gains for copper, lead and smelting company stocks, but these have since been lost, in part, owing to the reaction in the value of products.

The effect of high prices and large profits in the zinc industry is seen in the condition of the New Jersey Zinc Company, the leading producer of spelter in this country. An extra cash dividend of thirty per cent was declared last week, and the company intends to make a stock dividend of 250 per cent in the near future, thus increasing its capital from $10,000,000 to $35,000,000. The accumulated surplus is said to be about $50,000,000. At the same time the effect of prosperity is shown in another way, for 2000 miners in the Joplin zinc district have gone on strike for higher wages, and mines producing half the output are closed.

Since December 1 the Industrial Finance Corporation has assisted local interests in organizing loan companies on the Morris plan at New Haven, New York, South Bend, Hartford, Worcester, Bridgeport and Salisbury, North Carolina. The Bridgeport company—the twentieth in the field—began business on April 19. Similar institutions are in process of organization in Columbus, Ohio, Waterbury, Connecticut and several other cities.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has reduced its capital stock by cancelling 225,091 shares that have been carried in the treasury. At a recent special meeting President Elliott announced that the company had in the past year reduced its floating debt by $4,000,000, and that in the nine months ending with March it had earned $8,000,000 in excess of its expenses, taxes and fixed charges, against a shortage of $8,000,000 for the corresponding period a year ago.

The following dividends are announced:

Citizens' Savings Bank, 4% [illegible] payable on and after July 15.

Union Dime Savings Bank, 4% [illegible] payable on and after July 15.

United States Realty and Improvement Company, [illegible] Dividend [illegible] per cent bonds, payable July 1, [illegible].

Wells, Fargo & Co., 3 per cent, payable on July 15.

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The London and Lancashire Indemnity Company of America, recently incorporated under the laws of New York to do a general casualty insurance business with a paid in capital and surplus of, respectively, $75,000 has been examined by the state insurance department and authorized to begin issuing policies. As this company qualifies for business in each state it will take over the outstanding risks of the London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Company of Canada.

W. H. A. H., Tallahassee, Fla.—1. Financially sound. 2. You fail to state the form of policy contemplated; the company issues a variety, including those for large annual premiums and those for small weekly premiums. Its policy dividends are "deferred," an objectionable system of life insurance. The company is in close alliance with a banking institution in its home town, and its large bank balances have been a point of criticism. It settles its claims satisfactorily. I prefer not to recommend it.

L. H. S., Crawfordsville, Ind.—There are a score or more of small stock companies, most of them in the West and South, writing accident and sickness insurance on the monthly payment plan. Some of them started as cooperative and associations. A few of the latter fell into the hands of men with more shrewdness than insurance ability or conscience, who converted them into stock companies and, by scaling claims under technical provisions in the policies, enriched themselves. Four years ago a committee of insurance commissioners of various states investigated some of these companies and exposed the nefarious practises of their managers. I preserved their reports and can refer you to the data in any particular case. The company you name is entirely reputable. It has never transacted any of the so-called industrial business.

J. D. G., Stanley, N. D.—The company in which you have a policy of $6000 is, from every viewpoint, among the best in the world. In minor particulars you may have secured from another company some advantages you do not possess, and would probably have lost some you now have; but on neither side would there have been any measurable loss or gain. You do right in resolving to keep it. As you will have observed by my article of June 14, the North Dakota jurisdiction of the A. O. U. W. maintains reserves on its certificates. The K. of C. have a five-year step rate and a fifteen-year level rate plan. By loading their net rate thirty per cent they accumulate a fund which is called a reserve, and which one authority states "is a good safeguard for the order, and, barring extravagant methods or abnormal losses, it may perhaps prove adequate." I should not describe their certificates as a guaranteed contract, to use your words.



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THE MOVING WORLD

A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES

LADY MACKENZIE IN AFRICA

British East Africa is the happy hunting ground of the camera huntsman, or, as in this case, huntswoman. Here, where Hertzka once projected his communistic colony, the real estate agent is already starting land booms and Anglican bishops are squabbling over whether dissenters can partake of communion. But in spite of these evidences of the invasion of civilization, the big game and the negroes are not yet extinct. It seems to us—in the theater—no trouble at all to set up a blind at a water-hole and watch the animals come down to drink as promiscuously and amicably as they do in Kipling's *Jungle Book*. Doubtless Harold Sintzenich, Lady Mackenzie's photographer, would say it was not so easy as it looks, for he reports the climate the worst in the world for film making, with the thermometer running up to 110 and 140 degrees, and the humidity is as mean as it can be.

But whatever the difficulties, there is no question of his success. Seven elephants at a single shot, snapshot of course, is a good record. Here also we see herds of zeba, oryx, and baboon. The wildebeest and the rhinoceros stalk before us, and the giraffe looking as artificial and impossible in his native wild as he does stuffed in the museum. A lion charging toward the camera and stopped at ten paces makes a sensational climax to the series. The educational value of the *Lady Mackenzie Big Game Pictures* is much impaired by the failure to interpolate maps and reading slides. It is impossible to catch the unfamiliar name of a tribe or animal or locality from the lecturer's mouth. The film cannot be recommended to schools until this deficiency is remedied.



THE LION WHO DID NOT GET THE CAMERA MAN
From Lady Mackenzie's Big Game Pictures

INTRODUCING SOUTH AMERICA

Now that our commercial eyes are being directed more or less hopefully toward the south it is very useful to have South American pictures of the *Paramount Travel Series* shown thruout the country to hundreds of thousands who would have little opportunity or patience to study geography. These pictures take us by way of Cuba and Jamaica thru the Panama Canal and thence down the west coast to Chile and Peru, giving us glimpses of life in town and country. The fault of the old-fashioned illustrated book or stereopticon lecture was that it showed little but statuary, bare buildings, mountains and posed groups. The motion picture gives us people at work and play more or less in their everyday ways. A street scene in Valparaiso, for instance, shows us just what we would see there any day, minus of course colors, noises and smells.

MOTION PICTURE BOOKS

It has from the first been common to put popular books on the film. Now the process is being reversed and films that have proved successful are being later brought out in book form.

One of these books is *The Land of the Headhunters*, which we reviewed from the screen in The Moving World of January 11, 1915. Some twenty of Edward S. Curtis's fine photographs of the Indians of the North Pacific coast are reproduced in an attractive volume and the plot of the scenario is told in rhapsodical style of no particular literary value in itself tho it will serve as a pleasant souvenir for those who have seen this interesting and instructive film. (*World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York. $1.20.*)

The other book before us, *Thru Central Africa*, is of greater intrinsic value. In our issue of May 17 last we reproduced one of Cherry Kearton's photographs of native life. There are over a hundred of them in this volume and the text, by James Barnes, tells in an unpretentious and agreeable way how they were taken. The expedition was under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the track traversed passed thru the borderland of British and German East Africa, where there is now fighting, and thru the Belgian Kongo. Those of us who read Stanley's *Dark Continent* when it first came out never imagined that we would live to go over the same route by the aid of motion photography. Mr. Barnes took pains to look up persons and places connected with Stanley's expedition. (*Appleton, New York. $4.*)

HOW TO GET FILMS FOR SCHOOLS

The chief difficulty in the way of using motion pictures for educational purposes is that producers are intent upon the more profitable business of catering to the theaters and have so far failed to provide means by which films can be obtained by teachers whenever they want them and at sufficiently low rates as to enable the schools to use them freely. This will eventually be arranged somehow, but in the meantime the schools will have to employ such expedients as the following plan suggested by Alfred H. Saunders, manager of the Educational Department of the Colonial Motion Picture Corporation, in his address before the National Education Association last July:

> Films could be purchased by the State Boards of Education and used in circulating library fashion, so that schools specially equipped who need the film in their classrooms will always be sure of securing them. These films will cost twelve cents per foot, or a reel of one thousand feet, $120. Arrangements may be made to rent the films (according to the present prices) at from $3 maximum down to $1 minimum per reel of one thousand feet, per exhibition.
>
> This may appear a large outlay to some, and as the appropriations of the school boards are not always sufficiently large to cover what may seem luxuries a way out of the difficulty may be devised by a little successful management. It is my opinion that the time is rapidly approaching when every school that is equipped with a projecting machine may cover the cost of the same by allowing the parents to attend exhibitions in the evening. Not exactly competing with the local exhibitor, one or two nights per week may be set aside to exhibit to the parents the films shown to the children during the day. If a small admittance is charged this could be put into a special fund to cover the cost of the machine and films, as well as provide for the purchase of other films in the future.
>
> Extension lectures require operators who have to be hired with the machine. This allowance could be made to the school equipped and the sum of $40 or $45 put into the general fund.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BY MOTION PICTURES

The University of Kansas has established a motion picture exchange by which films of educational value are sent to school principals in all parts of the state with no expense to them except for express charges. They are exhibited to pupils and public either in the school or the local theater. Among the films are demonstrations of industrial processes and new methods of agriculture.

The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with the Independent June 1, 1913

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JUST A WORD

Among the hundreds of prize winners who received the medal awarded by The Independent for essays on the Hundred Years of Peace none has more happily phrased her appreciation than the student at Anson Academy, North Anson, Maine, who writes: "I wish to express my sincere thanks to you for the beautiful medal awarded to me for my essay on 'The Hundred Years of Peace.' I took great pleasure in reading those eight articles in The Independent and the numerous references that I was able to find. I feel that it did me by far more good than my whole course in American and English History. Also it helped to interest me, as well as the other students, in your paper, The Independent, which will ever be very dear to me from now on. I hope that every student who received one of the beautiful medals feels as grateful to you as I do."

FIGHTING AT YPRES

From an American college man serving as lieutenant in the British army in Belgium the New York *Tribune* prints this letter picturing Ypres:

A lieutenant came out from England a few days ago to join his regiment. He found that it didn't exist [illegible] corporal and seventeen men were left. Yesterday I saw 150 men walking back from the trenches, having been relieved. They were all that was left of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, who, with drafts, over 2000 strong. Many of my friends have been "done in," and familiar names or faces turn up every day in the casualty lists, various reports, or in the never ceasing stream of wounded coming toward the rear.

More than 25,000 shells are estimated to have fallen in Ypres in less than the last month. Some are shrapnel, some high-explosive, and besides [illegible] have also been gifts [illegible] the civilians in their houses. [illegible] the night the French Africa troops broke and came pouring back in utter disorder with the Germans after them—when we thought all was lost and we were cut off and cut to pieces—the whole of the Canadians saved the situation. I might tell you how [illegible] motor ambulances and transports [illegible] nights when we should have appealing from church towers in a third-rate light from the German lines or searchlights, and got identifications of new German units on our front by reading the German mail between the [illegible] of their identity discs and pay books.

Ypres has been a revelation, sitting there in this dead, abandoned town, battered to bits by shells, burned over, pillaged and looted from end to end, engarbed, the home only of a few savage scavenger dogs and the occasional ghoul who visits [illegible] appeal about as the sunlight. The stench is most horrible—the typical smells of the war, but mingled with a few others peculiar and aggravated by the [illegible] stench of Ypres [illegible], rotting wood and brickwork, foul air, dead things, the characteristic smell of burnt houses of wood, brick and mortar, the stench of smoldering [illegible] long dead—these are spread all over and around the town, and the most appalling settles hanging over all like the ghost of the town of which it was once an integral part, and the smell made by the shells which never [illegible].

The streets, the [illegible] of air and the constant [illegible] splitting the [illegible] are quite bad enough, but the subsequent silences are ghostly and infinitely worse. The town is littered with wreckage and [illegible] to pavement, and the never ending [illegible] piles of [illegible] wooden [illegible] against.

I may catch a [illegible] ride [illegible] on the [illegible] and give him [illegible] something [illegible] much for [illegible]. One likes [illegible] that rests [illegible] the [illegible] lights of enthusiasm and [illegible] and [illegible] to the depths of depression. Tonight I am feeling a little [illegible]



THE MOTHER OF THE DEAD

THE WOMAN WHO MOURNS HER BOY AND THROWS HER BODY ACROSS HIS SYMBOLIZES ALL EGYPT'S WOMEN. THIS GROUP OF THE WOMAN OF [illegible] STANDS BEFORE THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS AT THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

The Independent

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AND STILL NO ANSWER

THE German reply to the second American note on the sinking of the "Lusitania" and the rights of American citizens on the high seas is an astounding document. It contains no hint of a willingness to meet the demand of the Government of the United States for "reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure." It reveals no readiness to admit the soundness of the principle laid down in the first American note, that "American citizens are quite within their indisputable rights in . . . traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas and exercize those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations." It shows no intention so to modify the methods and practises of German submarine warfare that it will, as the United States has insisted that it shall, cease to "operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights . . . of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality."

On the case of the "Lusitania" Germany merely reiterates, in passing, as it were, a part of its previous defense. There is some small ground for gratification in the fact that the assertion is not repeated that the "Lusitania" was an armed vessel. But there is deep cause for regret and indignation that there is no acknowledgment of responsibility for the death of more than a hundred American travelers.

For the future Germany offers a set of conditions upon compliance with which German submarines will "permit"—the word is the German Government's—American ships and American citizens to sail the high seas unmolested.

All ships, in order to secure this immunity from attack on sight, must fly the American flag. They may be of three classes: bona fide American ships; a certain number of neutral ships, the number to be agreed upon with the German Government; four "enemy passenger ships for passenger traffic between North America and England." They shall be made recognizable by special markings. The German Government shall be notified of their sailing a reasonable time in advance. The American Government shall guarantee that these vessels carry no contraband of war.

The German Government assumes that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic can be afforded American citizens, and proceeds to declare its conviction that "there would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag."

Such a proposal, addrest by one great nation to the sovereign people of another with which it is at peace, is staggering. It sweeps aside as by a wave of the hand every principle of international law and every custom of civilized nations that interferes with the selfish purpose of a single combatant power. There is much that it ignores; there is more that it assumes.

It denies the prima facie right, undisputed until the entrance into maritime warfare of the German submarine, of the people of neutral nations to traverse the seas unmolested and in safety. It sends to the scrap heap the fundamental principle that, in the exercize of the unquestioned right of the belligerent to interfere with the enemy's trade and to cut off his supply of war materials, noncombatant lives are not to be deliberately sacrificed.

It assumes that the extreme vulnerability of the submarine absolves the submarine from the universally accepted responsibility of a ship of war to insure the safety of the passengers and crew of an enemy merchant vessel before sinking it. It assumes that the mere presence of contraband of war upon a merchant vessel justifies the sinking of the vessel without warning and the killing thereby of the noncombatants on board. It assumes that a single nation may change the rules of international law at will to suit the exigencies of its own case. And it makes the tremendous assumption that the Imperial German Government may prescribe the conditions upon which the citizens of the United States of America are to be "permitted" to travel upon the high seas.

The assumptions upon which Germany builds her case are false. The principles which she chooses to ignore are sound principles still.

For the second time in this momentous controversy Germany has sent a reply that does not answer. She must be told so again, courteously, briefly, and with unmistakable firmness. The American people are unshaken in their determination that the rights of American citizens on the sea shall be maintained and their free exercize and enjoyment safeguarded.

THE FURTHER EXTENSION OF SUFFRAGE

THE anti-suffragists of the Old Bay State are cheerfully frank about the basic facts in the case. The name of their organization is "The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women." A bit cumbersome for these short-cut days, perhaps, but Puritanically free from any hint of deception. The admission in the title is all the more to their credit since, to any but a trained "anti" intelligence, it seems like a fatal admission.

There are just sixteen states in the Union in which no women vote for anything whatever. There are twelve suffrage states. There are twenty states in which women have a partial right to vote—generally for members of school boards.

So in two-thirds of the United States the question is no longer, "Shall women vote?" It is rather, "Shall women who vote for this be allowed to vote for that as well?" And in one-quarter of the states even that searching question has been answered in the affirmative.

Let us face the issue squarely.

Since women may vote on child education, why not on child labor?

Since women may have a hand in the spending of public moneys for hiring school teachers, why not for employing food inspectors?

Since their votes may influence the building of a schoolhouse, why not of a post office?

If women are to vote at all, they should vote in all. If woman's place is in the home, it is as bad for her to take a place in a school board as in a health board.

For two thirds of the United States, the question of woman's voting is settled. The only open question is "the further extension of suffrage to women." To that question logic, good sense and fair play have but one answer.

A DEFINITION OF CHURCH UNITY

FOR the first time, we believe, the speaker chosen this year for the Lyman Beecher Lectures and Preaching at Yale Theological Seminary was a layman, the distinguished Dr. George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia. A layman's discussion of what is good preaching deserves quite as much attention as that of the preacher himself, and it might be well in future to have these lectures assigned to laymen and clergymen on alternate years.

Dr. Pepper offered a definition of church unity which gives us not a little satisfaction. He said: "Church unity may be defined as that measure of mutual understanding between disciples which will make it possible for them together to partake of the Lord's Supper without question regarding the authority of the celebrant, and without question respecting one another's apprehension of the significance of the rite."

Then there is, we are glad to say, general church unity among those of us who are Protestants. This definition admits Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, the Reformed Churches, German and Dutch, a very large part of the Northern Baptists—for one hears very little now of close communion—and the Low Church and the Broad Church Episcopalians and many other bodies. To these Christians—and they include three fourths of Protestant communicants in this country—it never occurs to raise the question whether the celebrant was validly ordained, or to question whether the next one to receive the elements has a correct idea of the nature of the rite. That is left to the other's conscience.

The definition is a better one than might at first appear, for it assumes that Christian unity will not stickle on rites, which are mere forms, while the worship of God is in spirit, not in ceremony, nor in any doctrine of ceremony. Christian unity means "fellowship in love and service," without question as to each other's formulas of belief or use or understanding even of the most solemn of ceremonies. A true Christian unity embraces all from Catholics to Quakers.

PRINTING BOTH SIDES

Is it quite right to allow in your paper such articles as appeared from the late President of Mexico, Huerta, and from Arturo Giovannitti, member of the I. W. W.? Would it not be better to ostracize such men, leading them thereby to feelings of shame thru some self-examination instead of according them room by providing them with an audience which will give them a feeling that there is a rightful place for them and their practises in this world? I, for one, was glad that President Wilson denied Huerta an interview, and I suppose he did it from the same feeling which I have in the matter. This is the most serious criticism I have to make of your paper. J. P.

North Yakima, Washington

ALMOST every week we receive a letter like this, tho usually they are less kindly in tone and apt to accuse us of betraying our principles by publishing something contrary to them. It is not surprizing that our policy should be misconstrued since The Independent differs decidedly from many periodicals in this respect. It is, however, our firm conviction that The Independent can be most useful to its readers by publishing articles on all sides of current issues. The more positive we are that our own opinion on any question is right the more pains we take to find some valiant defender of the opposition. Aside from the general obligation of fair play, there is a special reason for our adoption of this policy. The Independent is taken in many families where it is the only periodical, it is their one window on the outside world, and it should take as wide a survey as possible.

To consider the cases in point: We have called Señor Huerta some very hard names in the past. We see no reason yet to take them back. But a man who has been President or at least *de facto* ruler of Mexico, and still commands the sympathy of a large faction in that country, must have something to say about it which is important for us to know, in view of our probable intervention in its affairs.

We disapprove of the aims and still more of the methods of the I. W. W. But in spite of that disapproval, publicly exprest, the I. W. W. is still in existence and sufficiently powerful to make it necessary that every citizen should know something of its aims and methods. If we believed that by never mentioning the names of Huerta and Giovannitti these gentlemen would be led to those feelings of shame which we agree with our friend from North Yakima they should feel, then we might be tempted to post a notice in our editorial rooms to that effect. But somehow such attempts at suppression do not seem to accomplish their aim. One of the most popular of New York dailies made the rule some years

ago that the name of Theodore Roosevelt should never again appear in its pages. This involved awkward circumlocutions in recording the votes given to "the presidential candidate of the Progressive party" and quite failed of its object, for Mr. Roosevelt has never manifested any signs of contrition or of suffering under this cruel and unusual punishment and has since appeared upon the front page of the newspapers with his former frequency.

In admitting such an article as those objected to there is of course the risk—particularly great in the case of so skilful a writer as Mr. Giovannitti—that our readers may find it more convincing than our prophylactic editorial, but that risk must be run. The only alternative would be to do as many editors do, that is, to read the I. W. W. argument and then present to our readers in our own language such parts of it as seemed to us worthy of attention or most easily refuted. But it is always unsatisfactory to read thru the medium of another mind, particularly an antagonistic mind, however fair may be the intention to transmit the ideas correctly. An opponent in most cases, perhaps to some degree in all cases, fails to understand the position of his adversary and therefore is disqualified as an interpreter. It has always been felt a loss to history that all we know of Carthage comes from their Roman enemies and that the writings of the philosopher Celsus are only known in such fragments as Origen quotes in order to confute. Now it does not matter much whether we understand the Carthaginians or the Epicureans, but it does matter that we understand the I. W. W. and the Mexicans. Also the Germans, so these remarks may be taken as a reply to those of our readers who have protested against our giving space to articles by Ostwald, Eucken, Dernburg and Bernstorff. The worse the Germans behave the more important it is to know why they behave so. As Emerson said, you learn more by reading what you do not agree with, for nobody is so apt to see what you do not as he who does not see what you do.

LABOR'S ERROR

THE chief advocates and supporters of the bill which is now known as the Seamen's act were certain labor unions. Their purpose was, in part, to increase the number of American sailors employed on our ships. This was the aim of the provision that seventy-five per cent of those in service on board must be able to understand the orders (in English) given by the officers. It was intended that this should exclude nearly all of the Orientals now employed on American ships in the Pacific. The steamship companies, it was thought, would be compelled to use Americans in the places of these men.

But the effect of the statute has been to decrease the number of Americans employed. Companies are withdrawing their ships and going out of business because compliance with the law means much loss. And so it comes about that the Americans on these ships will soon be out of work. Incidentally, also, the American flag will cease to be seen on the routes which cross the Pacific. Something might be added about the violation of old commercial treaties with twenty-one nations, and the existence of an old law (overlooked) which exempts a majority of foreign ships visiting our ports from the burdensome requirements proposed for them, thus making [illegible] of the statute which was designed to increase the number of Americans employed, however [illegible] unions show that they need wise counsellors just as we have them.

EXOTIC NATIONALISTS

IN the current discussion of Pan-Germanism it has been noted as a curious paradox that the most extreme exponents of the movement were obviously not of pure Teutonic stock. Houston Chamberlain is an Englishman by birth. Treitschke was of Bohemian and Nietzsche of Polish descent.

But this is not so strange a circumstance as it is thought to be. In fact it is so common to find that the leaders of any country whether in action or in thought are of alien ancestry that it might be regarded as rather the rule and anything else the exception. O'Higgins, the national hero of Chile, bears anything but a Spanish name. Napoleon was from the island of Corsica and the empress Josephine from the island of Martinique. Kossuth, the leader of Hungarian nationalism, was not a Magyar but a Slav. Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, was born as every one knows in Mereczowszczyzna in Lithuania. Bernadotte, the founder of the reigning Swedish dynasty, was a Frenchman. Alexander Hamilton, the exponent of American nationalism, was born in the island of Nevis. Columbus, who gave a new world to Spain, was an Italian. Disraeli, who originated British imperialism, was a Jew. Venizelos, to whom the expansion of Greece is due, is a Cretan by birth. Parnell, the Irish home ruler, was part Scotch and part American. Gladstone, the most typical of Englishmen, was Scotch. Wellington was Irish, so is Kitchener. Lloyd George is a Welshman if ever there was one.

In the present war we see the British armies led by General French, the Russian by General François and the German by General Mackensen, whose names suggest alien origin. The kings fighting against Germany, except the Mikado, are largely of German blood. The French General Joffre is of Spanish descent. The Russian General Rennenkampff bears a German name. The most successful of the Russian generals in Galicia is Dimitrieff, a Bulgar. Russia has always drawn upon foreign talent for her generals. Alikhanoff, who planned the capture of Merv, was Ali Khan before he was christened. Melikoff, who took Kars, was a Georgian, no, not from the state of Georgia, a Caucasian Georgian—perhaps that is still ambiguous, let us say a Georgian from the Caucasus.

One cannot study the lives of the philosophers, scientists and authors of any country without being struck with the frequency with which one comes across alien ancestry. Kant, whom all the Germans swear by, was of Scotch descent. Ibsen, the leading light in Norwegian letters, was part Scotch and part German. Rousseau, who furnished the philosophy for the French Revolution, was a Swiss. Many of the most distinguished names in modern German literature are Jewish, among them Heine, Heyse, Sudermann, Hauptmann. Dumas, most popular of French writers, was part negro, so was Pushkin, the poet of Russian patriotism. Browning was German on his mother's side. Maeterlinck, who is the best known of living French authors, is a Flemish Bel-

gian. Bergson, the best known of living French philosophers, is of English and Polish Hebrew stock. Madame Curie, the French chemist who discovered radium, is a Pole. Metchnikoff, director of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, was born in Russia, so was Ostwald, one of the greatest of German chemists. Only two Nobel prizes in science have come to America; one in physics to Michelson, who was born in Germany, and the other in medicine to Carrel, who was born in France. Marconi, in whom Italy glories, is half English, Mayor Nathan of Rome, leader of the "Italy for Italians" movement, is an English Jew. D'Annunzio, who boasts that he brought Italy into the war—but we will not venture into the vext question of his origin.

These are merely names that happen to come to mind at the moment. Any reader can extend the list of exotic genius. To explain it is not so easy. If we say that it is due to Mendel's law that hybridization produces new varieties it does not explain the pronounced patriotism of immigrants of pure but alien blood for their adopted country. Is it that the mere transplanting to a new environment acts as a stimulus to human beings as it does to sugar beets and potatoes? Is it that those who emigrate have greater energy and initiative than those who live for generations in one place? Or is it that acquired tastes are strongest and one who voluntarily chooses a country thinks more of it than one who is bound into it by the accident of birth? At any rate this disposes of the superstition that there is some mysterious connection between race and national spirit.

A JOB FOR US

A PRINTER we know makes his own printing inks. In conversation the other day he declared casually that the dry color used in making a certain blue ink much in demand cost him now one dollar and fourteen cents a pound instead of the usual price of thirty-two cents. The basic material for a popular red ink cannot now be bought at all; a year ago it could be bought for eighteen cents a pound.

For these colors are "made in Germany."

A metropolitan haberdasher tells us that the black hose we are wont to wear are likely to become scarce.

For the dyes that make them black are "made in Germany."

Here is one lesson the war has to teach us. Here is a job ready made for our cherished Yankee ingenuity. Why should not American ingenuity make anything and everything that Americans need?

THE FOOD DRINKS

TWO weeks ago we discussed the summer drinks which flow so freely from the soda fountains at this season of the year. These are for the most part airy nothings of pleasant flavor, refreshing to the throat and cooling to the body, but not intended to contribute nutriment. They do, however, contain more or less sugar, which is a true food and easily assimilable. Sugar therefore acts as a quick restorative and energizer and as such is, with the wise, taking the place of alcohol. It is a matter of common observation that those who eschew alcoholic drinks from distaste or principle are apt to be fond of sweets and there is a saying in our cities that whenever a candy store comes into a locality a saloon moves out. The reason of this is apparent when we recall that alcohol is the first stage in the decomposition of sugar; so he who takes the sugar before its fermentation gets more energy and also avoids those toxic effects of alcohol which are so unpleasant—at least in other people. Shaw was quite right in holding up "the chocolate soldier" as the scientific fighting man. Candy and marmalade are being served in the trenches instead of the traditional rum even in the British army.

Since sugar contains no waste and no water it is a very concentrated form of food, and a little of it brings up the value of one's dietary more than is ordinarily realized. A couple of lumps of sugar will give some fifty calories, that is, about five per cent of the energy needed for a day's work. We must not infer from this, however, that forty lumps would make a satisfactory ration. Being a pure food sugar is not a perfect food in itself and needs to be associated with materials containing other elements than C, H, and O. But there is no difficulty about that. Nobody but a French orator takes sugared water straight. All the fruit juices contain some nourishment besides the sugar. A glass of grape juice is more than equal to a glass of milk, and an ice cream soda or sundae is a lunch in itself, as the shop girls have found out.

Two of the most popular ingredients of summer drinks, eggs and milk, obviously contain all that is essential for life since they supply the materials needed for the building of the chicken and the calf. An egg "phosphate" (usually a citrate) or an egg lemonade comes then decidedly within the class of the food drinks, tho the popular mind has an exaggerated idea of the nutritive value of eggs. Weight for weight a shelled egg is only about a third as nutritious as milk.

A quart of milk has almost as much food value as a pound of steak, so the milk drinks are among the most nutritious. The milk may be aerated by shaking and flavored to taste, or it may be fermented by yeast or soured by bacteria. Since Professor Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute announced that in sour milk he had found the elixir of long life it has become very popular as buttermilk, koumis, kefir, yogurt, and half a dozen trade names. Altho it is still doubtful whether the bacillus Bulgaricus or whatever Balkan bug may be imbibed will reach the grand canal and there colonize, yet these beverages are at any rate wholesome, nutritious and—to those who like them—pleasant-tasting.

King George, having sworn off for the war, has gone to drinking barley water and we may expect the Anglomaniacs of America to call for it at all the clubs. Hitherto it has been little known in this country. Its equivalent, oatmeal gruel, has long been known but never popular. It was only when a man was flat on his back in bed or stifled in a harvest field that he could be got to take it. All these grain drinks, barley water, oatmeal water, rice water and the like, have had too unpleasant associations with the sickroom. They are easily and cheaply made by long simmering of the grain in water and adding sugar and salt. If now they could be flavored with fruit syrups to suit the American taste and aerated and furnished with a fancy name and a letter of recommendation, they might make a great hit in the corner drug store and meet with a welcome from those who prefer during the summer months to give their teeth a rest and take their luncheon thru a straw.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The German Note

The German note in reply to the American note of June 9, regarding the sinking of the "Lusitania" and German methods of submarine warfare, was delivered to the American Ambassador at Berlin on July 8 and was published on July 10. The American note had "earnestly and solemnly" renewed the representations which had been made in the former note of May 15, to the effect that the United States Government confidently expected the Imperial German Government to disavow the "Lusitania" and other similar acts, to make such reparation for them as might be possible, and to take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the legal principles of warfare. The German note of July 8 fails to meet any of these representations and practically ignores them all. It does not disavow the acts complained of, but inferentially approves and upholds them; it offers no indemnity; and it makes no promise to prevent their recurrence or to conform German sea-warfare to the legal principles of visit and search. On the contrary, it expresses a determination to continue the same practise of submarine warfare, throwing all blame for the consequences upon the opposing belligerents, and proposing that Americans shall seek safe passage across the Atlantic by traveling on only such vessels and at such times as the German Government may prescribe. It refers to the enlightened ground which was taken by Prussia and the United States in their treaty of 1785 for the freedom of the seas and the security of peaceful trade and travel; it protests that Germany has ever adhered to the most humane principles and methods of warfare; it blames the Allies, and especially England, for all violations of international law; it professes much friendship for the United States and a desire

THE GREAT WAR

July 5—Italian aviators bombard Trieste. Allies repulse Turks on Gallipoli Peninsula. Turks and Arabs threaten Aden.

July 6—Germans toughest Arras Battle army pressing on Calais. Duke predicts blockade of Austro-Hungarian coast.

July 7—French capture trenches at Souchez and Lorette. Austrian submarine sinks Italian cruiser Amalfi.

July 8—Austrians repulsed with great loss at Krasnik and German-Austrian advance on Warsaw stopped. Steamer "Adriatic" evades German submarines and reaches port safely.

July 9—All German forces in German Southwest Africa surrender to British. Lord Kitchener organizes special recruiting campaign in London.

July 10—Italians advance to surround Gorz. British war loan of nearly five billion dollars completed.

July 11—Nieuport, Arras and Rheims bombarded. Prussian casualties to June 30 reported 1,504,623.

That its citizens may travel and conduct lawful trade in safety; but it holds the needs of Germany for self-preservation in the present struggle to be superior to the usual rights of contraband. Finally, as "the conclusion of the whole matter," it makes these propositions:

In order to exclude any submarine danger to American passenger steamers, notice is given that on the waters surrounding Great Britain and her allies, including the entire North Sea and the whole English Channel, all merchant vessels of the enemy are liable to destruction, and that neutral vessels cannot always escape the attacks directed against enemy vessels.

In addition to warning against taking passage on enemy vessels, the German Government regrets that it cannot assume responsibility for the safety of American vessels of peace which, despite the warning, enter the waters surrounding Great Britain.

In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing a passenger service, under a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon, under the same conditions as the above-mentioned American steamers.

The Imperial Government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship thru the mere fact of their presence on board. . . .

If, however, it should not be possible for



New York World

DANGEROUS DRIFTING



St. Paul Daily News

TWO QUESTIONS

WHAT WILL COME OF IT ALL?



Janet M. Cummings

WAR WORKERS IN A CHURCH VESTRY

The rector (at the left) and several of the members of St. James's Church of Scotland, in Dulwich, London, hard at work in an extemporized munitions factory. The ancient priest contented himself with blessing the warrior's weapons; this modern clergyman manufactures them

the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objection to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of "free and safe" passage for American passenger steamers would then extend to apply under the identical pro-conditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

The President upon the receipt of this note at his summer home immediately entered into communication with the Secretary of State, to consider with him the action which should be taken upon it. The opinion most widely exprest by the newspaper press was that the note must be regarded as unsatisfactory and disappointing, and that it could not be accepted by this country as a final disposition of the "Lusitania" case.

Russia Resumes the Aggressive

After the Russian flight from Lemberg the Germans at the north moved steadily across Poland, while at the south the Austrians, having driven their foes out of all Galicia save a small district in the northeast, also invaded the former country. The plan apparently was to flank Warsaw at both north and south, while it was also being menaced at the west, and thus to close in upon it and crush it in the jaws of a mighty vise. The Germans penetrated with little opposition as far as Przasnysz, almost due north of Warsaw, and compelled the Russians to retire from a position on the Bug River. The use of poisonous gases gave the Germans great advantage, the Russians having as yet no efficient equipment with which to meet that form of attack. Meanwhile at the south the Austrians under the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand crost the Vistula and reached Krasnik, far east of the longitude of Warsaw. The special purpose of this extreme advance was to reach and cut or gain control of the great trunk railroad line which comes up from the south and east and runs from Lublin thru Ivanograd to Warsaw, connecting the Polish capital with Kieff, Odessa and southern Russia generally. At the beginning of the week a battle raged for several days between Krasnik and Lublin, and the Russian lines were said to have been pierced in several places.

The Germans were advancing upon Warsaw at the rate of five miles a day, and were expecting to make an assault upon the city with siege guns within a week. The Austrian seizure of the Lublin railroad was to be the signal for the closing of the jaws of the vise. But the Russians, having fallen back to the line of that road, found themselves at last resting upon a strong base. They were reinforced by reserves of fresh troops, and, what was most important of all, they received supplies of arms and ammunition, so that they could once more fight with loaded rifles instead of with clubs and stones. Wherefore on July 8 they halted their retreat and turned at bay, and for the first time in weeks assumed the aggressive.

The Austrian Archduke's army, which had been pursuing them so eagerly that it had got out of touch with Field Marshal Von Mackensen's army at the south, was surprized and defeated with a loss of 15,000 men, and the entire Austrian movement against Warsaw was abruptly stopped in disorder. This compelled a halt in the German advance at the north, while the Russians, heartened and strengthened, took the aggressive all along the line



WHERE THE ATTACK ON WARSAW WAS HALTED

for another westward swing of the pendulum of war.

The Italian Advance

The war between Italy and Austria, in which Germany is even yet not directly involved, continues in quadruple fashion—terrestrial, aerial, marine and submarine—the Italians making slow but persistant progress chiefly in the east, toward Görz and Trieste. In the direction of Trent the efforts are less strenuous, the Italians being apparently content for the present with an advanced position which protects them from a counter-attack by the Austrians by way of Lake Garda. The presence of the King on the firing line beyond the Isonzo River during the week, and his exhibition of the characteristic intrepidity of the Savoy princes, greatly inspired his troops and nerved them to extraordinary efforts in overcoming at once the rugged obstacles of nature and the resolute resistance of the Austrians. The Third Italian Army, four corps strong, on July 5 made a general advance against the whole Austrian line from Gorz to the sea, while on the Corso Plateau, beyond the Isonzo River, a material gain was effected. At one point the Italian mountaineers scaled a peak 9845 feet high, to surprize and capture an Austrian battery. The Austrian line was broken at Podgora and at Vermegliano, but no decisive victory was won. On July 10, however, it was reported that the Italians had finally won a complete triumph on the Corso Plateau, as a result of which they might cut off Görz from railroad communication with the rest of the Empire and thus open their way for an easy advance upon Trieste.

During the night of July 4-5 Italian aviators bombarded the cantonment and arsenal at Trieste, and inflicted considerable damage. Bombs were also dropt upon Doberdo, near Monfalcone, and upon the railroad station at Dornburg.

A most important step was taken by Italy on July 6, in proclaiming a blockade of the entire Austro-Hungarian coast. The line of the blockade was drawn across the Strait of Otranto, at the entrance to the Adriatic Sea, a passage less than fifty miles wide and thus affording great advantages for the maintenance of an effective barrier against commerce. This, of course, includes the Italian and Montenegrin frontages on the Adriatic Sea within the prohibited region, but vessels to and from their ports will be permitted to pass the line, under convoy and on giving satisfactory assurances of their character and destination.

An Austrian response to this decree was promptly delivered in the early morning of July 7. During the preceding night an Italian squadron had made a "reconnaissance in force" near the Austrian naval station of Pola. As it was retiring at daybreak it was intercepted by an Austrian submarine which set out from Pola, and the fine armored cruiser "Amalfi" was struck with a torpedo and sunk. The Captain and crew exhibited superb discipline and courage in their extremity, and nearly all of them were consequently saved. The "Amalfi" was one of the best Italian cruisers of her class. She was built in 1909, was of 9956 tons, and carried 678 men.

A little consolation for this loss was secured the next day, when an Italian cruiser caught a neutral steamer laden with naphtha, the captain of which confest that he was waiting to deliver his cargo to an Austrian submarine. The Italian commander thereupon manned the steamer with his own men disguised as ordinary seamen, kept the appointment with the submarine, and when the latter appeared made an easy capture of it and its entire company. Early in the war Italians destroyed three Austrian submarines, and it is believed that those which are now operating in the Adriatic are German vessels, nine of which are said to have been sent to those waters.

The Battle for the Straits

The struggle on the Gallipoli Peninsula increases in intensity. The Allies are seeking not only to drive the Turk out of Constantinople and out of Europe, but also, and still more urgently, to open the Straits so that military supplies can be sent to Russia by that route instead of by way of Archangel. The week's news was consequently a story of much fighting, with heavy losses on both sides, but with a general advantage for the Allies. Near Krithia the Turks took the offensive, under the personal direction of Enver Pasha, the Minister for War, and attacked the British with furious valor, with the purpose of driving them into the sea. But they were so near the coast that a British destroyer was able to use its guns with deadly effect, and the Turks were all but annihilated. On the land the Australians and New Zealanders and the Ghurkas especially distinguished themselves in close combat, the former with the bayonet and the latter with the kukri or long, heavy knife which is their national weapon. In the five days from June 28 to July 2 the Turks lost more than 5000 killed and 15,000 wounded. Reports from Constantinople are that the total Turkish losses to date have been about 180,000. There are persistent reports that the Turks are short of ammunition and are so discouraged that they would sue for peace if they were not held in line by the Germans.

The Russian attacks on the Caucasus and in the Black Sea were vigorously prest. In two engagements in the Caucasus, south of the Kara Dagh Range and west of Akhalzic, the Turks were defeated on July 7, and on July 8 Russian warships in the Black Sea sank five Turkish sailing vessels and four galleys laden with coal for Constantinople.

In the Yemen, however, the Turks are aggressive and apparently hopeful. That province has long been the trouble-spot of the Ottoman Empire, the Arabs being habitually insurgent against Turkish rule. Now, however, Turks and Arabs have cordially united in warring against the hated Giaours. The British territory at Aden has been



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WHERE GERMANY EXCELS THE WORLD

The combined efforts of the Allies and United States manufacturers have not availed to overcome Germany's supremacy in munitions. Here are the employees of the Dynamite Company of Lübeck over a thousand men are working day and night supplying Germany her one patent feature of success, bayonets and shell production

attacked, and on July 5 the garrison had to be withdrawn from outlying posts and concentrated in the citadel of Aden, where it enjoys the aid of the warships in the harbor.

On the Western Battle Line Almost incessant fighting has prevailed along the entire line from Switzerland to the North Sea; with varying fortunes, and heavy losses, but no decisive results. Early in the week the Germans assumed the aggressive in the Argonne region; they regained ground east of Fey-en-Haye and west of the Moselle River; and on July 6 they bombarded and burned a part of Arras, including the cathedral. There was desperate fighting in the Labyrinth, a spot which is likely to become as notorious in this war as the Wilderness was in ours. The French on July 8 captured some trenches at Souchez, regained some at St. Mihiel, and made slight gains at Le Pretre. Fighting was resumed at Ypres and the destruction of that city was practically completed. North of Ypres the British made gains. The brave little Belgian army on the night of July 9 repulsed an attack at the House of the Ferryman, on the Yser; an important strategic point.

The war in the air comprised the German bombardment of Nancy and Dombasle, and of fortifications near Harwich, England; and the British bombardment of Bruges and a raid upon the German coast. None of these exploits had important results.

Chief interest centered in anticipations. It was plausibly intimated that German troops, released from need at the east by the victories there, were being transferred to France or Belgium for another tremendous drive. Ten army corps were said to be on their way.

But the Allies suffered from much uncertainty as to where the blow was to fall. Reports came simultaneously from Zurich, Brussels, Amsterdam and Paris that Calais was the objective, and that the Kaiser would stake all on one final desperate attempt to reach the shore of the British Channel. Other equally confident and plausible reports were that the German forces were concentrating upon Metz, and that the purpose was to drive the French out of Alsace as the Russians had been driven out of Galicia. The Germans kept their counsel well, and the Allies and the rest of the world remained in ignorance of it; tho it seemed certain that some great stroke was being prepared. By July 11, however, the impression began to prevail that the change of affairs in the east would compel its abandonment of this plan.

Operations in the Baltic News came at the beginning of the week of two interesting engagements in the Baltic Sea, which had occurred on July 2. A Russian cruiser fleet came upon a German squadron near the Swedish island of Gothland, and a sharp fight ensued. The German ships were overmatched, and retired in apparently good order, all save the mine-layer "Albatross," which was badly damaged and was driven ashore on the Gothland coast. In the zeal of their pursuit the Russian vessels trespassed upon Swedish waters and violated their neutrality, for which offense an apology was promptly made.

At almost the same time the German battleship "Pommern," while leading a squadron at the entrance to the Bay of Dantzig, was torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine. The "Pommern" was one of four identical vessels, the others being the "Deutschland," the "Hannover" and the "Schleswig-Holstein." These were among the best of the German pre-dreadnoughts. They were built in 1906, and each cost more than $6,000,000, had a displacement of 13,040 tons, and carried 736 men. The chief significance of the incident, however, was its revelation of the presence of at least one British submarine in the Baltic Sea, a fact hitherto unsuspected. To reach those waters from the nearest British port the vessel must have traveled 900 miles, chiefly without convoy; a distance about as great as that traveled by any of the German submarines which have been operating in British and Irish waters.

New War Orders It is due in part to the orders for war supplies that a marked increase of activity at the steel mills in the Pittsburgh district is reported. The great factories are using nearly 100 per cent of their capacity. Among the new orders is one from Russia for thirty-three locomotives and another for 4100 box cars. Some time ago it was said that Russia had offered a very large order to the Pullman Car Company. It now appears that the company was asked to make 10,000 cars at its factories in Illinois, and 40,000 more at a plant which it would be required to build in Russia. The pay was to be in Russian Imperial notes. The company preferred cash and was unwilling to do any part of the work in Russia. Therefore the contract was not made.

There are new orders for aeroplanes of the flying boat type, which can carry 3000 pounds, and for many very fast motor boats. The latter, it is said, Great Britain intends to use in a new kind of warfare against hostile submarines. They are to carry machine guns with which a submarine's periscope can be shot away. New orders for 1,000,000 rifles, 2,000,000 bayonets, and 500 motor cycles have been placed and it is asserted that Russia has engaged $60,000,000 worth of powder from the Du Pont Company, with provisions for a bonus to hasten delivery. It is understood that the orders handled by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the British and French Governments amount to $500,000,000. But only a small quantity of the ammunition included in this total has been forwarded.

The organization called Lalor's National Peace Council, of which Congressman Buchanan is president, has given to Secretary Lansing a long protest against the shipment of munitions from this country. The names of the vessels are given, with a description of their cargoes, and the Council asserts that our Government should prevent the departure of these supplies from our ports.



International News

THE LIBERTY BELL GOES A TRAVELING

After Philadelphia had had its usual Fourth of July celebration the old bell was put on a specially constructed railway car by the state of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. From the State of Pennsylvania has journeyed by freight as far as Topeka, the rear observation platform of the Centennial train. Philadelphia accompanies the bell as a guard of honor.

Labor Disputes

The labor controversy which has for some time prevented building work in Chicago was ended last week by an agreement between the manufacturers, or building contractors, and the carpenters, whose strike, followed by the strikes of other workmen, deprived a large number of persons of work and led to a lockout which made 200,000 employees idle. As the manufacturers of building materials were involved in the lockout, there were indications that not less than 500,000 workmen would soon be affected. The manufacturers' committee was induced to meet a committee representing the carpenters. While the two committees were in conference, the president of one of the building companies locked them in and guarded the door. The session continued for fourteen hours, and an agreement was reached. Wages of the carpenters are increased from 65 to 70 cents an hour. They had demanded this change, and also a sliding scale adding 2½ cents each year for two years. The closed shop was accepted, and the agreement is designed to prevent a strike for three years to come. Four days before this settlement, Charles H. Johnston, secretary of the Brickmakers' Union, was called to the door of his house and fatally shot by an unknown man, who escaped.

In New York, a strike of 50,000 garment workers has been averted by the consent of their employers to submit differences to arbitration. The disagreement followed abrogation by the employers of a protocol or agreement which had been in existence for some years, and the action taken by the employers last week was due to an appeal addrest to them by a committee whose leader was Jacob L. Schiff, the well known banker. At a conference, representatives of the opposing interests voted to make a new protocol. Mayor Mitchel appointed a Board of Conciliation, composed of Dr. Felix Adler, Louis D. Brandeis, Henry Bruère (the City Chamberlain), Professor Kirchwey, of the Columbia Law School; W. C. Noyes, formerly judge of the Federal Circuit Court, and Charles L. Bernheimer, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's Committee on Arbitration. If this board fails to make a complete settlement, there will be a resort to arbitration.

The Situation in Mexico

Mexico's capital was captured on the 10th by General Gonzales, leader of the Carranza forces, Zapata and his troops fleeing to the state of Morelos. For fourteen days Zapata defended the place, and Gonzales for a time was driven back. But reinforcements were sent to him and at last he was successful. Carranza now intends to make the city his capital, instead of Vera Cruz, and to establish his administration there. Control of the city will lead him to seek recognition from our Government, but there is no indication that it will be granted. Under the rule of Zapata the condition of the people has been most deplorable. In the food [illegible] and children have been [illegible] for gunshot wounds and other injuries. The governor appointed by Carranza has ordered that any one who steals horses, automobiles or other property shall be shot, and it is reported that Carranza will send to the city supplies of food.

There were reports that Villa had been defeated again by Obregon's army at a point a few miles south of Aguascalientes, and was retreating to Torreon. His forces, it was said, had been greatly reduced by deaths and desertions. But Villa denied that he had lost the fight. He declared that he had been the victor and had driven Obregon's men southward. Further north, however, a part of Villa's army was beaten by Carranza men at Icarnole, thirty-two miles from Monterey. Villa still desired to negotiate with Carranza for terms of peace, but Carranza would not listen to him.

After his escape Huerta was rearrested on a new warrant and placed in jail.

Porfirio Diaz, for a long time the ruler of Mexico, died in Paris on the 2d. He was nearly eighty-five years old.

Our Policy in Hayti

A French cruiser landed marines at Cape Haytien, about two weeks ago, owing to an attack upon that port by the revolutionists who seek the overthrow of President Guillaume Sam. Our Government at once ordered an armed cruiser, Admiral Caperton's flagship, to Cape Haytien, with 700 marines, the expectation being that the French marines would consent to make way for our forces. Upon his arrival at the port, Admiral Caperton found that the French marines had already gone back to their ship. He reported to Washington that he did not think it necessary to land Americans in their places. A few days later, however (on the 10th), he placed thirty marines at the railroad station. The rebels are led by Dr. Rosalvo Bobo.

Dispatches from Washington say that our Government has decided to adopt a new policy in relation to Hayti. This policy, it is asserted, involves a fiscal protectorate like the one in Santo Domingo. It is not easy to see how it differs from the old policy, for, by the Fort Commission and later by Mr. Paul Fuller, Jr., our Government urged President Sam to accept such a fiscal protectorate and he repeatedly declined to do so. Hayti is bankrupt and suffering from chronic revolution. Bobo, the revolutionist, emphatically opposes the suggested fiscal arrangement. It is said that our Government will offer to recognize Sam's Government and to assist him if he will permit Americans to collect the revenues and supervise expenditures. But this was the proposition originally addrest to him and the one which he rejected.

It is understood that James M. Sullivan, our Minister to Santo Domingo, has been asked to resign. The report of Senator Phelan, who conducted the investigation concerning his conduct, rec[illegible] ommended that he be permitted to withdraw from the diplomatic service in this way



International News

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY—WOMEN'S RIGHTS EDITION

Miss Margaret Wycherly, who said she "dreamed for Liberty" at the foot of the Statue of Liberty in the New York parade of June [illegible] demonstration

The Attack on Mr. Morgan

The man who attempted to kill J. P. Morgan, the banker and the fiscal agent of Great Britain and France with respect to war supplies, committed suicide in the jail on Long Island where he was confined, by leaping from an opening over his cell, head downward, to the concrete floor, a distance of twenty feet. He said his name was Frank Holt, but he really was Erich Muenter, a native of Germany. Muenter came to this country in his youth. He was married in Chicago fourteen years ago. His wife died in 1906, while he was an instructor at Harvard University. He disappeared, and a few days later was indicted for murder, examination having shown that his wife had been fatally poisoned with arsenic.

In a letter sent to his wife and made public after he had been placed in jail he predicted that a ship sailing on the 3d from New York would sink on the 7th. Warnings by wireless were forwarded to several ships. On the 7th, the "Minnehaha," carrying a large cargo of ammunition, was set afire by the explosion of a bomb. She made her way to Halifax.

Mr. Morgan is recovering and his condition is so favorable that his son has gone to the exposition at San Francisco.

WARHOGS AND WAR MILLIONAIRES

BY A WAR BROKER

Three months ago we printed a racy and picturesque article on "The Business of Selling Death." It was written by one of the new class of business man produced by the Great War—the intermediaries between the American manufacturers and the big contracting groups who secure the orders for war munitions from the foreign governments. Here is a second article from the same pen. It is particularly timely when a great financier has just been shot because of his leadership in the grim business of supplying the needs of the warring armies, and when the debate on the compatibility of "selling death" and preserving neutrality waxes hot and hotter. The author knows whereof he speaks—for he is one of the salesmen. He has a vivacious imagination, for only men of imagination and daring survive and prosper in that mad business rush. He has painted here a picture that is notable for vivid color and broad impressionistic effect.—THE EDITOR.

THE attention of the world seems concentrated on the question of American war munitions for the Allies. I think it is a vital issue, for the course and duration of the war turn on it. I think it is about as great a strain getting the munitions made, sold and shipped as using them in the fighting.

Our activities attract some undesirable attention from German spies whose activities seem to increase. Whether in government service or volunteers we don't know—or care. Factories are policed and our principal offices guarded and since the attack on Mr. Morgan we have all placed loaded revolvers handy in our desks. Mysterious telephone calls annoy and sometimes, when cleverly worded, confuse us. Cranks write letters threatening all sorts of things. I don't think they are dangerous, but we are careful. Wall Street is under the intelligent protection of police, private detectives and guards stationed at banks and around elevator doors.

Since my statements to The Independent last April, I have been very busy. But the word conveys no correct idea of my extreme concentration. It may be better understood by relating that since I threw my energies into selling war materials to the Allies I have not had one day's rest, dined out, attended a single theater, read any books, been in the country or at the seashore. The greatest adventure of my life—and I've lived actively—is on now, and I cannot lose an hour from my work. What just one man does or refuses to do; or cannot do or forgets to do—on this hinges hundreds of millions of dollars for American manufacturers—maybe a cool million for the one man—and the supplying of millions of rifles and shells to vast hordes of men fighting for their cause! Suppose you were that man? Would you lose an hour from such a game? What else on earth could hold your attention?

I keep a close watch on Wall Street; it's my jungle, and one must be alert down there. I am sure that the Great War broke out at an opportune time for Wall Street. Things in brokerdom had been going badly for years and no improvement was in sight. The Civil War and the flush, wide-open three decades thereafter were the golden days of "the Street." Shrewd brokers and bankers reasoned that if that war produced profits, surely a greater one, if handled rightly, would bring even larger gains. If so, why not all get in at the start and pull together?

They all had a look around, conferred—and set the plans to working. They had plenty of leisure during the dark days, when the Stock Exchange was closed. All the old plans, practises and pulls were looked over and we were more than ready for a killing when, to our utter astonishment, this "war order" mania broke out. Every one had reckoned that the Allies would buy largely from American manufacturers, but none foresaw the gigantic size of those orders. Accustomed to millions, we were confronted with hundreds of millions, with the billion mark actually in sight. During last February the orders for guns, powder, shells, automobiles, chemicals, horses, etc., began to move gold our way and, by May, the flood was on.

About this time, New York caught this "war order" mania and the liars, licemen and warhogs appeared, bred, and multiplied in our midst. My use of the new terms, "warhog," "warsow" and "liceman," is justified by the fact that they were coined in Wall Street and are in general use. Men with deskroom are legion in the Street. They are a wise lot and ready for anything new which requires no capital, from real-estate in Labrador to mines in Tunistan. They swarmed, buzzed and bustled. All our banks pricked up their ears and smiled when cables ordering tens of millions of American products were flashed around—with the Bank of England and the Bank of France backing them up. Every facility of modern banking was open and ready, for this newest of games comes not as a borrower but as a depositor. Hence the glad welcome. For once a deal appeared that did not seek to separate New York from its coin.

Small men, full of importance, swaggered thru bronze doors and had interviews with attentive bankers. Manufacturers thronged in from every section of America, eagerly looking for orders. The Broadway hotels were filled up. A wide-open day-and-night game developed. Any statement went, for 'Change is a rookery of rumors and thrives on belief in the gold at the foot of the rainbow.

It must be borne in mind that every government, except Germany, Austria and Turkey, has a "commission" located in New York, whose function is to expedite the buying, making and shipping of munitions of war. Of course, manufacturers sought out these commissions and were confused by the terms and conditions. The fiscal agents proved rapacious and useless. Then the day of the warhog dawned. He knew it all. He had orders for everything. Trust him and get-rich-quick. Warhogs must not be confused with our efficient, powerful contracting middlemen who have offices in London, Paris and Petrograd. Warhogs root on the edges and live on manufacturers' credulity and cupidity. Middlemen actually sell a thousand tons of picric acid and warhogs offer thirty thousand tons. It's worth $1.50 a pound: figure it out. Licemen are the warhogs' outside-men. They have no office. They round up the excited manufacturer, pump him full of his own importance, secrete him in a hotel and offer to lead him to Golconda. A recent sale of picric acid was made thru a bank and the maker had foolishly contracted to give the warhogs everything over a certain price as their profit. It worked out at twenty-two cents a pound difference between what the factory received and the government paid, and I saw nine warhogs nearly come to blows over the division. Three dollars a rifle and two dollars a shell is the goal to certain circles of warhogs, when they can make the maker into a contract appointing them sole selling agents.

There is a lively demand for rifles, shells, picric, etc., but my sense of proportion is destroyed when, in one week, by keeping tab on a single office, I find that export lists declare fourteen million rifles, eleven million shells and seventy thousand tons of picric acid were "bought and sold"! Every one is now in the game

of chasing the rainbow or spurring hotly on toward the mirage which usually takes the shape of money made over night, money with which to buy houses, estates and yachts. My partner in London writes that he "does not repose on a bed of roses." He says "200,000 tons of picric acid was sold during May and not a pound was delivered!" Over there our local conditions in respect to the warhogs are duplicated.

One liar knows a man who can buy it, another represents a maker who has it. I demand of the one an interview with the buyer and my Agent begins a chase from office to office that lasts a week. I call for the manufacturer, and meet an endless procession of warhogs. One serious middleman offers a thousand cigars for the mere sight of a genuine maker of picric acid. "Circling orders" is one phase. I offer to buy picric acid, say 1000 tons, deliveries August to December at a price; next day a wild-eyed warhog 'phones me precisely my order as an offer to sell! My order has changed face in its swing around a circle of brokers. Buyers are as elusive as Charley Ross. A credulous manufacturer has satisfied bankers of his ability to produce the goods, and arranged for his surety-bonds no less than seven times in thirty days, and has yet received no order. An active warhog actually declared to me that he had "orders" for four hundred million dollars' worth of munitions.

The wildest propositions reach me. A youth gained entrance to my office by a strong letter. He assumed an air of assurance and offered me five million rifles at $24 each and demanded a dollar a rifle as his commission! He swore he had two producing factories. My partner promptly offered to buy the lot. Next day the youth 'phoned in that he had been deceived; had relied on a liceman's word—and vanished. A woman offered us four billion cartridges at a low price, naming a bank as her reference. Inquiry developed that she was unknown at the bank. We taxed her with her deception and she wept, declaring a warsow had told her she would "see the bank and fix it nicely." Our detectives trailed her home; she was the wife of a prosperous doctor in Flushing. I consider her a fit subject for some asylum.

Those 350,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles in United States arsenals are a myth that will not vanish. Yesterday a broker swore that if I would put up $50,000 the "owner" would do the same and "guarantee" to deliver them to me "on the high seas" at $90 each. Secretary Garrison sent me word, last year, that he had sealed them up for the duration of the war. Claims for a part of commission money are made for a mere introduction. A woman "hooked out" a friend of mine in a crowded restaurant because he refused to recognize her husband as entitled to about $30,000 for merely mentioning a source of supply which led to an order being placed.

Colonel Mulberry Sellers is a back number, Wallingford and Blackie Daw mere pikers in this wild uproar which has inflated Wall Street beyond anybody's imagination. How we will ever get back to talking in the now obsolete term of thousands I can't imagine. The giddy financial hights upon which we operate have lost their power even to surprize us. Thousands is obsolete; millions our unit of calculation. My secretary—a clever girl—turned to me, saying "Isn't this an *error*? You say 15,000 rifles—shall I add 000?" In my last article I stated that $700,000 was a small order and $30,000,000 a big one. The books of our group show during June sales of $100,000,000; $140,000,000; and $110,250,000. Orders given me of $330,000,000; $86,625,000; $140,000,000 and $160,000,000. A round billion in actual business does not seem strange to my eyes. I filed one cable which my secretary afterward told me aggregated goods worth $772,875,000. I did not realize its monetary size, being interested in making a success of the deal.

The rapid rise of the individual brokers is interesting. Since March, the $1000 man is now a $10,000 chap. The former $10,000 dealer scorns sales less than $500,000. The $1,000,000 man of last spring now lords it over everybody as the $100,000 000 order-closer. This war game is breeding a new list of American millionaires. I am more modest. My gains are enough and I propose to have some health left to devote to my family and friends. A man's nerves have their limits. It is a distinct shock to clean up $250,000 in a week.

None of us were surprized when Mr. Morgan was shot; newspaper attacks, street speakers' wild advice to crack-brained loafers, lurid posters and the reckless words of the new pro-German weeklies were enough to inspire the deed. On the Saturday when we heard he had been shot, we all "ducked" and by Tuesday were composed and back on the job—to stay. The death of any of us or any banker will not cause an instant's hesitation in this grim activity.

I am continually asked "How long will the war last?" I don't know; nobody knows, but I have contracts that extend to 1918. The big show will be staged during 1917 when our east output of factory, forge and powder-mill gets on the firing line. This war will go on for years just years until definite victory comes to one side. The gain of it is that it was precipitated into our inadequate, prosperous age. I see no way to end it but to fight it out, cost what it may; take as long as it will. I really believe that the world is racing toward financial ruin. I feel that humanity will hereafter avoid war as a financial danger more than a personal one. Five years more of war and gold will vanish and paper depreciate in a dangerously low figure. The days of John Law's "Mississippi Bubble" financing in France and the tulip speculation in Holland have come again.

I have read newspapers that the world will emerge from this war and find itself facing an altered existence. Surely, if sudden fortunes and inflated ideas are a change, we will have that. It seems a pity that brave men must fight and die, and true women weep and starve and their efforts and pains serve only to create the "war game." It seems a hideous blunder on the part of somebody that permits the activities and caprices of irresponsible men either to retard or to accelerate the supplying of arms, munitions and food for those gallant troops on far away battle lines. I know a case where buyer and seller of rifles were kept apart over three months by a pack of scoundrels, one of them a subject of one of the Allies! His patriotism should be inquired into. Often the execution of a great order depends upon whether a mere boy can be persuaded to bring the manufacturer out of his willing hiding in an uptown hotel! In vain may Lloyd George call for munitions, for his voice can't move a New York warhog to produce the manufacturer—if he has one—until he is ready. Parliament, the Chamber of Deputies and the Duma wield no authority over Wall Street's mad chaos of war orders. No Order in Council is effective to limit the profits of American manufacturers. The Defense of the Realm Act might as well be issued by the Akhoond of Swat against our swarms of warhogs, liars and licemen. They play no favorites and are more neutral than Bryan, for they are out for themselves only, first last and always. They alone in all the world want a long war, a bigger and bloodier war. If our country is drawn into war, their practised hands will delve deep in the Treasury of the United States of America—perhaps!

New York City



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MRS. ROBERT LANSING

THE DAUGHTER OF [illegible] SECRETARY OF STATE
AND THE WIFE OF ANOTHER

MRS. ROBERT LANSING, DIPLOMAT

BY WILLIAM NELSON TAFT

PRECISELY at five o'clock every afternoon a trim little electric coupé drives up to the private entrance to the State Department in Washington and announces its arrival by the ringing of a deep-toned bell, accompanied by the barking of a tiny little fluffy poodle perched on the cushion beside the chauffeuse, a tall, handsome woman with dazzlingly white hair and a face that seems to have been cut out of warm marble.

A few moments later a good-looking man of about fifty, a man who might pose for a picture of the "typical American man of business," leaves his office on the second floor of the building and descends for a brief spin around the Speedway and a breath of cool air. It is the man's only outing during the day and the odds are that he will have to return to his office and work late into the night.

The man is Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. The woman with the white hair and beautiful face is Mrs. Lansing, daughter of one Secretary of State and wife of another.

If Secretary Lansing looks the typical American man, Mrs. Lansing could certainly pose as the typical American housewife—for there is hardly any quality that goes to make up the woman of the world or the woman of the home that she lacks. She is accomplished in a number of ways, she speaks French and Spanish fluently and is therefore able to converse at ease with the members of the Diplomatic Corps whose English is not all that it should be, she has traveled extensively, she keeps house herself and is not unfrequently seen at market, she is prominent in church work and she takes great interest in the progress of the Washington Y. W. C. A., of which she is secretary.

With all this Mrs. Lansing has one striking peculiarity—she has no fads. Her husband is an ardent fisherman, an enthusiastic golfer, a baseball fanatic, a horseman and skilful with the pencil, and pursuer, too, of pronounced taste for problems of higher mathematics, which, he claims, serve to divert his mind from diplomatic tangles. But Mrs. Lansing rides no hobbies. She golfs, it is true, but merely because she likes to be with her husband and not because she particularly cares for the game. Walking and driving her electric are her two principal occupations during the little leisure time which she can snatch from her household and charitable duties. She probably has no time left for anything else.

Prior to her marriage to Mr. Lansing, twenty-five years ago, Mrs. Lansing was Miss Eleanor Foster, daughter of John W. Foster, of Evansville, Indiana. When James G. Blaine resigned his position of Secretary of State under President Harrison because of differences of opinion with his chief, it was John W. Foster who was appointed to succeed him, and when William Jennings Bryan resigned for like reasons, John W. Foster's son-in-law took his place.

Mrs. Lansing's training in diplomatic life therefore dates back to the time before her marriage to the young lawyer of Watertown, New York. While she was still Miss Foster she visited Mexico and St. Petersburg (there was no objection to the Teutonic appellation then) with her father, who was Minister to Mexico and to Russia. With her husband, who has been entrusted with a number of important missions abroad, Mrs. Lansing has visited London, Paris and Berlin, and numbers among her friends many members of the Diplomatic Corps in these cities.

During the past winter it has not been exactly safe for any of Washington's official set to mingle too freely with either the Germans or the Allied hostesses and the capital's social leaders have been exercising quite as much neutrality as has the Government. The Latin Americans, the Spaniards, the Scandinavians and the Dutch, however, were perfectly "safe" and the vast amount has been a gay one for them. Mrs. Lansing solved the problem of the preservation of neutrality by giving a series of small afternoon functions, all of them informal, and inviting the different shades at different times, thus avoiding the almost open warfare which resulted from the meeting of ambassadors of hostile nations at the same entertainments at other houses where the hostesses were less diplomatic. Mr. Lansing admits that he "married into diplomacy"—but it would appear that he is there to stay.

In spite of the fact that she superintends the entire management of the big house on Eighteenth street, Mrs. Lansing manages to snatch enough time off to attend to a multitude of duties connected with her membership in the Church of the Covenant—where she and Mr. Lansing may be found twice every Sunday—and also to supervise the work of the Y. W. C. A. Should she be forced to leave the association her loss would be greatly felt, for there is hardly a member of the Washington branch but has been helped by her advice or tided over some hard period by her open purse.

President Wilson's physician has instructed him to get away from Washington's heat as much as he can, which means that Secretary Lansing will have to remain on the job. The Lansing house will therefore be open all summer and every afternoon, precisely at five o'clock, the trim little electric coupé will drive up to the private entrance of the State Department.

Washington, D. C.

DUST

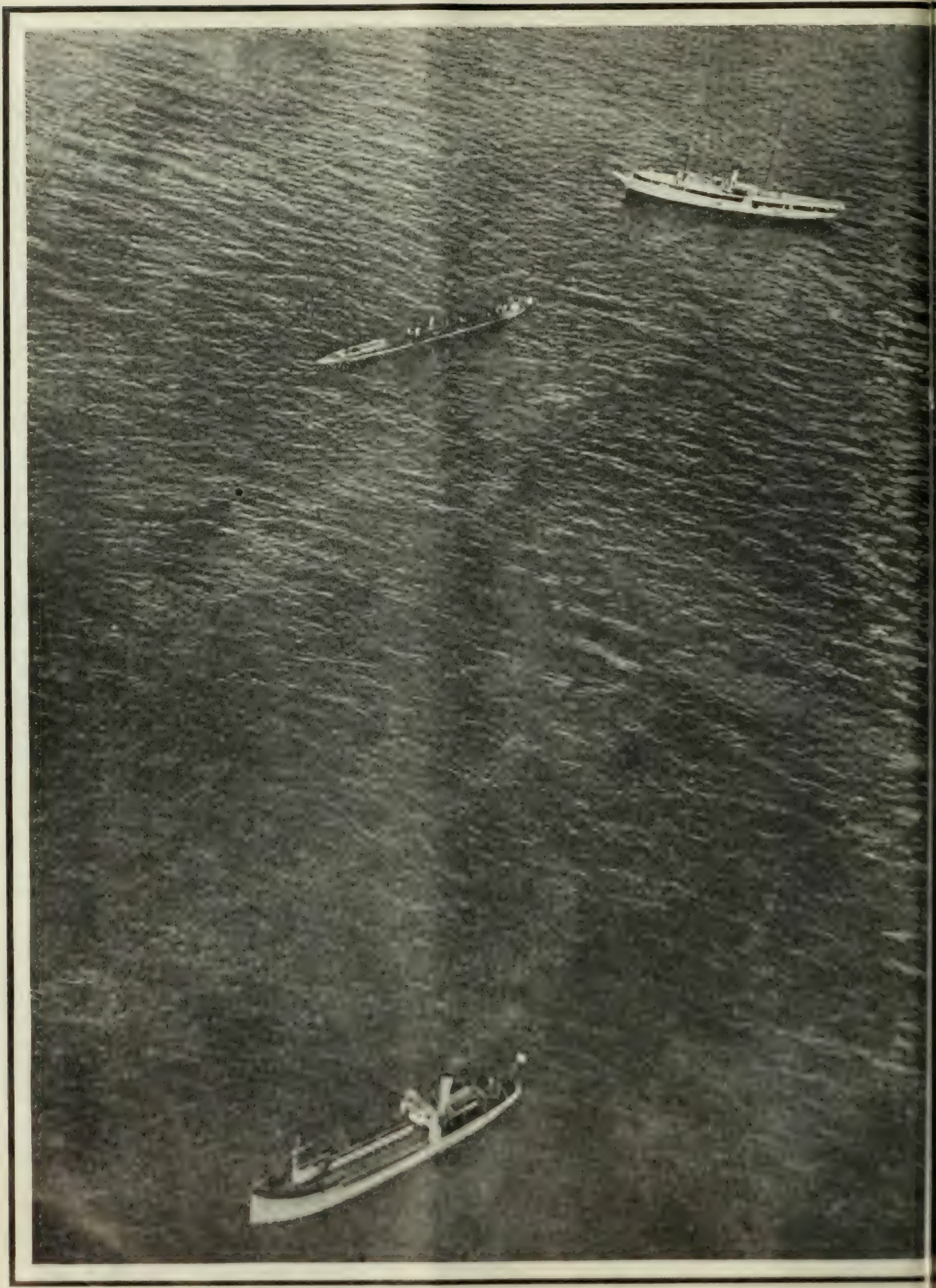
BY LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH

Great swirls of dust beneath the rolling wheels,
  Insensate, dulling all the wayside flowers.
Great throbbing clouds from which the thunder peals,
  And dust is stalk and leaf and petal showers.

Deep-hearted asters and chrysanthemums,
  Born of the earth and summer's sun-warmed rain.
Low, murky vapors where the north wind comes,
  And petals crisp to dust, glow sinks to stain.

Dust of the roadside where the armies bled,
  Dust of the fields where what they were is tombed.
Here men with joy shall reap their children's bread
  And pass again to dust with all the doomed.

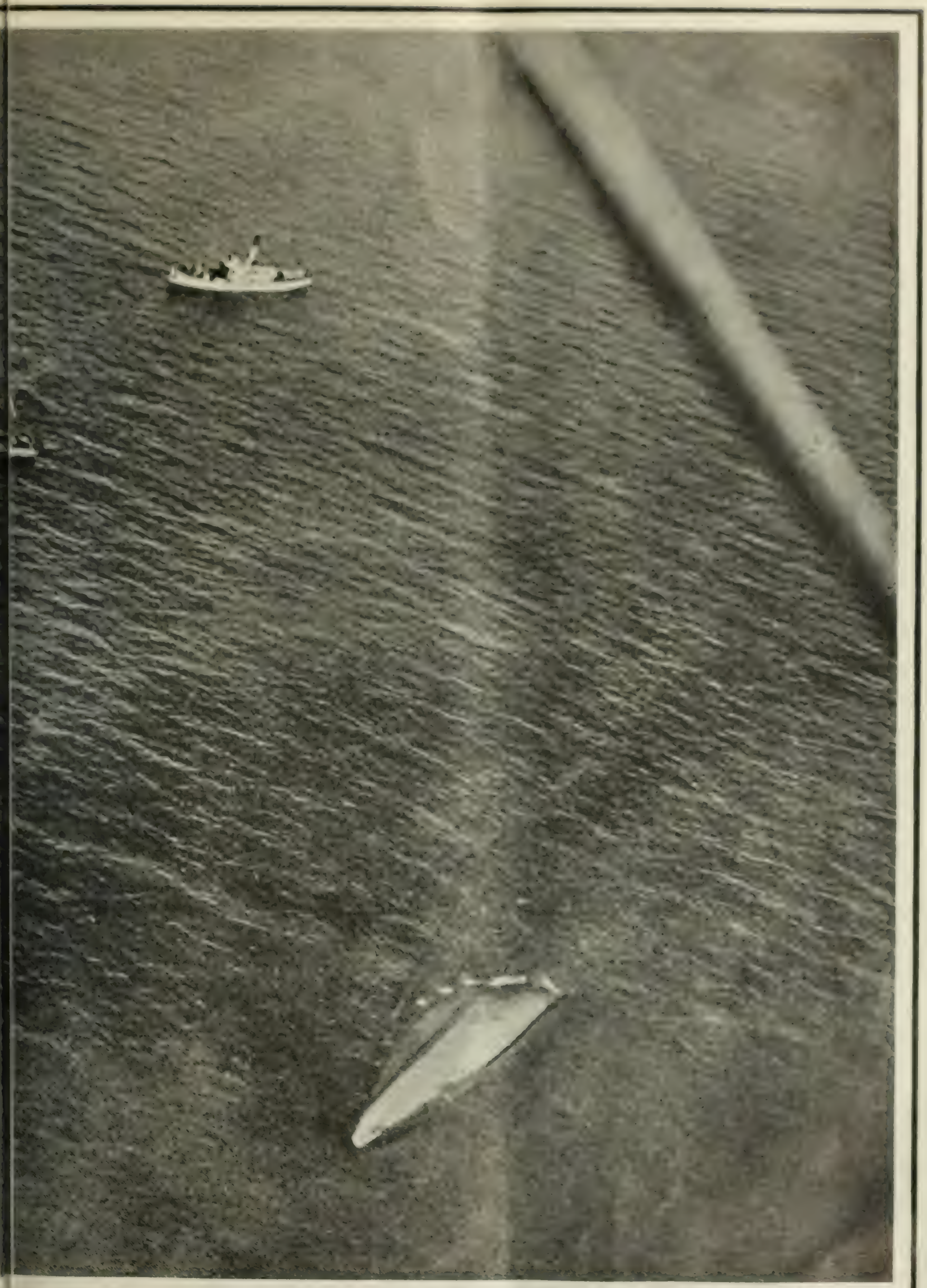
Dust that was mind and thought, that grays the hand,
  That lived and felt, that yet may live again.
Mere grittiness a child can understand.
  Dust—and a something else. Who knows? What then?



© Illustrated London News

JUST BEFORE THE FINALE OF A DARDANELLES TRAGEDY—THE

SUCH A PHOTOGRAPH AS THIS HAS SEVEN FUTURE ARMY VA
HUNDRED FEET: THE WHOLE PICTURE IS



" FLOATING BOTTOM UP. SHE SANK ALMOST IMMEDIATELY

ADE BY AN ALLIED AVIATOR FROM A HIGHT OF SEVERAL
TO SINKING TOOK BUT FOUR MINUTES

THE WORLD OVER

Mephita Americana

We have all heard of how a healthy pair of robins, a garter snake and a few troglodyte toads will eat up all the insects on the farm if left to themselves and not unduly molested. At least such tales we read in the Country Life magazines. But now no less an authority than the United States Department of Agriculture has added to the birds, the reptiles and the Batrachians, as the farmer's best friends the good old swishtailed skunk.

The skunk's specialty is army worms, tho grubs, grasshoppers, May beetles, June bugs, cutworms, crickets, sphinx moths, potato beetles and tobacco worms are all grist to his hopper. Field mice and rats he also devours with relish. If a skunk takes up his abode near a barn, he will stay there, if undisturbed, until all the rats are gone. It is evident therefore that the skunk is a much maligned quadruped. The belief held in many districts, that his bite produces hydrophobia is a pure slander according to the United States Government. It is even claimed that only the "occasional" skunk learns to prey upon poultry. Most prefer an insect diet.

We know a celebrated biologist who once caught a young skunk and after etherizing it performed a slight operation which made it perfectly safe as a house pet. When suddenly surprized, however, the wearer of the "Alaska sable" would assume an attitude and go thru the preliminary motions that instantly caused all strange men and dogs in the vicinity to beat a hasty retreat.

If only our forward-looking farmers would follow the example of our biological friend and raise a few denatured skunks, they would enjoy not only the best insecticide outside of a drug store, but would be certain that no tramp would long infest the yard.

Saving Seals

Jo Thurber, "bos'n" of the United States revenue cutter, the "Bear," has discovered how that very valuable animal, the fur-seal, may be conserved. The race has been reduced from millions to a scant thirty thousand principally because of the starvation of the pups left ashore while the grown-ups, scouring the seas, are speared and shot by seal-fishers.

On board the "Bear" were several helpless little seals, thin and scrawny, now and then one of them dying despite the milk that was fed to them each day. In playing with a favorite pup, which gnawed at his hands with its toothless gums, Thurber accidentally snapped a ligament found across the jaws of all young seals. A day or two later he was amazed to find the same little pup devouring a fish that he had somehow secured. The discovery caused no little excitement aboard. The ligaments across the mouths of the others were broken, and where the teeth had not appeared the growth was hastened by rubbing the jaws and forcing back the flesh of the gums. These youngsters followed the example of the first in eating fish that was offered them.

About a dozen of the seals so "weaned" were shipped to the Fisheries Bureau. Bos'n Thurber's discovery may save the lives of thousands every year. But the revenue cutter crews will have to seek out each deserted seal, break the ligament and help its teething.



BOS'N JO THURBER HIS SEAL

Philippine Scarecrows

An American who has resided in the Philippines tells of a novel contrivance in use in those islands for frightening birds off the rice-fields. In a corner of each rice-field there may be seen a little house. Over the field is strung a network of bejuco, or Indian cane, much the same as that of twine strung over our cornfields at home. But the Igorrote "goes us one better." He puts his child up in the little house in the comer and keeps him pulling at a strip of bejuco, which connects with those in the field and keeps them all in motion. It is a venturesome crow that is going to fly into that arrangement.

In some places the network is kept in motion by another ingenious contrivance. Under a little waterfall a block of wood is suspended. The block is so shaped that the water, on striking it, drives it out away from the fall and, of course, down, because of the weight of the water striking it. This pulls the string connected with the network over the field. Then, of course, the block is, by the reaction, pulled up again to its former level and swung back into the waterfall, and so on, indefinitely.

Cotton Seed

There was a time, not a great many years ago, when the seed taken from cotton fiber lay in great heaps around the gins, and was worth no more than the sawdust that accumulates in sawmills. But now the seed harvested from our cotton fields in one year is worth $136,000,000. To this great sum the value of the annual product has grown in a quarter of a century from $20,000,000. After the oil has been extracted from the seed, the cake which survives crushing and pressing is serviceable as food for cattle. The by-product once ignored, or regarded as a nuisance, has increased our exports by many millions of dollars. We sold $44,000,000 worth of the oil and cake to foreign buyers in 1913.

The reduction of our foreign sales to $20,000,000 in 1914 caused inquiry by the authorities at Washington, who made a thoro investigation as to the utilization of seed taken from foreign cotton fields. From the published results of this investigation the reader may learn what has been done with the seed in all other countries where cotton grows, and how much the industry abroad owes to American machinery.

1	Nevada	$2056
2	Iowa	2009
3	Dist. of Columbia	1835
4	North Dakota	1679
5	California	1604
6	Nebraska	1535
7	Montana	1524
8	Colorado	1493
9	Oregon	1463
10	Illinois	1366
11	Kansas	1365
12	New York	1359
13	Minnesota	1285
14	Washington	1211
15	Oklahoma	1171
16	Arizona	1062
17	Wyoming	1045
18	South Dakota	1040
19	New Jersey	1016
20	Utah	1010
21	Connecticut	1009
22	Pennsylvania	1000
23	Indiana	1894
24	Wisconsin	1875
25	Michigan	1873
26	Ohio	1817
27	Massachusetts	1806
28	West Virginia	1800
29	Missouri	1782
30	Rhode Island	1769
31	Idaho	1686
32	Texas	1679
33	Maryland	1651
34	Delaware	1493
35	New Hampshire	1493
36	Vermont	1479
37	New Mexico	1440
38	Maine	1420
39	Florida	1307
40	Louisiana	1260
41	Arkansas	1120
42	Virginia	1086
43	Kentucky	977
44	Alabama	964
45	Georgia	883
46	South Carolina	869
47	Tennessee	864
48	North Carolina	794
49	Mississippi	726
	United States	$1965

PER CAPITA WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES

Where People Are the Richest

Americans are the richest people in the world. This was probably true before the war and is certainly true now since the richest countries of Europe are destroying property even more rapidly than lives. Various estimates before the war credited the average Englishman with $1500 to $1700 and the Frenchman with some $1400. Belgium was a close third and Germany, with about $1150, was rapidly coming up with them. But according to a recent bulletin of the Bureau of the Census on "Estimated Valuation of National Wealth," the average American is worth $1965.

How unequally this wealth is distributed is shown by the accompanying diagram, which suggests many points of interest and inquiry. It appears that as a rule the West is richer than the East and the North than the South. The agricultural and mining states of the Northwest monopolize the top places if we exclude the District of Columbia, which is supported by all the states. In such states as Iowa and North Dakota the distribution of property is more even than in New York.

The gain in the last ten years has been tremendous in the United States as a whole. In 1904 the average wealth per capita for the country was $1318.

Of course it is impossible to make an accurate valuation of real and personal property, but probably the figures are relatively correct at least. The average Iowan, then, man, woman or child, is twice as well off as a Rhode Islander and the latter twice as well off as the North Carolinian.

Magnetic Contraction and Expansion of Metals

The change of volume of various metals under the influence of magnetism, called by some writers "magnetostriction," has been carefully investigated by the Japanese physicists, Nagaoko and Honda, of the Tokyo College of Science.

The results of their investigation are curious, for the effect of the magnetization is not uniform. Steel, iron and nickel expand, while cobalt contracts. Divers other magnetic phenomena have been studied at Tokyo by Japanese investigators, and there is a very pronounced activity

Stopping the Train

What does it cost to stop a train? According to the investigations of General Manager F. W. Sever of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Arkansas Railway it is ninety-one cents. Of course the stopping of light suburban trains costs much less and that of great, heavy expresses two or three times as much, but on the average sixty-one cents will cover the bill. The amount is itemized as follows: Thirty-one cents is expended in coal used by the engine to get the train under way again, ten cents measures the time lost by the train [illegible] to the stop, and the remaining twenty cents is wear and tear.

The Home Hamper

As a method of getting better prices for Strictly farm produce, Hal B. Fullerton, who runs a railroad company's experimental farm at Medford, Long Island, devised the home hamper idea. In substance the home hamper is a crate holding six four-quart baskets, which are filled with a variety of vegetables and fruit in season and express-direct to consumers at a price of one dollar and a half, transportation paid.

The contents of home hampers are gathered early in the morning, washed, packed in paraffin paper and express in time to reach consignees for preparation for dinner the same day. Only perfect produce is shipped and it retains its fresh-from-the-garden condition. The hamper is a carefully assorted sample package of the farm's contribution to the table. After paying express anywhere on Long Island, or to Brooklyn or Manhattan, Mr. Fullerton finds that at the price quoted he has a net profit of ninety-eight cents from each hamper, while the same produce consigned to a commission merchant would net him from four to eight cents. The same vegetables and fruit in a city market would cost them from seventy cents to three dollars more.



NICE FRESH VEGETABLES HERE
Samples of the farm's best produce shipped direct to the consumer

THE NEW BOOKS

PEACE WITH HONOR AND WITHOUT DANGER

The horrors of the Balkans did not stay, but seemed rather to whet the appetite for war in Europe. The wildfire now covers the continent and no man can prophesy when it will cease, or how far it may extend. The constant agitation in America for adequate armament for defense is wider spread and more earnest than ever before. The papers are full of it, and volume after volume is coming from the press. The question of national security is always and very properly a supreme one, for it may be that of life or death. Invasion has become a field for fiction, indeed there are now several serials in our magazines depicting possible wars on American soil and in American air and waters. *Are We Ready?* is the title of a book describing an invasion in which, after a naval battle, the enemy lands near New London and soon captures New York and Boston. The author says that experts confirm the story as entirely possible. Another, a magazine story, in book form, is *America Fallen*. In it Germany turns on us after peace is reached in Europe to punish us for non-neutrality and to redeem her own fortunes; England remains neutral because we did not join the Allies; Germany's navy is intact and far surpasses our ready fleet; our indemnity reaches billions, let alone our losses. It is a well-constructed story but rather boldly sensational. When, last summer, with hardly a week's warning, several millions of fully equipped soldiers stood in battle line and other millions were at hand, the United States had a mobile army of not more than 31,000 men and officers on its soil! Mr. Van Zile in *The Game of Empires* has reviewed the rushing incidents of the European war with all the verve of a field correspondent, bringing their warnings to our very door. It is noteworthy that in all these books on our military condition the talk is of defense, no notion of a war of aggression seems to be abroad, it is rather that of *Peace Insurance*, under which title Professor Stockton has in a business way worked out the problem of expense and considered also the problems of morality, the effect on the character of the people and soldiers, as well as the supposed opposition of labor. He does not deal with graft. This shameful feature is touched on, and also the conflict of sections and interests, in *Stultitia*, a series of live Washington dialogs, lacking finish but not lacking suggestion. Two brief and meaty summaries of the situation, both drawn from history by well-known students of war and international relations should be noted: *Arms and the Race*, by R. M. Johnston, and *The Present Military Situation of the United States*, by General Greene. The latter by its directness is very admirable, the former, with more groundwork, is stronger. Hudson Maxim, inventor and maker of implements of war and peace, writes with intensity and with a detailed practical knowledge that has forced him to choose the title, *Defenseless America*, for a significant book showing the progress of the science of war. It is because war has become clearly and completely recognized as a science, a science absorbing to its purpose many other sciences, that preparation, in the most inclusive sense, of material and training commensurate with the importance of our trust and responsibilities is now agitated. *The American Navy* has always served the country well and nobly and we are proud that it furnishes such a record as Rear Admiral Chadwick gives us. Indispensable and gallant as it is, we are often told that our navy has such a wide duty of defense that it could not safely bear the tests that might now be given it by any one of three existing navies. Neither is it equipped for modern warfare and defense. R. W. Neeser's *Our Navy and the Next War* is a serious and calm facing of present conditions, the most serious because the most broadly informing of all the books here noted. It is a statesman-like summing up after all the evidence is in. Congressmen should read it.

Are We Ready? by H. D. Wheeler. Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.50. *The Game of Empires*, by E. S. Van Zile. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25. *Peace Insurance*, by Richard Stockton, Jr. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1. *Stultitia, a Nightmare and an Awakening*. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1. *Arms and the Race* by R. M. Johnston. The Century Co. $1. *The Present Military Situation in the United States*, by Major General Francis Vinton Greene. Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents. *Defenseless America*, by Hudson Maxim. Hearst's International Library Co. $2. *The American Navy*, by Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick. Doubleday, Page & Co. 60 cents. *Our Navy and the Next War* by Robert W. Neeser. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

OFFICIAL FFFICIENCY

We have made a marked advance in recent years, as may be seen from the fact that whereas formerly we all affected to be shocked by the exposures of mismanagement in public institutions and then denounced the exposers as muckrakers, at the present time we take it for granted that things are not quite perfect and hire experts to measure the mismanagement as accurately as possible with a view to reducing it to a minimum. But the *Annual Report of the New York Department of Efficiency and Economy* is more than a record of defects. There is a large mass of material describing objectively and interestingly the organization of the state institutions for the care of the insane, delinquent and criminal, with suggestions for improvement along such lines as accounting, economy in use of material, equipment and service, the feeding of inmates, repair, etc. There are also commendations of the distinctively good features in the organization or management of the institutions, each institution having apparently some such feature, and each being also in a position to learn from the others. One gets the impression that the people in charge of this work know enough to be critical without being captious or vindictive.

Annual Report of the N. Y. Dept. of Efficiency and Economy. N. Y. State Senate, Document 37, 1915.

HANDBOOKS FOR HOLIDAYS

Mother's Day, by Susan Tracy Rice, is the latest of the useful American Holiday Series edited by Robert Haven Schauffler. Including Arbor and Flag days as well as the older festivals, these books, containing historical introductions, excellent selections in prose and verse from a wide range of writers and suggestive programs, are invaluable to all who have to do with planning holiday celebrations.

Moffat, Yard. $1.

ROAMING O'ER THE RANCH

If you're weary of the war in Europe and want to get interested in some Made-in-America scrapping, open E. M. Bower's new book, *The Flying U's Last Stand*, and you'll find yourself in the ranch-country of Montana. Besides all the old characters, such as Chip, Pink and the Little Doctor, there is a gang of claim-jumping school teachers, who keep things moving fast. It's a typical Flying-U tale.

Boston: Little, Brown. $1.50

REMINISCENCE

There are not enough books like *Memories and Musings*, by John Widdicombe, canon emeritus of Bloemfontein in South Africa. With a faculty for finding whimsicality in the commonplace, with a strong but tolerant religious conviction, with sapient comments on the London of the fifties and the veldt-life of the past quarter century, perhaps the book's first charm lies in the author's unconsciously revealed personality.

Dutton. $4

LUCK!

Is success due to luck? The anonymous author of *Getting a Wrong Start* draws such a moral. Legal dentist of the old Southwest, fattener on the boom towns of Kansas, drifting, untrained journalist and, at last, maker of best sellers, his life has been a progress, so he says, from many unlucky promises to ever lucky conclusions. Those who read his biography, however, will give credit rather to the "snap" which he treats lightly than to Dame Fortune.

Moffat. $1

GENERAL GRANT

The last decade has brought forth many biographies of Civil War leaders and perhaps no more judicial, dispassionate life of Grant has been among these late weeks than that by Lyndon Spencer Edmonds. His *Ulysses S. Grant*, the twentieth volume in the American Crisis Biographies, combines an impartial, truth-searching attitude with an exceptionally clear narrative style. His brief summary of the personal characteristics of the great general deserves especial commendation.

Philadelphia: [illegible]

A SALVATION ARMY OFFICER

Vividly and sincerely written, [illegible] an account of Catherine Booth-Clibborn by James Strahan, invites the reader with sympathy and appreciation. A woman of great personality and [illegible] by devotion and enthusiasm there, was, [illegible] who was the founder of the Salvation Army in France, and for years its powerful chief. Now she is an independent evangelical worker, and [illegible] that the Army put one of its strongest leaders when she left the active [illegible]

[illegible]. $1

A PRISON THAT MAKES MEN

BY M. LINCOLN SCHUSTER

"SING SING is making men of us. Under the old system before Warden Osborne came up here everything was done to crush us. Now with the Mutual Welfare League, it is just the opposite. We have greater privileges, greater liberty, and humane treatment. Result: We have reform instead of revenge; loyalty instead of hate; hope instead of despair."

It was Sing Sing No. X3-622198 speaking—a slim, light haired fellow hardly out of his 'teens. He was seated on a rickety old fence in the prison yard, telling me about the new Sing Sing. Back of us loomed the gaunt cell block, with its grim array of tiers. In front was the Hudson, its oily surface shimmering in the dim light.

"I tell you," continued the young prisoner, "Tom Osborne has the right idea, and he's carrying it out wonderfully. He is making the state prison what it ought to be—a place not for the suppression of all that is human in us, but a place for the making of good citizens to go back to society.

"Under the old system, if you weren't a criminal when you entered Sing Sing, they made one of you before you went out. Now it's just reversed. If there's anything wrong with you when you come in, they take it out of you before you leave. And they do it, not by brute force, but by fair play and common sense."

In these words my convict-friend summed up the whole change that has come over Sing Sing within the last few months. "Change" is putting it mildly. Rather it is a revolution—a complete overturning of the accepted principles of penology. Sing Sing today is as different from Sing Sing three years ago as the American Government is from the Russian.

Thomas Mott Osborne had been for a long time a student of penology and — 1917 entered the Auburn (New York) Prison as an experimental inmate in order to get an intimate knowledge of the problem. He was chairman of the New York Commission on Prison Reform when he was appointed warden of Sing Sing Prison. It is not often that an ex-convict gets an opportunity to carry out his own program of reform, and the work that Mr. Osborne has done since December of last year is a fine civic achievement. — THE EDITOR

Precedents have been shattered; the time-worn traditions have toppled; what many persons decried as "impossible" has actually been achieved: Sing Sing is run on the honor system. It is no longer a vague dream or a fanciful experiment. It has been in actual operation, day in, day out, ever since Warden Osborne took charge of Sing Sing last December.

I spent a day at Sing Sing and went over every inch of the institution, inside and out, and I can count on one hand all the guards and keepers I saw during my entire visit. The few keepers that I did notice were lounging around, with nothing in particular to do. I saw fifteen hundred convicts eating in the mess-hall, with not a single guard in sight. I saw about ten of the prison shops run and directed solely by the convicts, with not a single "arm of the law" to watch over them. I saw the prisoners playing ball during the recreation hour with perfect freedom. I saw the Prison Band assembled in its own room for rehearsal, with no one else there but convicts and myself. I saw the prisoners hold a session of their own court, with [illegible] judges, court-clerks and a [illegible]

When you compare all this with Sing Sing as it used to be, you will realize what a tremendous revolution Warden Osborne and his Mutual Welfare League have brought about. In the old days—and they weren't so long ago, either—armed guards paced up and down the shops while the convicts were forced to work in deadly silence. Then a recreation hour was a thing unknown. But those were the days of relentless punishment and prison tyranny, the days of the lockstep and the prison stripes.

Paradoxical as it may seem, a visit to the convicts of Sing Sing will strengthen your faith in humanity. I felt that way, from the time a neatly uniformed prisoner admitted me to the warden's office, until the moment when the principal keeper locked the heavy gate as I slipt out of the prison.

Mr. Osborne gave me a hearty welcome and said that he would "begin the day's work" by having me taken around the prison by one of the convicts on the reception committee of the M. W. L. In a few seconds my light-haired young convict-friend arrived in the warden's office. He was attired in a modest gray uniform—somewhat akin to that of a subway special policeman. On his coat was the M. W. L. button, in [illegible] green and white, together with the sergeant-at-arms' badge. We walked out into the prison yard, along the mist-covered Hudson, and over toward the mess hall. My guide began to explain the new organization of the prisoners.

"There are 1700 inmates at Sing Sing now. They are all members of



© Brown Brothers

PRISON MUSICIANS, PRISON "ROOTERS," PRISON BASEBALL

The crowd of men gathered to watch their pals play ball, and [illegible] to listen to a band composed of their fellow inmates, is [illegible] the conventional prison regime. The honor system and careful organization have made it possible.



© Brown Brothers

BUT THE CELLS ARE STILL THERE

These abominable holes have been cleaned and painted, but they are still viciously unfit for habitation. The complete destruction of Sing Sing is urged by Warden Osborne

the Mutual Welfare League, which is the democratic, self-governing body of the prison. All the prisoners, except the invalids and cripples, are assigned by companies to some workshop or other. Each of these companies elects a delegate by secret ballot. The delegates form the board of delegates, which in turn elects the executive board of five. This board is practically the responsible governing body. Its members meet every night in the offices of the Mutual Welfare League to discuss plans, receive suggestions and to issue orders. The executive board appoints the five convict judges for each month's trial session. It also appoints the educational committee, the reception committees to handle visitors, and so on down the list.

"Any member of the league may press charges against any other member for theft, violation of the rules, or anything else that he thinks is wrong. These charges are brought up in the court, which meets every day in the chapel from four to five; testimony is taken, the accused is put on trial, witnesses appear, the judges cross-examine, and then pass sentence. When a man is found guilty he is usually suspended from the league for a few days. This is a pretty heavy punishment, for it deprives him of many cherished privileges."

By this time we had reached the mess hall. Fifteen hundred men of all ages, creeds and nationalities filled the large hall. They were seated at long, bare tables, eating Boston baked beans and drinking hot coffee. Not a guard or keeper was to be seen anywhere. A few convicts did the serving. All was laughter, fun and unsuppressed conversation. Everything seemed thoroly human. I saw none of the resentful, hateful, deprest faces that one usually associates with criminals. The prisoners here did not look awed or strange, or fearfully silent. Instead, they reacted spontaneously and normally to everything that was going on.

My guide explained: "How could you expect good character from a prisoner when armed guards, with guns or bludgeons, stood over him every second of the day, wherever he went? Under the old system the mess hall was a scene of riot and disorder, of hatred and distrust. Everything was hard rubbing against the grain. There were hawk-eyed spies and sneaky stool-pigeons. Naturally, the prisoners were always looking for a chance to 'get back' at the keepers. With that sort of feeling you could never get reform or betterment."

Now under the honor system, discipline and order are perfect. By a simple plan, the convicts' elected leaders take charge of everything in the mess hall. The end man in every third or fourth row is the leader of his company. As soon as the men in his rows finish eating, the leader or delegate walks out into the central aisle and gives the men the signal to rise. At another signal they face around and, following their leader, without guards of any sort, they quietly march out of the mess hall.

We went out into the open yard, where the boys were enjoying their ten-minute rest period after lunch—one of the privileges of the M. W. L. Most of the prisoners were neatly drest in gray flannel shirts and gray trousers. Others wore sweaters, and a few even had linen collars and bright-colored ties. Singly and in groups the boys stood around the court-yard, smoking cigarets, conversing, arguing, reading, playing ball, and what not. Some were crouched down playing checkers.



IN THE SING SING PRISON WORKSHOPS ARE EMBLAZONED

Others merely walked up and down, looking fondly over the great red-brick wall, which was sentinelled by guards with muskets. It was obvious where these boys' thoughts lay. With all the prison reform in the world the cell-bars are still a terrible form of punishment. But the new spirit of responsibility within the walls was strikingly shown when not long ago, for the first time since Warden Osborne took charge of Sing Sing, a convict escaped from the prison. Immediately the other 1600 odd members of the Mutual Welfare League passed resolutions offering a reward for the prisoner's return and vigorously condemning his breach of honor and loyalty. This is practically an unprecedented thing in prison history.

The ten minutes were up. A shrill bugle call pierced the air, and the men lined up according to their companies and marched off to the shops to begin the afternoon's work. They were still led by their own fellow-convicts.

We turned now toward the cell block, the most outstanding building on the grounds. It was built eighty years ago as a place for the wreaking of vengeance upon the state's convicts. Certainly, the men who set out to make it that achieved their purpose—and a little more besides. For of all the horror-compelling things to be seen in any of our state institutions none is worse than the ordinary cell in Sing Sing.

It is a wretchedly small affair, to be exact, seven feet long, about seven feet high and three and a quarter feet wide. It looks more like a pigeon-hole cut into the stone wall than anything else. Some of these holes have one cot; many others have two—upper and lower berth. The block consists of six rows of galleries, with two hundred cells on each, making a total of 1200 cells. Since there are 1700 prisoners, the extra ones must be accommodated by doubling up.

When you sit on the cot, which is up against the wall, your knees all but touch the other wall. But you can't sit on the lower cot unless you fold the upper one against the wall. The cots have miserable apologies for mattresses, no linen, scant covering, and bare pillows. The only other thing in the cell is the bucket, a relic of the times of insanitation. And of course the cells are dismally dark—pitch black some of them. A little light filters thru the grating of the steel gate, as well as a little air, very little. The main ventilation, so-called, is supposed to come from an opening in the back of the cell. This opening is about the size of a big man's fist!

The prison is built on filled-in land,



FOR SALE OR TO LET—
"HOLMESLEA,"

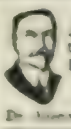
[illegible] by Oliver Wendell Holmes, at South Wood[illegible]

GET THE SAVING HABIT

[illegible] has been the salvation of [illegible] New York. This [illegible] yield a [illegible] than you can [illegible] Write for booklet 20.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Geo. E. Ide, President.
256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

SHORT-STORY WRITING



A [illegible] Berg [illegible]

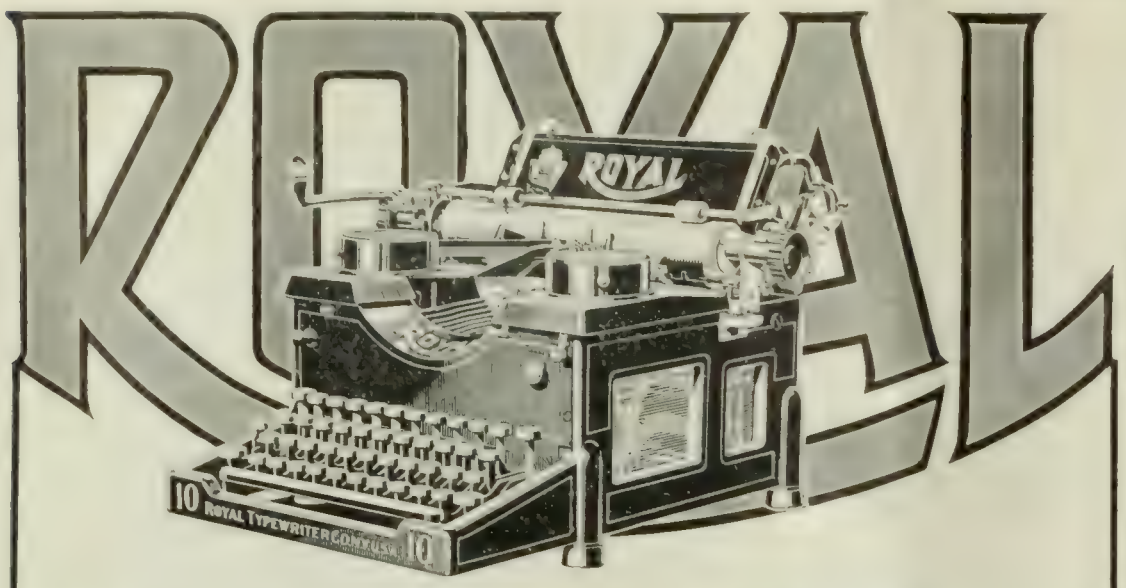
THE [illegible] Dept. [illegible]

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Lisle 25¢



George Frost Co.
BOSTON



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Big business demands dollars-and-cents value in a typewriter and in the *work it does.*

Big business chooses the Royal—chooses it on a result-cost, actual-value basis—chooses it because it produces *better* work and *more* of it and *keeps on* producing it longer.

Big business chooses the Royal because it ends the two great evils of the typewriter business—*excessive repairs* and "*trading-out.*"

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Get the facts. Know the Royal. Telephone or write our nearest branch or agency. A demonstration puts you under no obligation. We are glad to let the Royal prove itself and sell itself to you.



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1850 LIFE 1915

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

so that the cells are naturally damp. On some days, my friend told me, you can rub your hand against the cell-wall and find it soaking wet from the moisture. In summer the cells are bad enough, but in the winter they are really intolerable, I was told, owing to the dampness and the extreme cold. There is always a bad draft and very little heat gets up to the cells at that.

No wonder "Tom" Osborne (as many of the inmates call the warden) declared that Sing Sing is unfit for pigs. Adjectives like "abominable" and "inhuman" tell the story faintly. I can find no words to describe these cells. One minute in the cell block is more powerful than a volume of vivid description. Some of the convicts try to improve the cells a bit. Many of them decorate the walls with pictures and banners. I noticed not a few college pennants as I walked down the cell tier and peered thru the grating of the heavy doors.

The real significance of these horrible cells in the New Sing Sing is this: In spite of all the honor system and self-government, in spite of all the privileges of the M. W. L. the state prison up at Ossining is still the blackest blot on New York's records.

This is sufficient to answer the persons who assert that Warden Osborne is a sentimentalist who is making the prison an inviting place for criminals. When I told my friend that some persons were speaking thus, he gave me a brief answer:

"I'll change places with any one outside, at any time."

New York City.

PEBBLES

Love-sick Youth—Miss Violet, won't you please marry me, or play tennis with me or something?—*Life.*

When a man celebrates his birthday he doesn't take a day off. When a woman celebrates her birthday she takes a year off—her age.—*Ex.*

Visitor (hungrily)—And at what time do you have dinner, my little friend?

Terrible Boy—Soon as you've gone.—*New York Times.*

"Gladys Frogley was married this morning."

"Who's the happy man?"

"Her father."—*London Opinion.*

Speaking of blood-thirst—or who is not?—the Orpheum Theater announces: "Dempsey carries the ad: 'Don't Kill Yourself. Let the Western Columbia Laundry Do the Work.'"—*New York Tribune.*

The excellence of Dr. Compton's work is officially confirmed, as evidenced by the following from a medical journal:

"A Great Medicine Is Appreciated by The Ohio State Board of Charities."—*Boston Herald.*

The Duke—You say your son is from Kansas? That would make him a Jayhawker, wouldn't it? By the way, what are the habits of those birds?

The Other Contestant—And you are you not from Paris?—*Punch.*

"It says here that the human machine in the English language contains 148 words," observed the old fogy.

"That's wrong," replied the grouch. "The longest sentence contains only one word."

"What is that?" asked the old fogy.

"Life," replied the grouch.—*New York Evening Sun.*

EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

CONDUCTED BY

EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE

INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

Questions on health, work, business, home and everyday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, in so far as may be possible, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet. When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.

103. Mrs. F. P., West Virginia. "My son and daughter, both at college, frequently have trouble with indigestion, and other ailments caused by it. Their health was good at home. Is there no way to ensure the utmost food-benefit even when young people are attending college?"

Nearly every large college employs a gymnasium instructor, or physical training director, who is supposed to be qualified as a dietetian. But if such an official is not available, send us a daily menu of meals and between meal bites indulged in by your son or daughter, and we will diagnose it in these columns when space permits. Lewis B. Allyn of Westfield, Massachusetts, has done pioneer work along this line; he might suggest a publication of value. Dr. Roger I. Lee, professor of hygiene at Harvard University, has undertaken a pure food campaign, we are told, for the benefit of Harvard students. Write and ask him how to obtain the published results of his work. Address Cambridge, Massachusetts.

104. Mr. C. J. W., Oregon. "Is it safe for a man of fifty, much overweight, and not in the best of health, to take up a system of exercise by mail instructions, from an athlete who is not a graduate physician?" I need the exercise, but am opposed to running risks."

You would do well to have a thoro examination by a skilled physician, particularly as to heart, kidneys and blood-pressure. Learn if your vital organs are sound before subjecting them to undue, or at least unaccustomed, strain. For a man of your age a gymnastic method without heavy weights or violent movements would be preferable to sudden exertion of any kind.

105. Mr. P. R. G., Chicago. "The following problem concerns a large number of business men. We have found that certain of our employees—clerks, bookkeepers and others—make it a practise to work on outside lines, evenings and holidays, to increase their revenues. I have in mind especially one clerk who makes and sells fine cabinet-work in spare time, another acts as agent for magazines, etc. How do you regard this practise? Should it, or can it, be forbidden by the company? Does it not react badly on the business of the employer and the health of the employee?"

A simple Yes or No is seldom the correct answer to any human problem—too many factors are involved. An accountant, bending over statistics all day, might be a carpenter several nights a week—and both he and his employer gain. But an accountant could not be a teacher of accountancy at night without impairing his work and imperiling his health, as he would be overtaxing the same group of brain-cells required in his daily occupation. Almost any large business, run properly, could utilize the spare time of ambitious employees, on a pay system satisfactory to both; and it would seem only fair to request employees to consult the employer before undertaking



Back of the MAZDA Lamps that light your home stands a Service the like of which the world has never seen—scientific research organized and carried on for the purpose of making electric lighting better, and even more inexpensive than it is.

Centering in our Research Laboratories at Schenectady, where scores of experts delve into many fields of science, MAZDA Service seeks always for new ideas in illumination, new materials and new methods of manufacture.

And when these are tested and approved, they are at once transmitted to our manufacturing centers at Cleveland and Harrison, and to other manufacturers entitled to receive this Service, for embodiment in the MAZDA Lamps they make.

And so when you see the Mark of this Service—that word MAZDA—etched upon a lamp, you may be sure that lamp sums up the latest efforts of the world's ablest lamp investigators.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY

Statement at close of business June 23, 1915:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$1,[illegible]
U. S. bonds	[illegible]
Stocks and bonds	[illegible]
Banking house and fixtures	[illegible]
Other real estate	[illegible]
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	[illegible]
Due from banks	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

LIABILITIES

Capital	$[illegible]
Surplus and profits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
Due banks and bankers	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Bills payable	[illegible]
Acceptances other than letters of credit	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

OFFICERS

VINCENT L. ESER, President
OSCAR STEER, Vice-President
GEO. E. HOVER, Cashier
H. V. E. WINHUNE, Asst. Cashier

A SUMMER JOB for EVERY BOY

Thousands of copies of The Independent are sold to students in High Schools. Now that school has closed these students will not be able to obtain copies at their schools. The parents as well as the students will want to continue to read The Independent. You can supply them without much work. Write today and we will tell you how to make some extra money every week acting as our Local Secretary.

THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street New York



Of course you don't know what you said!

You would be a living wonder if you did. You have dictated thirty-odd other letters—and talked and thought about a hundred and one other things since you dictated that fourth paragraph of Maxwell's letter.

That sort of come-back happens every day where they still write every letter twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. Don't blame your stenographer! She writes in shorthand what she gets—and if you talk away from her, fumbling through papers and looking out of the windows—don't blame her if she can't get what you dictate. You are to blame for the system

Cure that? Surest thing in the world. And that's only one thing. Let your typis produce what you pay her for—finished typewriting. And get more letters and better letters—and at much less cost per letter.

Just do what other progressive, thinking men are doing. Dictate to the Dictaphone.



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Indorsed by every American University. Individual plan of work for each boy. College preparatory course and a good training for business life. Special course in agriculture. Scientific physical culture. Pure water, good food. 300 acre farm. A school of character. 58th year opens Sept. 21st. Write for catalogue No. 11.

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Excellent Out-of-Door Tutoring School. Fall Term North Michigan. Winter—Florida, West Coast, Spring—Blue Ridge Mts., N. C. Fall term opens Sept. 14th, 1915. For Illustrated Booklet and information write to Director, 310 Monroe Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Excl. 1081.

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Containing all of her Lyrics and Hymns and also

Portraits of the Author

The introduction is written by Bishop John H. Vincent, and the foreword by Dr. W. Garret Horder of England.

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920 Nicollet Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.

Change of Address

If you are going away for the summer, you will want The Independent to follow you. Let us know your new address if possible, three weeks ahead. Be sure to give us your old address also.

THE INDEPENDENT

outside work. You cannot prohibit such enterprise, however, unless you have a check-up method which proves the quantity and quality of each employee's daily output of sales, duties or responsibilities. Then if night work depletes efficiency you can rule against it, or establish a system of rewarding your man for spare-time effort in your own business, the latter course being the wiser one.

106. Mr. E. N. S., Vermont. "My physician forbids me to eat starchy foods. I am very fond of cereals, and believe they are good for me, as I do a large amount of brain work. Can I obtain by parcel post, from New York or elsewhere, grain foods that are suitable for diabetics?"

You can. Write the Pure Gluten Food Company, 90 West Broadway, New York; also the Lust Health Food Bakery, 105th street and Park avenue, New York; also the Health Food Company, Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street, New York. You will find an assortment of gluten flour, bread, zwieback, wafers, breakfast foods, and other anti-diabetic products.

107. Mr. L. V. H., Pennsylvania. "Is there any way to prevent the wrong use, or actual theft, of one's ideas for improving business? I have often made suggestions for increasing the efficiency of my department, but invariably the chief or some other employee has taken advantage of my ideas, either gaining the credit and ultimate promotion, or bungling my plans so that they could not be used. How can I protect myself?"

Keep your mouth closed. The originator of ideas, like the originator of inventions, has no recourse against the pirate who steals the product of his thought. The original man is apt to be overgenerous and overtalkative. Think enough of yourself and your advancement to refrain from telling anybody your ideas. Many department chiefs are jealous and suspicious of their clerks, fearing loss of position and supersedence by an underling. Put your ideas into brief, dignified letters to the secretary or some other high official of your company. If your plans are good, you will find a hearing and gradually win promotion.

108. Mr. C. F. W., New Jersey. "How can a large work-room in an old building be ventilated so as to give perfect circulation without drafts?"

By leaving windows open a foot or so at the top (less in cold weather), six inches or more at the bottom, and attaching to bottom sashes an outfit of patent deflectors which turn the air current upward and prevents the inflow of "drafts." A revolving shuttle is also made, for insertion in the top sash, the force of air then the aperture keeping the shuttle in motion. A good architect or builder should be able to furnish details and specifications.

109. Dr. E. B. M., California. "I am a firm believer in the control of most ever malice, and have traced many physical diseases to mental causes. But I cannot recognize many of the prescriptions in the popular cults of the day, which have no regard for common hygiene or experience. Often I would recommend books of optimism and inspiration to my patients, but fear to put delusions in their minds. Can you name a few writers on practical psychology whose teachings are healthy and sane?"

You would probably be interested in the writings of Professor William James, Dr. Paul Dubois, Dr. O. S. Marden, Dr. Hamilton Drummond, James Allen, Horace Wood, Ralph Waldo Trine. These may do well, so far as we know, perish may call on you, but rather aim to put the individual in command of himself that [illegible] and use of his own mental and spiritual powers.

110. Mr. V. A. F., Massachusetts. "I [illegible] a race of bankers, my parents and grandparents having taught me many things. I planned to become a [illegible] and studied with that in view. On graduating I [illegible] to a business house that [illegible] operations, but [illegible] with school work. Should I take such a position, or push for a [illegible]?"

On general principles we should say take the position and push yourself [illegible]. Fate has a habit of sending us what we need. We don't [illegible] [illegible] sunken the pearl of [illegible] the whole system of education in America

is the fact that most of our teachers never did anything but teach, hence never came in touch with real life as found in the shops, factories, streets, homes, clubs, and other gathering places of ordinary people. If you can spend a year in rubbing up against actual conditions of the present world, your future work as a teacher will be greatly enhanced in value.

111. Mr. W. C. H., Missouri. "Will you kindly send me any information which you deem valuable for me, as the man at the head of a department in a large chemical works? I shall be very grateful to you."

The journals and other publications of the American Chemical Society, Hey 506, Washington, D. C., are considered standard and by experts in your field. The Librarian of the Chemists Club, 50 East Forty-first street, New York, would probably give you further information as to books designed to serve your purpose.

112. Dr. J. B. R., Pennsylvania. "You would oblige many physicians and not a few chronic sufferers by selecting, to a hospital, or a book, offering the latest investigation as to the cause and cure of cancer. This is one of the most painful problems in the experience of the best doctors, and as many people dread the affliction, whether rightly or wrongly, a word on the best authorities would be deeply appreciated."

One of the most informing books on the subject of cancer is that by Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge. This contains advice for both physician and layman. The U. S. Census Bureau has recently undertaken a system of research and investigation covering the whole subject; probably you would learn how to obtain the results, on application to the Bureau. An original method of treating cancer has been evolved by the head of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second avenue and Nineteenth street, New York. This includes, besides medication and surgery as needed, factors of sunlight, ozone, perfect mastication, the omission of dietetic stimulants and all other excesses, in short the regulation of the life habits whose disturbance aggravates the growth of abnormal cell tissue.

113. Mrs. H. C. B., Long Island. "Can you recommend a graduate of an approved modern cooking school, who might come to our home and instruct our two daughters, also our maid, in the science and art of hygienic marketing and cooking? Are there any colleges, women's clubs, or other institutions providing a mail course in this and other branches of Domestic Science?"

You might arrange with the School of Household Arts, Teachers College, Columbia University or the Boston Cooking School, or any other of recognized standing, to have a graduate act as tutor in your family. For answer to your second question write Mrs. Winnifred Harper Cooley, care of *National Food Magazine*, 45 West Thirty-fourth street, New York. Also get announcement of American School of Home Economics, Chicago.

114. Mr. D. L. A., New York City. "My chief talent is in writing verse, and I want to make this my life-work. But my poems do not sell, and as my means are limited, all my endeavors must count financially. Must I go into some line for which I am not fitted, or is there a way to earn a living by aid of a gift of rhyme?"

With some technical training, you could probably furnish advertising jingles and catch-phrases for an advertising agency, manufacturer of a product having national distribution, or company controlling the space of street-cars, bill-boards and other large advertising mediums. The newspapers in leading cities, particularly the morning ones, often buy topical verse describing a local or national current event in a bright or humorous way. Some such "pot-boiling" exercize may serve to keep your muse in trim while your experience grows and character develops.

What makes a real poet is not the "gift for rime," but the depth of feeling under it, breadth of view beyond it, sense of pain, sublimity and hope thru and around and above the expression in words. All you can expect to do for years is to keep the rhythmic faculty in tune, while your message is crystallizing from your knowledge of life. The true song is of sympathy, and sympathy is of experience.



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Play The Game Of "Beat-The-Heat" In B.V.D. And You'll Win.

THE "big game" that every mother's son of us must play all day and every day is "*Beat-The-Heat.*" B.V.D. Underwear not only makes summer endurable, but pleasurable. Its cool, clean, soft feel soothes your body when you put it on. Its freedom of arm, leg, all over, smooths your temper while you have it on. The heat isn't less, but you feel it less.

When you buy B.V.D. you are not only buying the utmost *Comfort*, but the highest *Quality*. Materials, making, fit, finish, durability—all are inspected and perfected with unceasing care to give you the most for your money.

On every B.V.D. *Undergarment is sewed This Red Woven Label*

B.V.D. Union Suits (Pat. U.S.A. 4-30-07) $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 the Suit.

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c., 75c. $1.00, and $1.50 the Garment.

(*Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries*)

Firmly insist upon seeing this label and *firmly refuse* to take any Athletic Underwear without it.

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Pocono Manor :: Pennsylvania

(Pocono Summit Station, D., L. & W. R. R.)

Spring in the mountains with a wealth of laurel, arbutus and rhododendron is well nigh ideal.

Add to this, glorious days of motoring, golfing and trout fishing, with cozy evenings by a hospitable fireside. Comfort without extravagance, with Quaker hospitality—this is Pocono Manor.

M. L. DEN[illegible], Pocono Manor, Pa.

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OWLS, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



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Marine Engine Catalog [illegible] Gray

Gray Motor Co., 366 Gray Motor Bldg., Detroit, Mich

If you are a

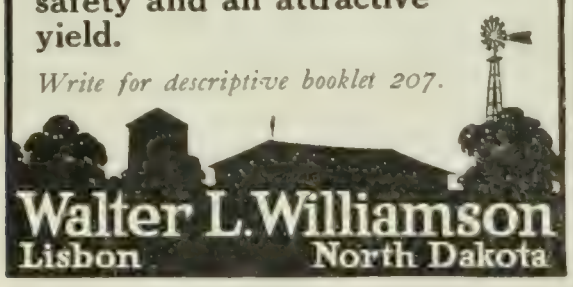
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Say, $1000 to $5000—consider the advantages offered by a 6% North Dakota Farm Mortgage.

Six per cent; on a natural security, not man-made; all the time growing in value; safety not depending on an uncertain franchise or on the demand for a manufactured commodity, but based on the value of rich farm land, a national resource, God-made and everlasting.

Here's your opportunity to get safety and an attractive yield.

Write for descriptive booklet 207.



Walter L. Williamson
Lisbon North Dakota

DIVIDENDS

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, July 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 30, 1915.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A dividend of one per cent on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1915, will be paid July 30 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of June 30, 1915

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer

New York, June 17, 1915

AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Board of Directors of the above Company at a meeting held July 8th, 1915, declared a cash dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, a cash dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the common stock and a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) payable in common stock on every One hundred (100) shares of common stock outstanding, all payable August 2, 1915.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. on July 22, 1915, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 3, 1915.

C. S. HILLIER, Secretary.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY

St. Louis, Mo., July 1, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred & per cent. Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 15, 1915, for the payment of a semi-annual dividend for August 1, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. August 2, 1915.

E. K. STRATTON, Secretary.

THE MARKET PLACE

THE SEAMEN'S LAW

The United States Chamber of Commerce has asked for the opinions of more than 700 American chambers of commerce and boards of trade concerning the new seamen's law, which is driving American ships out of the ocean trade or causing them to seek registry under the British flag. The Dollar Company sold two of its Pacific ships at Vancouver last week, and the Pacific Mail's boats are soon to be withdrawn from the Pacific route. It is said that American freight carriers on the Great Lakes must take British registry or go out of business, and passenger boats there may be unable, under the new law, to meet Canadian competition. The "Minnesota" arrived at Seattle last week with the largest cargo—hemp, tea and silk—ever carried across the Pacific, and is about to sail for Vladivostok with another great cargo, including 10,000 tons of steel rails, but that will be her last trip under our flag. Resolutions adopted by the American Asiatic Association a few days ago, an association including the chief American exporters and importers doing business with eastern Asia, say that "the so-called La Follette bill" (meaning the seamen's act) not only makes the rehabilitation of our merchant marine impossible but will cause a transfer to foreign registry of many vessels now flying the American flag. They also urge reconsideration by Congress of the provisions of the new law, to "relieve our shipping interests from the disastrous consequences which they are entirely united in declaring must attend the execution of this ill-conceived and hastily considered piece of legislation." Similar action has been taken by many trade organizations.

The law will go into effect in the first week of November. It is unfortunate that Congress will not be in session until a month later. If it were in session now we believe that the law would promptly be amended.

COTTON

Many estimates of this year's reduction of cotton acreage have been made. As a rule they were excessive. It is shown by the Government's report, recently issued, that the cotton fields now cover 31,233,000 acres, the smallest area since 1909, and that the reduction made was 5,871,000 acres, or a little more than 15½ per cent. For some time after the beginning of the war, it will be recalled, our cotton growers were in an unfortunate plight, having a record-breaking crop on their hands, with foreign markets virtually closed. They were advised and urged, last year, by Government officers and others to make a large reduction of acreage for this year's crop. The reduction of 15½ per cent is equivalent to about 2,500,000 bales. The condition on June 25 (80.3) is higher than the ten years' average.

While the crop will be much below last year's, the growers will have all they can sell. Exports have recently been declining. In September last they were almost nothing. They soon began to grow and they reached the summit in February and March. In those months the average weekly shipments exceeded 300,000 bales. But for some time past the quantities going out have been small, about 50,000 or 60,000 bales a week. We cannot sell to Germany or Austria, and the Allies now have large supplies on hand. Fortunately the domestic demand has improved. But the part of the old crop carried over will be great, and it cannot reasonably be expected that prices will be higher than they are now. If the growers need help they can get it without difficulty, for there is much idle money in the banks, where reserves are very large. The Federal Reserve Board has appointed a committee, whose chairman is W. P. G. Harding, to inquire as to the condition of the planters and to make plans for giving them financial aid.

GREAT FOOD CROPS

Crops reports continue to show how fortunate our country is in the food products of its soil. Last year's record-breaking crop of wheat gave a great surplus to be exported at high prices to nations engaged in war. And now, with the war still making an abnormal demand, we are beginning to harvest a wheat crop much larger than that of 1914. Because of the war, and of the high prices due to it, our farmers increased the acreage of their crops. The recent July report of the Government shows a wheat yield estimate exceeding that of June, and there are some who think a crop of a billion bushels is in sight. From the winter-sown plants we are to have 668,000,000 bushels, and a gain of 21,000,000 in the month raises the estimate of spring wheat to 295,000,000. Here is a total of 963,000,000, with which may be compared a ten years' average of only 686,000,000, and last year's unprecedented yield of 891,000,000, which exceeded by 128,000,000 the largest crop in the past.

This report is the first in which corn appears, and corn is the largest and most valuable of our grain crops. The condition of the corn fields is not high (84.2), but an increase of the planted area by nearly 6,000,000 acres must not be overlooked. There is promise of 2,814,000,000 bushels, a crop exceeding the ten years' average and is 90 than last year's by 141,000,000. The condition of the growing oats improved in June, and 111,000,000 bushels here

THE BANK OF AMERICA

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$1,500,000 00
Surplus on market value:	
Surplus fund	6,000,000 00
Undivided profits	293,747 99
Surplus on book value, $6,307,747.99	
Deposits:	
Due New York State savings banks	4,911,482 25
Deposits subject to check	16,097,815 47
Deposit certificates of deposit	528 58
Cashier's checks outstanding	291,859 02
Certified checks	6,649,889 24
Unpaid dividends	247 00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	11,058,386 65
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	10,400 00
Total	$47,428,354 16

NOTICE

THE SECURITY NATIONAL BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS located at Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

F. A. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

Dated May 4, 1915, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Louis K. Hall, Attorney, for The Security National Bank of Minneapolis.

7% SOUND FIRST MORTGAGES

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been added to the estimate of one month ago, making 1,260,000,000 bushels, which almost equals the highest record and exceeds the crop of 1914 by more than 153,000,000 bushels.

For nearly all the other crops the forecast over last year's yields are indicated. Barley rising from 194,000,000 bushels to 205,000,000; rye from 42,000,000 to 48,000,000; flaxseed from 13,500,000 to 16,000,000, rice from 23,000,000 to 30,000,000, and tobacco from 1,054,000,000 pounds to 1,105,000,000. But the quantity of white potatoes will be slightly reduced.

The increase of our exports of food was a great factor in making that $1,000,000,000 excess of exports over imports for the fiscal year just closed, which has been the subject of much pleasurable consideration. In the eleven months that ended with May we sold and shipped to foreign buyers $1,724,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, against only $781,000,000 worth in the corresponding months of the preceding year. Here was a gain of $443,000,000 which could not be ascribed to ammunition, guns, or other things used in battle. The outward movement of such food supplies cannot be checked for a long time, not even by the restoration of peace, and we shall be able to spare all that foreign nations may want to buy.

COST OF THE WAR

Within the last few weeks several estimates, official and otherwise, of the money cost of the great war have been published on the other side of the Atlantic. F. D. Acland, financial secretary of the British Treasury, said at a public meeting that the cost to Great Britain was $150 a second, or $12,960,000 a day. Lloyd George's average, recently made known, was $10,500,000 a day.

Asking for a credit of $1,250,000,000, Premier Asquith, in the House of Commons recently, said that England's war expenditures for some time to come would not be less than $15,000,000 a day. From April 1 to June 12 they had been at the rate of $13,300,000 a day.

Edmond Thery, a well known French economist, says the military expenditures of the Allies for the first year of the war will be $10,000,000,000, and those of Germany, Austria and Turkey $7,400,000,000. This is an average of $1,440,000,000 a month, $48,400,000 a day, and $2,000,000 an hour. The French Minister of Finance has said in the Chamber of Deputies that the cost to France in April was $500,000,000. Japan's Minister of Finance recently reported to the diet that Japan's expenditures for the war had been $50,000,000.

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CRITICISM HAS BEEN A BLESSING

In the official organ of the fraternal society known as the Court of Honor I find the following observation credited to Judge George W. Allen, of some one of the district courts of Colorado, quoted with approval and, to the editor, of such seeming value that he "cannot conquer an inclination to pass it along":

If you want to destroy a fraternal society and want it to go out of existence before that day—the death day—when you expect your wife and children to receive these benefits, why, criticize it; find fault with it; object to what your officers do? Circulate these criticisms among your neighbors, your associates and your fellow members, and the time will soon come when all the hope of realizing benefits from what you have paid in will vanish and the society will be no more.

As I view the subject, Judge Allen regards the situation too seriously. As a matter of fact, such progress, such improvement, as fraternal insurance has made is founded on the adverse criticisms unsparingly leveled against it in the past. No business—and after all the sentiment is exhausted, it is a business—ever started out with a bigger stock of fatuity than did that. Even tho its promoters believed the propositions they formulated—and some of them did not—they were false and, pursued, were bound to result in disaster to those who shared in them. As it is, the insurance chances of hundreds of thousands of men who believed in them, and clung to them, have been irretrievably ruined. There is no eleventh hour repentance scheme in life insurance.

Fraternal life insurance has not been destroyed by criticism. Those societies which are now dependable have been made so by it. Criticism has been their salvation. As applied to every effort, fraternal insurance included, if correct, nothing in the way of criticism can injure it; if it is wrong, it should be criticized and thereby either made right or destroyed.

THE PRUDENTIAL

Now that the Prudential Life Insurance Company has become a purely mutual organization, it is gratifying to note the action recently taken by its management in severing the relations heretofore existing between its directorate and that of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark. We are told by President Dryden of the Prudential that one of the objects sought in retiring the stock of that institution was the severance of the interdependent stock relationship which then existed between the two companies, and the removal of representatives of each from

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the board of the other. This has been done. The stock of the Fidelity Trust, held by the Prudential, has been sold, and the Prudential stock owned by the Trust company has been retired. Likewise, the boards of both have been cleared of members representing the other.

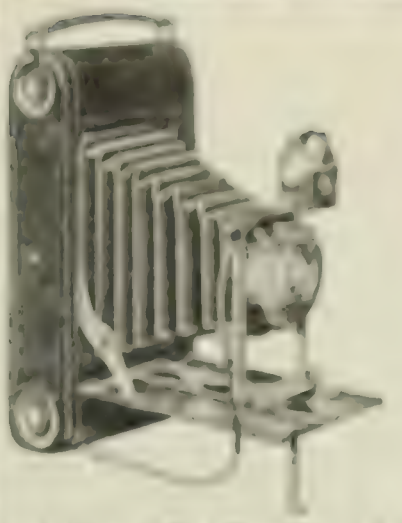
A. B. M., 310 King street, Charleston, S. C.—There is no better life insurance company in the world than the one you name.

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C. F. W., Parker, Ariz.—It is impossible to predict the future of comparatively new companies. The one you name belongs to a class of about 200, many of which in my judgment will undergo reorganization or reinsurance. Your company is entirely solvent, altho its assets are of comparatively small volume. It has made reasonably satisfactory progress since it commenced business and seems to possess a management of average ability. If your policy is on the non-participating plan (instead of the deferred dividend plan, which the company also writes) you need have no apprehension, for you have the protection at a reasonable cost.

C. B. K., Warren, Ind.—Your work will consist almost entirely in soliciting applications for insurance. Your principal object will be to earn commissions. Query: which is the easier to sell, the policies of an old company with an established record, thousands of policyholders and tens of millions of insurance in force, or one just starting on its career with its reputation to make? I can give you one solid fact of truth in this connection: In proportion as an agent's company is known in a community, his work is made less difficult. Much time is consumed in talking about a small or an obscure company that should be used in convincing the prospective applicant to act at once. Your chances of success are better with the older of the two companies you name. Now as to participating as against **non-participating plans: all conditions** equal, the participating policy is superior, viewing the question in the light of the insured's interests. Why? Life insurance is an expense; for the sake of security, its charges are inflated; the surplus is restored at the end of the year; and, according to the measure of each company's managerial ability, the net cost is brought to a minimum. The mutual company's loading **is much heavier than that of the non-participating company**, that is to say, its **rates are higher. We are to assume that** the mutual gives back all the savings it makes on premiums, and that the net cost **is reduced to the actual. The non-participating policy**, at a lower gross rate, yields **nothing in the way of dividend. But the** stockholders of the company earn dividends on those lower premium rates. It is obvious, then, that a mutual as well managed could attain a net cost equally as low and that **the policyholders in the latter would get** their insurance cheaper than those in the **stock company by the amount paid stockholders.** But the conditions are not equal. **There are different grades of company management** resulting by comparison in many **instances, in lower net cost thru non-participating** insurance. Each in skilled hands, operated to the best advantage, gives the palm of superiority to the participating company. Given a participating and a non-participating company, and a skilled management for the latter as against one of average ability for the former, and the non-participating company will show better results. It is, therefore, a question of companies, and you must choose.



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WRITING THE PHOTOPLAY

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FROM STATE TO STATE

ARKANSAS: A remarkable difference of opinion as to the value of aluminum property has been exhibited in the case of the American Bauxite Company, whose works are located in Saline County. The county assessor originally fixed the value of the company's holdings at $47,000,000. The Board of Equalization cut the figure down to $2,500,000. The Saline Circuit Court then reduced it to $637,000, and now the State Supreme Court has ordered that the assessment be entered at $492,000, which the company claims is as it should be.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: An exhaustive brief in support of continuance of the half-and-half financial plan of the District will be submitted in August by a citizens' committee to the joint committee appointed by Congress to investigate fiscal relations between the local and federal governments. It will sum up the history of the national capital from its foundation to the present time, showing all money contributions of the two governments, and giving complete data as to comparative assessment and taxation and as to property exempted from taxation. The expense of this large undertaking is met by voluntary contributions from citizens.

IDAHO: This state was one of eight which this year voted to submit the question of constitutional prohibition to the electorate. Pending the people's action, however, the Legislature provided the most drastic statutory prohibition ever attempted in the United States. It makes even the ownership of liquor a misdemeanor, and, on second offense, a felony.

INDIANA: More than seven hundred farmers in seven of the southwestern counties of this state were recently interviewed by representatives of *Farm Life*. With very few exceptions these farmers either owned automobiles or were expecting to own them in the near future. Interviews with dealers in these counties showed that sales of cars thus far this year have been about double those of the corresponding period of last year, and that fully three-quarters of the purchases are being made by farmers.

MAINE: With a view to determining whether there really is any relation between the external conformation of a cow and her milk production, as many dairymen contend and, if so what conformation indicates the best milk producer, Dr. Charles D. Woods, director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, has begun accumulating data in the form of measurements of individual cows whose milk production is known. These measurements, forty-eight in number, include both the absolute and the relative sizes of nearly all parts of the body. Many breeders in different parts of the state and students in the College of Agriculture of the University of Maine are cooperating with Dr. Woods. That the results suggest that certain characteristics which have been supposed to indicate superiority are of no value. When these proportions are carefully measured instead of merely judged by the eye it is found that they are almost exactly the same in all kinds of cattle, regardless of milk production, or even of breed.

MASSACHUSETTS: University extension work in this state having been placed under the direction of the Board of Education, Commissioner Sneddon is preparing to unify the new work with the old. As the Springfield *Republican* points out, it has always been the policy of Massachusetts to be most generous and helpful in the matter of providing educational advantages for her people, and in pushing extension work the state board is assured of the cordial coöperation of the colleges thruout the commonwealth. Members of their faculties can be utilized not only to get the best of teachers, but by serving the vicinage the expenses of transportation can be made relatively small. There are also the teachers of the normal and textile schools to be drawn upon.

MICHIGAN: The first attack in the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the federal income tax has been made by John F. and Horace Dodge of Detroit. Three main reasons are given for claiming the surtax provision of the law to be invalid: (1) that stockholders of corporations are subjected to liability for profits which the corporations have not divided; (2) that the Secretary of the Treasury is given arbitrary power of determining, without a hearing, whether a corporation has accumulated more undivided surplus than it reasonably needs; and (3) that corporations are favored over individuals and partnerships by being permitted to withhold from surtax taxation such part of profits as are necessary for the needs of the business. The Federal District Court in Michigan has held the tax to be valid.

MISSISSIPPI: As a result of the large meeting of home demonstration agents of Mississippi, recently held at Jackson, interest in the formation of home-work clubs has been greatly stimulated thruout the state. A number of demonstrators (men and women) from the Department of Agriculture at Washington were present, and the demonstrations and suggestions they made were inspiring as well as informatory to the local agents. Now clubs for encouraging home and farm work are forming all over the state and older ones are taking on new vigor. Home canning and pooling clubs are rapidly increasing because the fruit and vegetable crops this year are so abundant that the local markets are greatly glutted.

NEBRASKA: [illegible] are likely to be engaged with questions arising from the merger which recently made up Greater Omaha. In some of the outlying districts which were taken into the city the local officials, as a final act, made long-time contracts with many employees, and now the question whether these contracts are to be carried out by the greater city is dividing the legal fraternity and promising the courts much to do.

NEVADA: With the aid of funds appropriated by the Federal Government, the University of Nevada is to undertake a series of experiments in pumping irrigation thruout the state. President A. W. Hendricks of the university, who has been studying the subject for a long time, has finally convinced the Federal authorities that $8000 can be profitably spent on this experimentation.

NEW YORK: The Committee on Conservation in its report to the Constitutional Convention at Albany recommends making the Conservation Commission a constitutional department, with a single head to be appointed by the Governor and removable by him for cause only. It favors that portion of the present constitution which provides that all state lands within the forest preserve be kept forever as wild forest lands, but adds a proviso that dead timber may be cut, fallen timber removed, camp sites leased, roads and fire trails made and public hospital sites located. It also favors the taking of private lands for reservoirs to provide municipal water supplies, for the regulation of the flow of streams, or for water power purposes when a public necessity. An important amendment recommended provides that any citizen may bring an action to compel the authorities to enforce the conservation laws.

NORTH CAROLINA: With a view to furnishing profitable employment for boys during the long summer vacation, North Carolina is setting large numbers of them, at work on the roads. Under competent road engineers and under pay from the state, boys between fourteen and eighteen are engaged in building and repairing roads. It is argued that they thus live in the fresh air, learn lessons of cooperation and initiative, as well as the science of road building, and are rendered much less likely to form bad habits than they would be if merely killing time then the summer

NORTH DAKOTA: When the Legislature made this year's appropriation for the State Tax Commission it was supposed that a bill providing for a new commission would be passed. Therefore salaries for only one commissioner were appropriated. But the bill failed and the three commissioners were continued in office. Now the attorney general has ruled that the only way out of the difficulty is to divide the pay as they were among the three commissioners, all of whom are drawing on the work, or they will resign and [illegible] have to go to the courts.

OHIO: Fifteen hundred merchants of Cleveland have joined in what is called the "Save While You Spend" campaign. It is said that the system has been found, in other cities, to be good for the merchant while encouraging people, especially women and children, to save. A local savings bank issues aluminum checks in denominations of from one-half cent to fifty cents. These are sold to merchants, and by them given to their patrons at the rate of two per cent on all purchases. The checks are good only for deposit at the savings bank, but there they are received, in amounts of one dollar or more, as cash for the opening or continuing of savings accounts, on which four per cent interest is paid. It is said that under this system many persons who have never thought of opening savings accounts have been induced to do so.

OREGON: The people of Oregon are deeply interested in the brief recently filed by the Federal Government in the Supreme Court of the United States in the land grant cases, involving vast and valuable tracts in Oregon and California. The Government alleges that about 800,000 acres of a grant of 31,000,000 acres to a railroad to be constructed from California to Portland were disposed of in violation of the conditions of the grant. The suit is to recover the remaining 23,000,000 acres.

RHODE ISLAND: On a quarter-acre of land which four years ago produced only weeds, Ephraim Morley, a Providence expressman, has a wonderful orchard. There are forty-five varieties of plums, sixteen of apples, thirteen of pears, seven of figs, five of cherries and one almond nut tree. All these, excepting the fig trees, are bearing abundantly this year. On the same quarter-acre every inch of which is used, are strawberry beds which in season produce daily from fifty to sixty quarts of the finest varieties, some of the berries measuring six inches in circumference; a vegetable garden supplying a family of seven persons; a patches of English gooseberry bushes bearing fruit nearly two inches long; and a flower garden containing many rare and some unique ones. Cantaloupes, Belgian etc. Dwarfing, grafting and intensive system have made all this possible in so small space.

SOUTH CAROLINA: [illegible] is known as the Longest Sitting Committee of Conference, by reaching a signature [illegible] way by [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers [illegible] to the Lowcountry. Congress [illegible] that those rivers [illegible] to other ports that [illegible] plaint South Carolina is [illegible] one of the [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] would be glad to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible]

The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1 1914

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J U S T A W O R D

"Ancient history closed at midnight of July 31, 1914." So The Independent a year ago began its story of the Great War. The event may appear that we are no nearer the new history of democracy and peace today than when these words were written, the year has been the most momentous of the new century. The end of twelve months sees fighting—indecisive, as it has been thru all the war—on four fronts. If we could superimpose the eighty-eight war maps we have already printed, and telescope the several hundred news stories and special articles into a single number the resulting product might be too concentrated for comfort but would present a fairly complete account of the war. We shall try to do the same thing, however, in a more direct way. A special series of maps summarizing the great campaign, a series of tables presenting the war's results statistically, and authoritative articles reviewing the year and discussing the present aspects of the struggle will be included in a special War Number next week.

Why are American families smaller? James McKeen Cattell, the editor of *Science*, the *Popular Science Monthly* and *School and Society*, contributes to an early issue an article, enriched with many diagrams, on "The Causes of the Declining Birthrate."

Mr. W. F. Dix, author, editor and financier, has written for The Independent another little study of business psychology. It is entitled "Why Does a Rich Man Work," and he really tells.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

HARRY THAW—I am done with Broadway.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN—I am glad to be home.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—We are trying to avoid strikes.

COUNT OKUMA—Calamities arise more often from within than from without.

WOODROW WILSON—In public affairs stupidity is more dangerous than knavery.

COBBA HARRIS—As for woman—she needs a lot of adding to and subtracting from.

HENRY FORD—Thrift is one of the cornerstones on which manhood must be constructed.

WILLIAM J. LOCKE—I could give up tobacco and alcohol and clean collars and servants, and everything you could think of—but not dreams. Without them the world is but a sort of backyard of a place and with them an infinite garden.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—Many [illegible] have been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



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A MOBILIZATION OF BRAINS

THAT IS WHAT SECRETARY DANIELS CALLS HIS NEW ADVISORY BOARD OF CIVILIAN INVENTORS AND SCIENTISTS WHO WILL GIVE THEIR SERVICES TO STRENGTHEN THE NAVY FOR DEFENSE. EDISON HAS ACCEPTED THE CHAIRMANSHIP

THE HOUR HAS COME

THE rules of international law adopted at the second Hague Conference in 1907 are not in vogue in the present war. Montenegro, forsooth, did not ratify them!

The rules of international law laid down by the first Hague Conference in 1899, however, prevail. They have been ratified by all the forty-six sovereign civilized nations of the world.

The last two sentences of Article III of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, adopted at the Hague Conference of 1899, read as follows:

> Powers strangers to the dispute have the right to offer good offices or mediation even during the course of hostilities.
>
> The exercize of this right can never be regarded by one or the other of the parties in conflict as an unfriendly act.

These are the solemn words of international law binding on all nations alike—belligerents and neutrals. It is obvious, then, that the warring nations can make no valid objection, if the neutrals assemble together to discuss questions concerning the rights and duties of neutrals, the conduct of the war, the terms of peace or the basis of a lasting peace.

Not only can the warring nations offer no objection to such a course, but the neutral nations, according to the first paragraph of Article III, should "on their own initiative and as far as circumstances may allow, offer their good offices or mediation to the states at variance."

The United States has heeded this injunction. It offered mediation to the belligerent nations at the beginning of the war. Mediation was not accepted.

A full year has gone by.

Six million men have been killed, crippled for life, wounded, or captured.

For every one of these men there are loved ones at home living in the agony of despair.

Countless women have been ravished.

Children have been mutilated and starved to death.

Thousands of square miles of territory have been laid waste.

Over seventeen thousand million dollars have been spent in the destruction.

And the stupendous holocaust has apparently but begun.

In the face of this doom of civilization shall the sane portion of the human race sit silent and supine waiting for the conflagration to devour itself?

It is time for the United States, the greatest of the neutrals, to act again. Let the President invite all the neutral nations to come together in a conference at Washington or The Hague. Let the Conference sit in continuous session till the war ends.

At first the Conference would probably not offer mediation. The belligerents are bound hand and foot by the fear that any discussion of peace on their part at this time would weaken their case before the world. The Conference would begin perhaps by trying to come to some agreement on the rights of neutrals. It would then be ready to proclaim principles. Definite proposals would follow. In proportion as these were wise the governments and public opinion of the world would be moved. And they would be wise, for the nations would have to act unanimously or not at all, and if unanimously it is inconceivable that thirty nations could agree upon anything foolish. Finally, some proposal would be accepted. Mediation would naturally follow. That would be the beginning of the end.

Signs are multiplying that the belligerents will not be averse to the calling of such a conference. Certainly public opinion in the United States is strongly veering toward the idea. Besides, the conflict as it now rages endangers each neutral state. If a neutral attempts to defend its rights singly, it is in real danger of being drawn into the conflict.

It is the high duty then of the neutral nations to concentrate their united wisdom and power on the task of ending the Great War. They owe it to themselves and to humanity.

The Hour has come.

GERMANY'S COOL ASSUMPTION

THE narrow escape from a German torpedo of the Cunarder "Orduna" does not indicate any gratifying change in German naval policy. There were more than a score of American citizens on board; and their lives were saved apparently only by a miscalculation on the part of the submarine's commander. But the attack does effectually dispose of one of the main defenses set up by the German Government. For the "Orduna" was bound for New York and obviously carried no ammunition or other instruments of death to be used against the soldiers of the Fatherland.

At the same time the German note apologizing for the torpedo attack upon the American ship "Nebraskan" indicates that Germany, sincerely or willfully, does not understand what we are talking about. The apology is based upon the statement that the submarine's commander made an unfortunate—but entirely natural—mistake. For, it is explained, it was so dark that he could not make out the vessel's nationality and therefore acted upon the presumption that she was British.

Here appears the same cool assumption that has characterized the statements of the German policy since the first one last February. It is assumed that a German submarine may legitimately sink without warning and without regard to the safety of the noncombatants in passengers and crew any British merchantman sailing the waters about the British Isles.

This is in flat contradiction of the principles of international law and the customs of civilized nations prior to the announcement by Germany of its "war zone" policy. It is flatly opposed to the practice of the Allied fleets. It has no good warrant in law, in custom or in humanity.

In dealing with merchantmen belligerent ships have but one primary right; and it makes no difference whether the merchant ship is neutral or enemy. That is the right of "visit and search." The warship may stop the merchant ship, send an officer aboard to find out her nationality, her destination and the nature of her cargo, and, if she be an enemy ship or a neutral ship bound for

an enemy port with contraband in her cargo, seize her and take her into port. If for any reason it is impossible or dangerous for the warship to take the prize into port she may be sunk, provided that the safety of passengers and crew are first assured.

There is no such thing known to civilized maritime warfare as sinking a merchantman on sight. There is no such thing as sinking a merchantman without warning. There is no such thing as refusing to give the crew and passengers of a merchant ship a chance for their lives when the ship herself has to be destroyed. And it makes no difference whether the merchantman is enemy or neutral. In either case the rights of passengers and crew are identically the same.

The United States therefore has precisely the same right to denounce and to demand reparation for the killing of American citizens on a British ship as for the sinking of an American ship. Germany has already admitted our right in the case of American ships. She must admit it in the case of American citizens on British ships.

Her contention to the contrary is not civilized warfare—it is something else.

MAKING EVERY VOTE COUNT

HOW would you like to be *certain* every time that you vote for a member of your town council that your vote will not be thrown away? How would you like to be *certain* that you will have some one in the town council who is your representative because you voted for him?

Under present arrangements, you know, unless your man is elected, your vote is thrown away, and until the next election to the council comes around you are unrepresented.

But there is a system under which you can be certain—seven-eighths certain, that is, which is a pretty high degree in this uncertain world—that your vote will help to elect somebody.

The city of Ashtabula, Ohio, is to have on August 10 an election to decide whether it shall adopt this system. Ashtabula has already adopted a fine type of municipal government, the commission-city-manager plan. The new plan does not go into operation until next fall, but already a group of citizens are proposing to add to it this further improvement, which is known as proportional representation.

Like the old ward system of election the new one allows the voter but a single vote. But, unlike that outworn system, it does not select councilmen from geographical constituencies. Like the election-at-large system common to the more modern and enlightened plans of city government, it abolishes ward lines. But it introduces the principle that each man's vote shall be used to elect only one councilman.

The voter's task, under proportional representation, is simplicity itself. Confronted with a ballot containing the names of, say, a dozen candidates for the seven places on the council, he puts the figure 1 opposite his first choice, the figure 2 opposite his second choice, and so on as far as he cares to go. Counting the votes is more intricate. But even here the principle is perfectly simple. The voter having been allowed to express as many choices as he pleases, his vote is counted for the highest choice on his ballot that it can help to elect.

In the case of a seven-member council, a candidate is elected as soon as he has received one more than one-eighth of all the ballots cast. This number of votes is called the quota. In counting the ballots the first choices are first taken into consideration. If any candidate has received his quota out of the first choices, he is forthwith declared elected, and the ballots—equal in number to the quota—which have elected him are laid aside. Any additional ballots on which he appears as the first choice are then distributed among the other candidates according to the second choices on them. If any candidate has then reached the quota he is elected and the ballots which have elected him are laid aside. His surplus ballots are then distributed among the remaining candidates according to the third choices on them. At the same time, after the second count, the lowest candidate is eliminated and his ballots apportioned among those who remain, in the same way as the surplus ballots of those elected. When seven candidates have each received his quota of votes the council is full and the count is over. It is clear then that not more than one-eighth of all the ballots cast can be ineffective in electing *somebody*. Whereas under existing systems of voting it is entirely possible for a half or—since we permit election by a plurality instead of a majority—more than half to be thrown away.

Proportional representation is complicated to describe and difficult to understand from mere description. But it is perfectly simple to vote under it; and the counting of the ballots is a much easier process in operation than the casual reader would be likely to suppose.

Its advantages are overwhelming. It makes every vote—except for that small remainder of not more than one-eighth—count. It gives every councilman a unanimous constituency. By requiring the support of a different quota of voters for the election of each member of the council, it makes it impossible for any party or faction to elect a majority of that body by concentrating its vote on four candidates and takes the government of the city out of politics. It gives any minority or group comprising more than one-eighth of the voters of the city a chance to be represented in the council.

It perfects representative government by giving every voter almost a certainty of having his vote help to elect a representative. It extends democracy by strengthening the power of minorities and curbing the possible tyranny of a majority. It is a further step away from ward politics, machine rule and the dominance of the boss.

SANITY AND INSANITY

A JURY decided that Harry Thaw was insane, and that saved him from the electric chair. A few years later another jury decides that he is sane; but nobody believes he is any more sane now than he was when he murdered Mr. White, or, to put it otherwise, nobody believes he was any more insane then than he is now. When they declared him insane it was argued that he had inherited the taint of insanity. He certainly has not lost it since then.

It is not for us to declare that the present jury has erred; but it is pretty clear that either now or then the jury did err, and the reason why they did err is a very serious matter. It was money that did it, money that saved his life then or that set him free this time, as far as the jury could do it. Had it been a poor man who

had slain White he would probably have been convicted as guilty of murder. We do not mean to imply that there was any corruption of the court or jury; not at all. The jury did their best; but hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in the efforts of the counsel to save the slayer. The purpose of the counsel is not to present the truth, but to persuade, or even mislead and deceive, the jury. Money will hire able, eloquent and skillful lawyers who can pervert the minds of twelve plain, common men, not too shrewd, and make the worse appear the better reason. This case shows, and shows sadly and dangerously, what money can do. Money could not do anything coarse or visibly corrupt. It is much to the credit of our jurisprudence that money could not prevent long detention with the criminally insane, but it could once save the criminal's life, and again claim his freedom. It could get so-called experts to declare him first insane and then sane, and eloquent and astute lawyers to secure and present the evidence desired and pervert it if required. This is a very serious case, and it is one that demands the attention of legal associations, to consider what legislation may somewhat equalize the conditions and privileges of rich and poor. It has often been suggested that expert testimony has come to be such a disgrace that a body of experts should be appointed by the courts to whose impartial decisions questions of insanity should be left, instead of buying testimony for and against one who makes this defense.

JAPANESE ETHICS

WE are in receipt of a special cablegram from our representative in Tokyo, announcing that the Government of Japan has united with the leading merchants and bankers of the empire to take immediate and effective measures to relieve the sufferers from famine in China owing to the great floods that have just killed over 10,000 Chinese and devastated great areas of land.

It will be remembered that ever since the recent ultimatum of Japan to China, certain parts of China have maintained a rigid boycott on all Japanese goods. As a result untold disaster has already befallen both Japanese and Chinese traders.

These heathen Japanese do not seem to know any better than to return good for evil.

FIFTY SCHOLARLY YEARS

IT is to the credit of British literary life that it long ago created a school of weekly journalism, sober, solid, powerful, centralized on books and literature, yet purposeful in politics and science and sociology, even as books cover these and all other fields; journals heedless of the floating gossamers that float by daily, and appeal only to thinking people who despise display heads and sensationalism. Such are the *Spectator* and *Saturday Review*, to mention only the English type, but not to omit the *Athenæum*, which differs from the others in being more strictly bookish. After this pattern was started *The Nation* fifty years ago.

But *The Nation* was not English, even tho Mr. Godkin, its editor, was born an Englishman; his associate was Wendell Phillips Garrison, who had taken over from the office of The Independent, as later was Paul E. More. It was a new thing in American journalism, founded by idealists, men whose purpose was to know and then tell exactly what they believed to be the truth about both books and public policies, fearing nobody, favoring nobody, exposing all wrong and pretense, and seeking the most competent authorities for its reviews of books, and so appealing to the universities for expert judgment. It never had a large circulation, but it had an immense influence, for it speedily became the most trusted literary authority in the country, and taught criticism to other journals. We connect it in thought with Johns Hopkins University, which after a European model taught our colleges what a university should be.

Yet it was its ethical spirit that was its most marked character. It fought every political evil, and was a stout defender of the liberated slaves in the difficult times of reconstruction. Not a religious journal—for Mr. Godkin was no orthodox believer—half its subscribers were clergymen, and the other half college professors and other men of culture and influence. With all its sharpness and conscious superiority, and with all the enmity it aroused, it set the standard and men waited for its decisions, for the best equipped men were its writers. Its palmiest days of influence were in the first half of its history, when it had few rivals, and before it was combined with the New York *Evening Post*, becoming in fact the weekly edition of that able daily, which then made Mr. Godkin its editor. If its cynicism has not always made virtue attractive, it has at least faithfully made vice odious in public life, and pretentious ignorance despicable; and we congratulate it on half a century of valiant service to patriotism and culture, and are glad to know that its present less close reliance on a daily journal is adding to its independent strength and success.

THE HANGING OF THE HAMMOCK

THE fine art of lying in a hammock is dependent upon the precedent and practical art of hanging it. The sailormen who bequeathed it to us should have endowed us with their skill at knots and hitches, for it is not so easy as it seems to tie the rope so it shall not sag down the smooth tree trunk in the course of long swinging. We assume that it is a tree, for posts and fixed hooks destroy the essence of the hammock, which is its mobility. It is the one form of bed with which we moderns can perform the miracle of taking it up and walking. A hammock that must stay in one place is little better than a brass bedstead with lost castors. The custom of slinging the hammock slantwise between porch posts cannot be too severely condemned. For one thing, a visitor can never make a dignified approach to the door when he is striding over or she is sneaking under a network entanglement. For another thing, it destroys half the pleasure of lying in a hammock to look up into a sky of smoothly matched pine boards. The only proper canopy is the green spread of tree branches or of trellised vines.

But even such a canopy has its faults owing to the bothersomeness of the sun. You stretch your hammock so that cool time will come when the leafy shade falls densest, but before long a ray of light comes flickering thru. You pretend that it is an accident due to a passing breeze that rustles the foliage above. But by and by you catch the sun again looking straight into your eyes. This time you realize that it is no accident, but an intentional

rudeness, so you move your head over a bit to avoid it. But the rude ray follows until you have reached the verge where a further shift would disturb your bodily equilibrium and involve your overthrow. You pray for the power of a Joshua, but it is not the compelling prayer of faith, for this is an age of science, and ever since Galileo proved that the sun does not move nobody has been able to stop its moving. Perhaps in compensation for this loss of power to work miracles science may invent a heliostat hammock with one end attached to a moving post regulated like a telescope by a clock to revolve as the sun moves and keep it always in the shade.

A delicate point in the hanging of a hammock is the hight. It must be swung low enough that the children can get into it without falling out and breaking their worthless little necks. It must not be so low that father, who has to put two pennies into the slot machine to get weighed, will bump the ground in his swing. To get the hight right involves the solution of the formula of the catenary, so that the lowest point in the curve shall not become tangent to the plane beneath whatever the weight and however it may be distributed. For it is embarrassing to find too late that the hammock is not fixed to carry double. And if, on the other hand, you hang it with that contingency in view, he may not come at all that afternoon.

The head of the hammock should be fifteen degrees higher than the foot. A clinometer may be used to determine the angle if necessary. Within reach of the higher end place a chair with something cool to drink and a magazine or two. Select for this purpose a magazine with a pretty girl on the front cover. Then it won't matter whether you read it or not.

THE GERMAN STRATEGY

GERMANY'S first plan for the war was a failure. It was to make the speediest rush across Belgium to Paris, and thus crush France before attacking Russia. But Belgium spoiled that plan. She clung to the side of the Germans, as a mastiff does to the side of a bear, and delayed them till France had time to gather her forces. Meanwhile Russia attacked Germany and Austria in the rear and compelled the Teutons to divide their attack.

Germany's art of war, and her supply of munitions, and the ease with which she could move and mass her armies, made it easy for her to drive back the Russians, but as soon as she turned her face again to her foes in the west, back the Muscovite would return and snap at her heels. That could not be endured, and now the second revised plan of the war has been adopted. Germany leaves a depleted army to withstand in their trenches the French and British enemy, while England is held back by lack of artillery. Germany puts her main force on the utter breaking up of the Russian campaign. She is planning now to crush Russia first and completely. Not satisfied with driving the Russians back into their own land, she will follow them up and disperse their armies. She will leave Russia helpless, and will then, it would appear, turn to Italy and leave Italy as helpless as she expects to leave Russia. Then she can, with no enemy in the rear, bring her overwhelming forces to bear on the western campaign.

And why not? Mainly because this only possible plan of campaign is a terribly costly one. It means a fearful attrition of the Teuton army. Germany and Austria have not a limitless supply of human material, and this the Allies practically have, but it takes time for them to gather their men and their munitions. They were not ready for a sudden war as Germany was. That speed is Germany's hope: speed in her first plan of war, now speed in the crushing of Russia, and then of Italy, before gathering every last fighting man for the last conflict in the west. Meanwhile swifter and larger submarines, and heavier Zeppelins, and shorter bombs will oppose the armies and fleets of Britain and France; for this is not a war of weeks like that of 1870, but of years, as it now seems, to the exhausting not of men alone, but of all the devilish appliances of remorseless science within the bounds of earth, sea and air.

TAKE-IT-BACK DAY

IN accordance with our American system of doing everything in concert at a set time we have been accumulating "days" until it seemed that even Leap Year would not suffice to contain them all. The Pilgrims, who had conscientious scruples against any kind of set holidays, started us off on the downward path with their Thanksgiving Day, on which we have to think up something to be thankful for. The Fathers followed with Independence Day, when we listen to an address on corruption in politics instead of to the Declaration. And now we have Columbus Day, when we remember who found us out; Arbor Day, when we plant a tree that doesn't grow; Dandelion Day, when we remove the suffraget badges from the lawn; Mothers' Day, when we wear a white carnation; Fathers' Day, when we wear a rose and everybody asks why; Swat-the-Fly Day, when we slay a few thousand without perceptibly reducing the muscatory population; Labor Day, when we all knock off work; Moving Day, when we exchange addresses; Old Home Day, when we write why we can't come; Good Roads Day, when the Governor takes a shovel and puts in an honest day's work; Go-to-Church Day, when we send the family; Tag Day, when we submit to hold-ups from amateur bandits for some unknown cause; Flag Day, when we celebrate a British victory; Self-Denial Day, when we take tea without sugar, thank you; Tin Can Day, when we clean up the backyard if we live in the region of the iron ration; New Year's Day, when we make good resolutions; Valentine's Day, when we receive insults in bad pictures and worse verse; All Fools Day, when we recognize the fact—and there are others which we have momentarily forgotten but which we shall be reminded of when the time comes.

It would seem that there is no need for another, but there is. The Student Council of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg have invented it and we call upon Congress to make it compulsory thruout the country. It is Take-It-Back-Day, and on that date all borrowed articles are to be returned to their owners. If it goes into effect we shall have to expand our expansible bookcases, and how we shall rejoice to see our old friends once more, especially the Encyclopedia Britannica, limpsy slimsy edition, which vanished from our office one night. We shall have to buy a new umbrella-stand and start a deposit in another savings bank. But would we have to take back everything we have ever said that wasn't so or other people didn't like? Better get a ruling from the courts on that point before the Take-It-Back Day movement goes too far.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Russian Campaigns

After the check and retreat of the Austrians between Krasnik and Lublin a brief lull in Poland was broken on July 14 by a series of German attacks north of Warsaw, compelling the Russians in the Shivka Valley to retire to their second line. The next day the Germans reoccupied Przasnysz, a fortified place fifty miles north of Warsaw which had already changed hands twice in this war. Russians posts at Franziskowa and Osowa, south of the Niemen River, were also taken. These operations meant much direct gain for the Germans in that quarter, and also restrained the Russians from pressing their advantage in the south until the Austrian army there could be rehabilitated. Consequently, on July 16 the latter force resumed the aggressive, along the upper Vistula River, at Sokal in northern Galicia, and on the Dniester River on the Bessarabian border. Thus Hindenburg at the north was aiming at Novo Georgievsk and Mackensen at the south at Brest Litovsk, planning thus to surround Warsaw at the east and cut it and Poland off from Russia.

Another German advance was made at the extreme north by General von Bülow, with the great port of Riga as its immediate and possibly Petrograd itself as its ultimate objective. Moving on a sixty-mile front between Libau and Schavli, with their left wing in touch with the fleet in the Baltic, the Germans crost the west Russian province of Kovno and entered the Baltic province of Courland, reaching the further side of the Windau River, eighty miles from Riga. The Russians presented no serious resistance to this invasion, it seeming to be a part of their plan to permit the German advance thru that largely German country, until the lines were so extended and weakened that they might easily be broken by a counter attack.

It was announced on July 14 that the prevalence of cholera at Lemberg had compelled the German-Austrian army to withdraw from that city.

Turkish Troubles on Land and Sea

The Allies on July 13 made a gain of 200 yards on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and continued their bombardment of the inner Dardanelles forts. Between that date and July 15 much severe fighting occurred. General Hamilton drove back the entire Turkish line 400 yards; during the following night the Turks rallied, attacked the British right, and regained the ground which they had lost; and again, after fighting all the next day, the Allies drove the Turks back and reoccupied the trenches. Two hills among the defences of Krithia were captured by the Allies, with 4000 prisoners.

In the Black Sea, Russian torpedo boats attacked the new Turkish batteries at Zunguldak and destroyed two steamers and several sailing colliers. A Russian submarine sank a Turkish steamer at the entrance to the Bosporus and also several sailing vessels. Still more important was the announcement on July 16 that Russian warships had destroyed the German submarine known as "U 51." This famous vessel had made the trip from the North Sea to the Black Sea. She left Wilhelmshaven in May, coasted the British Isles, evaded the British blockade at Gibraltar, traversed the Mediterranean, and passed thru the Straits to the Euxine. On her way up the Dardanelles she destroyed the British battleships "Triumph" and "Majestic," and probably some other British or French vessels; and on reaching Constantinople her captain, Otto Hersing, received the Order "Pour Merit" for the longest submarine voyage ever made. This boat had a surface displacement of 1930 tons, a speed of twenty knots, a steaming radius of 4000 miles, a fuel

THE GREAT WAR

July 12—Thirty-five French aeroplanes raid German station. Germans resume activity in Poland. Italian cavalry raid suburbs of Trieste.

July 13—French aeroplanes make reconnaissance over Essen. Italian aeroplanes bombard Görz. German thrust toward Verdun checked. Parliament thanks General Botha for conquest of German Southwest Africa.

July 14—Violent fighting in Argonne Forest. Germans reoccupy Przasnysz. Troops leave Lemberg because of cholera. Allies make gains at Gallipoli.

July 15—Germans cross Windau River in Courland on their way toward Riga. Russians sink German submarine "U-51" in Black Sea. Rumania refuses to pass Turkish military supplies across her territory.

July 16—French aviators bombard Germans at Chauny and German aviators bombard French at Gerardmer. Italian King and Prime Minister hold council at the front.

July 17—Germans pressing on toward Riga. British merchant ship "Orduna" reaches New York after evading German submarine attack like that on "Lusitania." Italians repulse Austrian attack northwest of Trent.

July 18—Italians advancing at Cadore. Germans aggressive in Poland and Courland. German and Austrian troops massing near Rumanian frontier.



Paul Thompson

IN AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Fear of asphyxiating bombs dropt from sailing Zeppelins has led to the purchase of many such contraptions as this, which are kept ready against the evil day

supply for three months and an armament of one 3-pounder and one 15-pounder rapid fire guns, four tubes and fourteen torpedoes.

The most severe blow to Turkey, however, was the positive and final refusal of Rumania, on July 16, to permit the violation of her neutrality by the shipment of military munitions across her territory from Germany to Turkey. There was already a serious shortage of ammunition in the Turkish army, and the impossibility of securing further supplies caused much discouragement and an inclination to seek peace separately from the Teutonic Allies. Germany and Austria-Hungary exerted all possible influence upon Rumania to secure the passage of munitions, and on July 18 were reported to be massing troops on her frontier.

Attitude of the Balkan States

Despite Rumania's refusal to permit the passage of military supplies for Turkey, the attitude of that kingdom toward the war in general remains undefined to such an extent that the Russian Government has deemed it prudent to make elaborate fortifications in Bessarabia along the Rumanian frontier. Bessarabia is the Russian province which formerly belonged to Rumania, and which Austria-Hungary has offered to restore to her if she will aid the Teutonic empires to defeat the Czar. On the other hand, Austria and Hungary hold Bukowina and Transylvania, which Rumania also covets, and which Russia has offered to give her in return for her aid against Austria-Hungary and Germany. Apparently Rumania has determined to pursue a policy of "watchful waiting" to see which side will win.

The Bulgarian Minister of War disclosed during the week strong pro-Teutonic sympathies and inclinations, and a confidence of Teutonic victory in the war. The German party at Sofia also caused the arrest, on a charge of criminal conspiracy, of Mr. Genadieff, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had recently urged that Bulgaria should join Serbia and the other Allies.

In order if possible to determine the course to be pursued by the Balkan States it was arranged that at an early date there should be a conference, at Athens, of the kings of Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria.

Battling in the Alps

The Austrians began the week with vigorous attacks and attempts at invasion of Italy in the Carnic Alps, but were repulsed. The Italians made counter-attacks in the direction of the Drave River, seeking to isolate Trent from Austria save by the way of Innsbruck. Hard fighting occurred at Krensberg and Kellerwald, in which Austrian attacks were repulsed but no gains were made by the Italians. Northwest of Trent a strong Austrian attack was made in the Upper Val Camonica, but it too was ineffective.

Italian cavalrymen made a daring raid to within three miles of Trieste, and in consequence the Austrians proceeded to remove all prisoners and tribunals from that city to Gratz, the capital of Styria. On July 17 a squadron of Italian aeroplanes at a flight of 1000 yards bombarded the Austrian encampments at Caro, in cooperation with terrestrial forces. The King of Italy remained at the front, and there on July 18 held a council of state and of war with the Prime Minister and the Chief of the General Staff. An Austrian submarine on July 18 sunk the Italian cruiser "Giuseppe Garibaldi," near Ragusa.

On the Western Battle Lines

The week began with a desperate struggle between Arras and Lens, in which the Germans regained the position in the Souchez cemetery which the French had taken a few days before. The French retaliated on July 13 by checking and driving back the Crown Prince's army at Argonne. The latter force on July 14 struck strongly at the Verdun-Paris railroad at Ste. Menehould, seeking to relieve the pressure on the St. Mihiel wedge; with heavy losses but indecisive results. Two days later the German advance seemed to be checked and the French captured Hill No. 285. Elsewhere along the lines from Artois to Lorraine there were frequent but undeterminate engagements. The week closed with three German attacks, in the Forest of Parroy in Lorraine, in the Argonne Forest, and at Ban-le-Sapt in the Vosges; all of which were repulsed. The Germans reported that the French in the recent fighting at Arras had lost 12,000 men in killed, wounded and captured.

Aerial activity was maintained. Thirty-five French aeroplanes on July 12 rode a wind blowing forty miles an hour, dropt 171 bombs of 120 pounds each upon the German station and stores at Vigneulles-les-Hattonchatel, started several fires and returned unscathed. The next day ten Allied aviators bombarded the German military depot at Ghent, and French aviators made a reconnaissance over Krupp's works at Essen. Another French air raid was made between Douai and Lille. The Germans on July 16 dropt bombs upon French troops at Gerardmer, in the Vosges eighteen miles south of St. Die, while Frenchmen bombarded and set fire to the German station at Chauny and destroyed a barge in the Oise Canal.

Germany's Loss in Africa

The complete conquest of German Southwest Africa on July 9 was preceded—tho the fact was not known until later—by the capture of Ngaundere, an important town in the heart of the German Kamerun, presaging the speedy conquest of that great colony with an area of 191,000 square miles and a population of 2,540,000; the last remaining German colony except German East Africa. The loss of German Southwest Africa was



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DIE WACHT IM OST

A monument in Russian Poland erected by Hindenburg's soldiers to the heroes of their leader. *Die Wacht am Rhein* has not so far been threatened in this war, and the old song is paraphrased to suit current history



Underwood & Underwood

TO PARIS BY OX-CART

The horse—in civilian harness—has almost disappeared from France. To take the place of the animals that have been commandeered the lowly ox is once more coming into his own and may even be seen on the streets of Paris

the most serious of all, for that was the most prized of all German colonies and the one which had cost Germany most to acquire and hold. A part of it, Angra Pequena, was Germany's first foothold in Africa and thus the foundation of what it was hoped would become a great African colonial empire. In the Boer-British war German Southwest Africa was made the base of many plots against Cape Colony, and there were expectations that in case of Boer success in expelling the British from South Africa that German colony would become the "predominant partner" in a German-Boer confederation which would in time be resolved into a German colonial empire occupying all of South Africa. These expectations were disappointed, but when the present European war began they were revived. German Southwest Africa was again made the base of anti-British operations, and an insurrection in British South Africa against British rule was organized and fomented there.

But General Louis Botha, the leader of the Boers in their anti-British war in 1900-2, was now the loyal British Governor of the Union of South Africa. He took the field in person, suppress the insurrection in the Union, and then in February marched to the conquest of that German colony which he had looked to as his potential ally against Great Britain. The soldier-statesman who once coquetted with German Southwest Africa as the basis of a German Boer Empire now practically annexes that region to the British Empire.

The State of the Belligerents

Germany was confronted on July 15 with the grave menace of a strike of the workmen at the great Krupp gun and machine works at Essen, their demand being for higher wages and fewer hours of labor. Three days later the peril was at least temporarily averted by the making of some concessions to the men. Social Democratic agitation against the war increased to an alarming extent, and in some places troops had to be employed to suppress or to prevent rioting. There were even rumors of an impending proclamation of martial law thruout the empire. According to German statistics the general cost of food in Berlin increased about 69 per cent between May, 1914, and May, 1915. In Vienna the increase was from 83 to 167 per cent. The German Government on July 16 prohibited the further use of cotton for cloth-making, all supplies of raw cotton in the empire being needed for military purposes. The last reserves, up to forty-five years of age, were called to the colors, and men suffering from some physical disabilities were placed on guard duty in order that the more robust might be sent to the front. It was estimated by the British that Germany had lost at least twenty-nine and possibly thirty-five submarines since the war began, and that she had not more than fifteen Zeppelin airships fit for service. A deputation of bankers was reported to have warned the Emperor of the danger of national bankruptcy, and he was said to have replied that the war would end in October.

France on Bastile Day, July 14, had a great patriotic demonstration centered about the removal of the remains of Rouget de Lisle, the author of the "Marseillaise," to a tomb in the Hotel des Invalides. Wreaths of crape were placed upon the Paris monument to the city of Lille, now occupied by the Germans, precisely as they have since 1870 been placed upon the Strasburg monument. President Poincaré declared that the war must go on until the future was made secure. The National Congress of the Socialist party of France on July 15 unanimously affirmed "unshaken confidence in the cause of the Allies and Republican France" and demanded "The liberation of Belgium as well as justice for Alsace and Lorraine." General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, forbade the use of any alcoholic liquors by the officers and soldiers of the garrison of that city.

In Great Britain men formerly rejected for physical disability were accepted as recruits. Yet Lord Lansdowne on July 13 declared that not more than 440,000 British troops were at the seat of war. The need of increasing the effective field force and also of increasing supplies of munitions led on July 17 to a vast demonstration in London of women from all parts of the United Kingdom, led by Mrs. Pankhurst, proclaiming their readiness to undertake the manufacture of ammunition, in place of strikers or to enable men to go to the front. The new munitions law was applied on July 13 to avert a strike of miners in South Wales, but the men were defiant and on July 15, 150,000 of them went on strike, against the advice and urgings of the chief labor leaders. A system of state insurance against damage by air craft raids was announced on July 13; and the Canadian and Newfoundland governments provided for a patrol of their coasts to prevent the establishment of a German submarine base. In the domain of finance alone the British outlook was encouraging. The Chancellor of the Exchequer on July 13 announced that the new war loan of $3,000,000,000, the largest in the history of the world, had been fully subscribed. Consols and old war loans converted would increase the total to $4,500,000,000. Yet bankers confidently declare that Great Britain could thus provide $5,000,000,000 a year for several years.

United States Interests

American implication in war controversies continues. The German Government on July 15 sent to Washington a note nominally apologizing for the torpedoing of the American steamship "Nebraskan," but justifying the captain of the submarine on the ground that the "Nebraskan" was flying no flag and had no neutral sign on her freeboard and therefore was not to be distinguished from a British ship. This was practically a reassertion of Germany's right to torpedo British merchant vessels without the visit and search required by international law and practise, and was thus a direct defiance of the United States, and was regarded as likely to increase the tension between this country and Germany over the "Lusitania" massacre. The unfavorable impression thus created was intensified on July 17, by the knowledge that on July 9 a German submarine had attacked, without visit and search or warning, the British merchantman "Orduna," carrying many American passengers, the circumstances being practically identical with those of the "Lusitania" (but the ship escaped).

It was disclosed on Thursday (but on June 29 the Austro-Hungarian Government had protested to the country against the sale of military supplies to the Allies), it was subsequently an-

planned, at the inspiration or with the backing of Germany, but in the interest of humanity. The American reply has not yet been made, but will doubtless be a denial of the Austrian demand and a vindication of the neutral policy of this country.

The American Government on July 17 notified Great Britain that the rights of Americans in British prize courts were to be based upon international law and not upon municipal law or Orders in Council. Similar notice had already been served upon Germany. The British Ambassador at Washington in a dispatch to his Government strongly approved and supported the American demand.

After detaining twenty-eight cotton-laden ships consigned to neutral countries and provoking the American Government to the consideration of a note of earnest protest, the British Government on July 16 announced that for the present, and without committing itself to a permanent policy, it would regard cotton as non-contraband of war. It would, however, seek to limit the exportation of cotton from the United Kingdom.

Labor Disputes

In Bridgeport, Connecticut, where the Remington Arms Company is enlarging its plant by erecting new factories and other buildings on a tract of 100 acres, because of its orders from the Allies for small arms and ammunition, there is a curious strike which threatens to spread thru New England and prevent work in many factories that are making war supplies. It began several weeks ago with the bricklayers on the new buildings. This dispute was adjusted, but it was followed on the 13th by a quarrel between two unions. The millwrights were hanging shafts when the carpenters insisted that they must join their union. They consented, and then the structural iron workers protested, saying that their union was the one that the millwrights must join. The carpenters objected, and the ironworkers went on strike. There was no disagreement with the employers about wages, hours or work conditions. The carpenters refused to accept arbitration by President Gompers of the Federation of Labor. Nothing could be done by the Remington Company or the contractors who were constructing the buildings. In a short time the machinists employed in the factories were drawn into the controversy. They have been joined by other unions, and a strike is now promised that will close the arms and cartridge factories, with twenty-one shops in the city that are working for the Remington Company on subcontracts. It is also feared that the Winchester Arms Company at New Haven, and many other concerns working on war orders in southern New England cities will be affected. The Remington contracts alone are said to amount to $150,000,000. Since the beginning the issue has been changed. The strikers are now to demand an eight-hour day and a minimum wage.

The manager of the Remington Company is Major Walter G. Penfold, who retired from the Ordnance Bureau of the army to take this position. There is "not a shadow of doubt," he says, as to the cause of the original dispute; it was "the work of Germans or of German sympathizers." He produces evidence that attempts were made to bribe officers of the bricklayers' union, and he asserts that two men connected with that union received $2,000 in New York from persons who desired to cause trouble in Bridgeport. President Gompers says that some of the labor leaders have been approached by men who desired to prevent the exportation of war supplies. Such efforts, he adds, will be guarded against in the future, ferreted out and repudiated. Since the ironworkers revolted at Bridgeport there has been a strike at the work, in the same city, of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, which is building seven submarines for our Government.

A strike which tied up the trolley lines of Providence and other cities in Rhode Island was quickly settled last week when the union and the company accepted arbitration. Each side is to have one representative, and the third member of the board is to be Mr. Gainer, the Mayor of Providence. Higher wages are sought. A similar controversy awaits adjustment in Albany and Troy. As a result of the recent arbitration award in Chicago a wage increase of $1,250,000 a year is to be paid.

Buying War Supplies

Among the new war industries [illegible] is one for the manufacture of typewriters. The Underwood Company, which is at work on an order of the same kind, [illegible] contracts call for nearly $4,000,000. England has bought 200,000 tons of steel rails, 125,000 from the Carnegie Company, and 75,000 from the Lackawanna. The same Government is negotiating for 200,000 tons more. It is reported that Russia on the 10th placed a contract in Pittsburgh for $25,000,000 worth of munitions. The factory and underwear mills in or near Philadelphia are busily engaged on army orders, many of them for France. A visit to New York for commissions disclosed an order for $947,000 worth of picric acid. It is asserted that a $10,000,000 order for fuses to be used with shells has been distributed among several manufacturers of typewriters.

Since the beginning of the war 249,257 horses and 82,972 mules have been exported, the value of these shipments having been about $60,000,000. Agents of England, France and Italy are still buying horses, and it is said that Secretary Garrison may direct the attention of Congress to the depletion of our supply. He has accepted the resignations of Lieutenant Colonel Harris and Major Phillips, both of the army's Ordnance Bureau, to whose positions with war order companies have been offered. They are experts in the installation of machinery for the manufacture of guns.



Paul Thompson

SKITTLES IN THE TRENCH

A communication [illegible] put to good use by Germans in Flanders. Makeshift pins and balls, but at least a novelty in trench life.



Paul Thompson

ON A GALICIAN BATTLEFIELD

A term used [illegible] for the prairie wagon in Jamestown [illegible] days. [illegible] now in progress in the [illegible]

and ammunition. The Secretary says that the factories they are to build may in the future be of great value to the Government. Secretary Daniels has accepted the resignations of two naval constructors whose services were sought by shipbuilders.

Inventors to Advise the Navy

Thomas A. Edison, at the invitation of Secretary Daniels, has consented to become the head of an advisory board of civilian inventors and engineers which is to be associated with a Bureau of Invention and Development soon to be created in the Navy Department. In a long letter to Mr. Edison the Secretary commended his patriotic determination to devote his great inventive genius to warlike subjects only in response to the call of his own country. The navy was greatly in need, he continued, of machinery and facilities for utilizing the natural inventive genius of Americans to meet the new conditions of warfare. There should be a Bureau of Invention and Development to which ideas and suggestions or inventions could be referred. While much good work in the way of inquiry and experiment had been done by naval officers, they were burdened with other duties, and there was no particular place or body of men charged with such service. He felt that public interest and support would be promoted if the department could have the aid of a man whose inventive genius was recognized by the whole world. But he could offer as compensation only the thanks of the navy and of the nation. Mr. Edison promptly accepted, responding, as he said, to a call to duty.

Several men will be associated with him. In conference with Mr. Edison the Secretary selected them, but at the end of the week their names had not been given to the public. Those most prominently mentioned were Orville Wright, inventor of the aeroplane; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; Charles P. Steinmetz, chief engineer of the General Electric Company; Simon Lake, whose name is associated with torpedo boats; Hudson Maxim, expert in explosives; Henry Ford, the maker of automobiles; Professor R. A. Fessenden, of Yale University; John Hays Hammond, Jr., inventor of devices for controlling torpedoes by wireless telegraphy, and Nikola Tesla. Several of these have recently made public statements of their views as to the navy's needs and the tendencies of warfare. The problems which the board must criticize are mainly those presented by the submarine, the flying machine and the protection of battleships. Mr. Daniels will ask Congress to give the board a legal status and to make appropriations for experiments on a large scale.

Unfortunate Mexico

They are still fighting in Mexico, but reports sent by the two factions do not agree. Obregon's army drove Villa northward some weeks ago, and Villa gathered his forces at Aguascalientes. Then this town was taken by Obregon, and Villa sought a resting place at Zacatecas. From that city he was driven to Torreon. While this retreat was admitted, his agents declared that he had moved southward and had captured Leon, Silao and Irapuato. Two days later it was announced that he had gained possession of Queretaro, only 167 miles north of the capital. All this appears to have been true, but the work was done by Fierro, with 3000 cavalry. He went around Obregon's forces and cut the railroads and telegraph lines between the Carranza army and the capital. This movement may compel Carranza's commander at the capital, General Gonzales, to send troops northward. But Fierro has only a small force and cannot look to Villa for support.

There has been some improvement of conditions at the capital, but only a little food has been received from Vera Cruz. Complete demoralization of the currency has forced business houses to close their doors. Zapata has cut off the water supply. His men dynamited a train bearing civilian employees of Carranza's Government from Vera Cruz to the capital, and shot those who tried to escape from the wreck, killing thirty-five and wounding fifty. Zapata's headquarters are only forty miles from the city. A Carranza gunboat was prevented from bombarding Guaymas, on the west coast, by the protest of Admiral Howard, who is at that port with a cruiser of our navy.

Huerta has been removed from the jail in El Paso to Fort Bliss. He sent to the prisoners in the jail $200 worth of cigars and candy, with a letter in which he said: "When you obtain your freedom all you have to do is to come to me and say 'I was a prisoner with you,' and it will be enough to guarantee your comfort for the rest of your life." General Pascual Orozco, who was arrested with Huerta, but who escaped from his guards, has not been found. He forfeited his bail. Letters produced at the court hearing show that Orozco had made plans for a movement in Mexico, had sufficient capital, and was relying upon the "tolerance of the Washington Government." At Huerta's request, his family and servants, thirty persons in all, have left the rented estate on Long Island and gone to El Paso, where, he says, his home is to be.

Both Carranza and Villa are seeking the favor of President Wilson, but there is no indication that he is inclined to aid either of them.



Cleveland Plain Dealer



Philadelphia Public Ledger

"WHEN WILL YOU GET TO THE POLE?" — "ELECTED"

THE NOTE THAT FAILED

FROM STATE TO STATE

ARIZONA: State officials lately discovered a new scheme which has been worked in many parts of the state for violating the prohibition law. It was noticed that the demand for a certain brand of canned tomatoes was exceptionally extensive altho the price was considerably higher than such goods are supposed to bring. Investigation showed that the cans contained no tomatoes, but were filled with whisky and not a very pure brand of it, at that.

CALIFORNIA: The directors of the California Green Fruit Association are making earnest efforts to prevent growers and packers from unloading inferior products on the market before the standardization law recently enacted in this state becomes effective on August 7. The market was guarded last year by a "gentlemen's agreement" among all members of the green fruit industry that certain standards should be maintained. Inspectors, paid jointly by the growers and the packers, kept a lookout at all the packing houses to maintain the integrity of the agreement. But the temptation is greater now that the law is so soon to go into effect, and the fear is that some will try to work off inferior products in the last hours before they can be adequately punished for doing so.

CONNECTICUT: The main house on the new state farm for inebriates in connection with the state hospital at Norwich will be ready to receive twenty-four patients about the first of August. This is only half the number which the house will ultimately accommodate. It is intended to make use of these first patients in the work of preparing quarters for the other half. The tentative plan is to provide a section of the state hospital male wards for the usual treatment of the men as they come in. After this treatment they will be sent to the farm, which consists of one hundred acres at Poquetanuck.

DELAWARE: As a means of forwarding the "Buy in Wilmington" movement a procession of fifty large touring automobiles, decorated with suitable banners and filled with members of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, will leave that city on the morning of July 29 for a run of seventy-five miles thru the two neighboring counties of Castle, in Delaware, and Cecil, in Maryland. Stops will be made in all the leading towns and villages, where speeches will be made and reasons given why the people of these counties should do their trading in Wilmington. It is claimed by Wilmington business men that the people of these counties go farther and fare worse by taking their trade to other cities.

GEORGIA: The people of Savannah are congratulating themselves that the contract for their handsome new granite public library has been awarded to a local builder, whose bid was only $60,570, altho the Carnegie Corporation had appropriated $75,000 for it and the Savannah Library Commission had expected it to cost practically that much. In view of the unexpected low bid the commission has decided to add some needed features which were left out of the original specifications to make sure that the cost would not exceed the appropriation. Even with these added, the cost will be only about $61,000.

LOUISIANA: A statewide organization, just formed in New Orleans has for its object the development of the agricultural possibilities of the state. The plan which has been adopted by the business men of nearly every important town in the state and by the farmers of every section, provides for a joint committee of business men and farmers in every market town to make a study of the needs of the rural schools, the agricultural courses and facilities at the institutions of higher learning, the state experiment stations and other agencies of the state and nation for rural progress. The organization will also work for road improvement, drainage, etc., and will study the needs of each district for financing, harvesting and marketing products, as well as for encouraging immigration to the rural sections.

MISSOURI: At the present prices of zinc ore and the metal, which bid fair to continue, if not to increase, during the remainder of this year, the product of the mines in the Joplin district alone is said to exceed in value the total gold and silver product of the entire United States, including Alaska. One result of the inflated prices is that wages to miners in this district have been voluntarily increased from sixteen to thirty per cent, tho the miners have had no organization there. Agents of organized labor have, however, invaded the district recently, and unions are forming.

MONTANA: The many wool growers in Montana are deeply interested in the increased prices offered in England for fine merino tops. Quotations as high as eighty-eight cents recently came from the Board of Trade at Bradford, England. This means that wool in the grease is worth to the grower in western Montana at least thirty-one to thirty-three cents, allowing a sixty-three per cent shrinkage for scoured wool and freightage to the Atlantic seaboard with insurance.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: The roads of this state, especially those leading to the famous White Mountain resorts, are in better condition this summer than they ever have been before. The state has spent large sums of money in highway improvement this year, and now the motor tourist will find smooth going added to the delights of beautiful scenery and wholesome air.

NEW MEXICO: According to a report recently issued by Statistician Lesher of the United States Geological Survey, New Mexico mined more coal in the first year (one of the worst years of its history) than in any other year of its history. The output was 2,472,000 short tons, the value being $5,440,584. This is the only Rocky Mountain state that produced more coal in 1914 than in 1913, the increase being 140,953 tons.

PENNSYLVANIA: The red bud beetle, an insect pest before reported as very destructive, has become a dangerous pest in many large sections of this state, where it has appeared in vast numbers this season. It is described as a dark red beetle less than a quarter of an inch long, and marked with five yellowish spots. It attacks the under side of leaves, and seems to prefer fruit trees, tho it often injures garden plants. Spraying with an ounce of arsenate of lead to a gallon of water is the best method known for fighting it. Trees so treated before the insects ripen are said to be immune.

TENNESSEE: What is known as the Tennessee "locker club" law, prohibiting the storage of liquors for individual use in social and fraternal clubs, has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Edrington of the Criminal Court of Memphis. The state will carry the matter to the Tennessee Supreme Court, where it is hoped to get a decision at the September term.

TEXAS: J. M. Shelton, a native of Texas, who owns the largest herd of Angus cattle in the world, having nearly 30,000 on his 500,000 acres, says Texas is now in better shape than it ever was before since he went into cattle raising there thirty-nine years ago. "Our state," he says, "has plenty of moisture, good grass, a good calf crop, wheat, corn and oats in excellent condition, and we know that under almost any conditions we can produce large crops of kaffir and maize." He recently sold 2000 yearling heifers for $86,000, and prices have been going higher ever since. Texas fed steers are now bringing the highest prices ever paid for them.

VERMONT: The United States War Department has notified President Guy Potter Benton that the University of Vermont has been placed in the "distinguished class." This is an honor conferred upon few such institutions. It means that all male officers who have been thru the military course at the university and have attained the rank of captain or major are eligible to appointment as second lieutenants in the United States army without examination. Much of the credit for this distinction is due to Captain Ira L. Reeves, the military instructor at the university.

VIRGINIA: The taxpayers of this state are jubilant over the decision of the United States Supreme Court that West Virginia must pay $12,394,000 as its share of Virginia's antebellum indebtedness. In view of the fact that more than $8,000,000 of this sum represents in-

WASHINGTON: The [illegible] primary law which has been in effect in this state for two years, is now supported by a new law. Under the old act a "write-in" vote was omitted in case if any candidate was dead or had withdrawn for a year, or if he was an inmate of a penal institution or of the state hospital for the insane, provided he had been a resident of the state for a year. It is charged that this vote came from other states and took advantage of the short term of residence required, to make the law provide that to obtain pensions they must have been born in the counties of Washington for three years. It was also found that absentee ballots were encouraged by the fact that deputies were could obtain state aid, as this clause is now wholly eliminated.

WEST VIRGINIA: A law in West Virginia makes it a crime to bring spirituous liquors into the state in quantities of more than two quarts unless the exact quantity is [illegible] announced on the outside. As a result travelers on the railroads entering the state report that it is a common sight to see baggage bearing large tags frankly announcing that they contain more than the two quarts.

WISCONSIN: Months of controversy have marked Governor Philipp's efforts to create a state board of supervision to centralize and unify the work of the several boards which heretofore have controlled the common schools, high schools, county training schools, county schools of agriculture and domestic economy, continuation, commercial, industrial and evening schools, schools for the deaf and blind, Stout Institute, the mining trade school, the seven normal schools and the University of Wisconsin. The most earnest opposition to the Governor's proposal has come from those who argue that under its own governing board the university has taken a leading place among the nation's institutions of learning and that well enough should be let alone.

WYOMING: Besides furnishing upward of $10,000,000 worth of coal a year, Wyoming gives to the world some of the most interesting fossils known to paleontology. The Hanna Basin is a veritable [illegible] of such treasures, and there is seldom a time when parties of scientists are not doing field work there. From among its coal-bearing rocks many remains of huge dinosaurs, pterodactyls and other giant beasts and reptiles of the far past have been taken; and the search for more is constantly going on.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC REPORTS PROGRESS

BY YUAN SHIH-K'AI

As actual ruler of over three hundred millions of people at a time when the country is passing thru the most critical period in its history, President Yuan Shih-K'ai occupies a position of responsibility rarely if ever equaled in the history of the world. He has carried thru the delicate transition from an autocratic to a republican form of government; he has met the peril of domestic rebellion and a threatened foreign war with a tact and firmness that has aroused the admiration even of his enemies. The Independent is glad to serve as the medium of his message to the American people, which was given as an interview with William Francis Mannix, editor of "The Memoirs of Li Hung Chang." It was at one o'clock in the morning when Mr. Mannix met Yuan Shih-K'ai at his private quarters in the Forbidden City, for Chinese officialdom clings tenaciously to the night for the transaction of most affairs. The Chief Executive smoked a small cheroot, and referred with evident pride to the total absence of pipes, either for tobacco or opium, within the confines of the city where once they were found by the thousand. "Opium killed our people for many centuries, but we have at last executed opium," he commented with certain pride and satisfaction. Then he said: "You desire a message for the American people? Yes. And for what publication?" Yuan was shown a copy of The Independent containing his own picture. He made no comment upon it, tho he inspected it closely and smiled so broadly that his unmistakably Rooseveltian teeth could be accurately counted. The following is what he said.—THE EDITOR.

I HAVE learned from Western newspaper men that there is much greater satisfaction, when one has a message to send to a neighboring nation, in delivering it to the press than there is in attempting to communicate it thru the regular mediums of the foreign offices. Would not much misunderstanding between nations be avoided, war even be sometimes averted, if one people might thus directly speak its mind to another people with which it might have some slight dispute?

It is true that most nations of the west publish the reports of their consuls, and this is laudable from a business point of view. Such reports unquestionably assist in the promotion of commerce and trade, and these things are vital to the life and well-being of the world today. But business is not always friendship—oftentimes it leads to the very reverse, to war and cruelty and even the destruction of nations and the political and racial disruption of peoples. How poor China has suffered because of business and trade! What armies and navies, what men and money have been used to back up the recommendations of the consular and business agents!

Do not for a moment think that I am speaking as one opposed to the legitimate reports made by such officers. Not at all. Indeed, it is quite unnecessary for me to say that on behalf of China I welcome merchants and traders to all our ports and markets—from the Coast to Tibet, and that they not only will be given welcome in the usual sense of that friendly word, but that they will be given fullest protection in the prosecution of all their legitimate enterprises.

No, I do not discourage or belittle the consular reports, but it is my contention that they do not go far enough toward the cementing of real friendships between nations. Our foreign offices, according to opinions long entertained by me, should be open to the voices of the peoples by which they are supported. In times of national anger or passion it would be well to close all avenues of communication, for the old Chinese proverb that "if two women are allowed to talk long enough there will eventually be a hair pulling" is more or less true when applied to nations. But when there are messages of good will and concord to be transmitted from one people to another, I believe it is the great and sacred duty of the foreign offices to receive, send and give widest publicity to such peace-preserving and peace-attaining communications.

It probably would be a waste of time and actually superfluous for me to reiterate that great feeling of friendship and confidence that abides in China for the people and government of the United States. I, personally, do not think it a waste of time to say this thing over and over, but some people might. Some people are always on the watch for new things, new thoughts, new sensations. They forget that that which is old is venerable, else it would not be old. The great things of the earth are old, the truest and noblest words, hopes and ambitions of men are the most ancient; for it is really only the true and noble which attain venerable longevity.

My great and illustrious friend, Viceroy Li Hung Chang, since departed to join the glorious ancestors of our race, did often say to me that while America was the only country of the world which denied admittance to our countrymen, it was also the only nation which stood like the Great Wall between China and dismemberment; and it was the great Viceroy's hourly pleasure and joy to repeat the words of Major Conger, the American Minister, said at a time when all of us thought the nation was to be parcelled out among the powers: "Do not worry, Viceroy, Uncle Sam will not permit the despoliation of your country!" Can we ever forget that Government and that people? No, we do not forget, and I hope the people of the United States will know that we remember

It may be said to our American friends that the new Republic of China is now fairly started on the right road. Discontent and minor rebellion, encouraged by disgruntled individuals who had imagined themselves leaders of the Chinese people, but who were repudiated by arms and ballots, are no longer occupying our attention. A settled condition of affairs prevails in all the provinces except two, and in these latter the disturbances are not serious. All departments of the new Government are working earnestly, diligently and in concord for the betterment of the nation.

The finances are in the best condition they have been for twenty years. With the coming of complete peace in the South and Center, industry has resumed its normal ways and a vast majority of the people are earning a livelihood. Agriculture and cattle raising are in such condition that the coming years hold great promise.

Will the establishment of Confucianism as a state religion tend to injure the progress of Christianity in China? If anything, it will make a better field for the teachings of Christ. For many years the people have been falling more and more away from the doctrines of the Great Saint and I felt that it was necessary to bring them to a realization of that fact. A nation without a religion is on the downward path. I could not have proclaimed Christianity with any effect, even had I so desired; for ninety-nine per cent of our people would not have known what it meant. But when I used the name of the wonderful Confucius and called upon the people everywhere to take up his words, teachings and examples again, there was an immediate response. And a better China is already here. This, in itself, creates a larger and better field for the Christian missionary; for, as the noted Bishop Favre once said to me, "Confucius is an excellent stepping stone to Christ."



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MISS KATHARINE HINES PAGE

DAUGHTER OF AMBASSADOR PAGE. SHE IS TO BE MARRIED ON AUGUST 4 TO CHARLES LORING, OF BOSTON. THE KING OFFERED THE CHAPEL ROYAL AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE FOR THE WEDDING

THE EFFICIENT MAN'S MONEY

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

This is the eighth article in the series by the Director of The Independent Efficiency Service on Efficiency and Life. "The Efficient Factory," "System and Efficiency" and "Optimism and Efficiency" will be considered in forthcoming issues of The Independent.—THE EDITOR.

MONEY is the measure of service rendered the community. Every young man, at the outset of his career, should be given this conception and ideal of wealth.

The world's greatest fortunes were based on the development of a public utility—whether oil, coal, steel, sugar, land, lumber, street-cars or newspapers. Wealth is the willingness to serve, plus the wisdom to do it properly.

A man who does a useful thing better than any one else is in direct line for prosperity. Thus the incomes of the greatest surgeons, composers, actors, inventors, are in the hundreds of thousands, equaling the profits of business men and financiers of like achievement. The union of the highest possible degree of skill and service always produces ample money rewards—we need not, should not, pursue wealth for its own sake.

WHAT MONEY IS NOT

There are two false views of money. One regards money as all-essential, the other holds it non-essential. Money is the one thing everybody needs thru life—and it is the one thing nobody learns, scientifically and satisfactorily, how to regard, obtain, conserve and use. Health, beauty, popularity, genius, opportunity, even home and happiness—none of these are necessary; we can do our work, mold our fate, without them. But try to live one day without either cash or credit, and you find your efficiency gone; for you cannot employ help, or serve clients, or buy a newspaper, or live in a house, or burn fuel, or eat and drink. Why then be unwilling to face the money problem squarely, recognize the universal need for a science of finance, and dignify earning capacity with true spiritual meaning?

Doubtless we have all been tempted to wish that money had never been invented. I know I have—particularly when I didn't have as much as I thought I could use beneficially. But money is only mind in its most concentrated form, and as such it belongs in the evolution of a man or a nation. The life-cycle of every individual includes four stages or epochs—namely, those of Body, Heart, Brain, Soul. In the first, our organs and muscles develop, in the second our affections and emotions, in the third our talents and ambitions, in the fourth our inspirations and aspirations. The world is now in its brain-epoch, so the world decrees that a man, to live in the world, must have money. But a weak or defective brain is a brain that the soul has not yet fully occupied; hence, the brain of a pauper is somehow lacking in spiritual energy. Self-support is fundamental to self-respect.

There is no mental or spiritual freedom without financial responsibility. This is why the science of finance should be preached in our churches.

There is no healthy citizenship without the steady capacity of earning a good living. This is why the science of finance should be taught in our schools, factories and shops.

There is no sweet and quiet and comfortable home life without the assurance of a regular, ample, honorable income. This is why the science of finance should be made the corner-stone of every hearth.

Money is the hinge of present human relationships. Losing balance on this point, we fall into social chaos, represented by the strife between capital and labor, the dispute between scholasticism and vocationalism, the war between German militarism and English territorialism. All great battles are battles over money. Take the value out of money and the bottom would fall out of vice. The penury of idealists and the profligacy of materialists together delay the millennium; and I believe that penury is as great a weakness as profligacy is a crime.

EARNING A LIVING

The burden of hundreds of letters received in our office has been, "How can I earn more money, gain financial independence, and thus have time and strength for some real service to humanity?" A great institution might well be founded, for the sole purpose of teaching men, women and children a practical, modern science of finance. Vocational schools, efficiency courses, domestic science clubs, city employment bureaus and committees, church labor conferences—these all are steps toward financial freedom, but they do not move swiftly enough, broadly enough, deeply enough. The quickest way to learn life is to earn a living; and we are here for the purpose of learning life.

College students who never earn a dollar till after graduation are moral parasites. They are as useful to society as barnacles to a ship. I look forward to the time when schools will be themselves graded as they now grade their pupils. A college student who falls below sixty per cent in a given study thereupon is debarred and disgraced. Why not, with equal justice, pass a law that a college which fails to prepare sixty per cent of its graduates for guaranteed self-support the first year after graduation shall be publicly censured and deprived of funds from the state or individual donors, until the required grade in monetary efficiency shall be attained by the curriculum?

If I, being a parent of a youth of twenty or thereabouts, and having expended thousands of dollars on his college course, should find that he was not earning a good living six months after graduation—I would sue the college for the return of my money! Some day some father will do this. And when he does we shall be given some new light on the function and process of education, in its bearing on money matters.

THE COST OF MONEY

Few of our clerks, grumbling over their meager $10 a week, know the price that millionaires pay to become millionaires. Wealth is the world's hardest taskmaster.

A friend of mine earns more in a day than he used to receive in a month. I asked him how he has found the secret of prosperity. He smiled—but there was sorrow in his eyes—and he answered, "Your magic secret is in self-denial. I make fifty dollars where I used to make one. I do it by foregoing pleasures that most men require; by overcoming an artistic temperament and keeping my life as regular as a clock; by working before my helpers reach the office in the morning and after they leave at night; by looking for the hardest thing and doing that first. Money-making is easy to a selfish man. I am making money to prove that an artist and altruist need not necessarily be a fool. When I get that done I shall say something to the world." My friend's reply interested me. It may interest you. Every captain of [illegible] was first a captain of romance; this fact should be taught every [illegible] light on labor means love for labor.

But in managing their household

finances, our great business men are simpletons and wastrels. The butler gets his little graft; the cook feeds her friends on the sly; the son of the house "hits the Governor for a hundred bucks", the daughter of the house coaxes Daddy Dear to buy her a debutante frock worth twenty times what her mother's gingham dress used to cost. The modern curse of extravagance should be laid at the doors of American husbands and fathers, who have never learned scientific management of the household purse. If they ran their business at such loose ends their business would go to the dogs.

THE PRIVILEGE OF EARNING

If I believed in agitation, I would start an agitation on behalf of the downtrodden American rich child, who never gets a chance to earn money and acquire self-respect. My ancestors were comparatively poor, and one of the earliest ambitions I recall was to earn some real money of my own. So I formed a business partnership with another lad who was also very much a man, having just ascended into short trousers along with me. Our folks had a meadow on the hillside, thru which ran a beautiful stream. Here lay a fine bed of watercress, which is an ideal tonic and garnishment for meat or salad. My partner, being a good salesman, canvassed the neighboring kitchens for advance orders, while I, being a good prospector, went klondiking for cress.

By the close of the second day in business, my net profit was sixteen cents. I was then too rich to go back to the huckster trade, so fitted up a candy store on the sidewalk, with an umbrella for a booth. But shortly it appeared that candy would not sell in hot weather, and an efficient merchant must handle a staple product. So, having a natural gift for drawing, I invested my capital in pens and inks and art books; and ere long was earning fifty cents an hour, lettering diplomas for the schools of the college town that was my native heath. For a boy, this was good pay. I was very proud, and did the work so well that the chap in the art school who wanted my job didn't get it till I outgrew it.

This delightful jump, from eight cents a day to fifty cents an hour, so fascinated me with the joy of watching money grow by initiative and good work that I have never lost the stimulus of that boyish enterprise. Would that every child were inspired or compelled, by parents and teachers, to gain by a similar experience. Moralists tell us that "money is the root of all evil"; but they fail to tell us that the only way to uproot an evil is to "dig" for it! The act of turning an honest dollar is in itself a meant of grace.

TEACHING MONEY EFFICIENCY

Every child should be taught scientifically how to earn money, to spend money, to save money, and to give money away. I do not know, or know of, any child who is being so taught.

A youth or maiden sent thru college without having earned at least one year's tuition has been given a false start in life and must overcome a serious handicap—social, industrial, financial, mental and moral. Every town, village, farm and home in this country (save in the case of extreme poverty) offers excellent opportunities for boys and girls to make money. Parents should locate, study and classify these opportunities, and should inspire and instruct the children for their use. Care should be taken to avoid fictitious values; a child should not be paid more than a stranger would receive for doing little jobs around the house, nor paid for any service without intrinsic value. Example: to pay a child for denying himself cream on strawberries is bad business and worse ethics, but to pay him for helping to milk the cow or scald the milk pan is good economy.

WHAT DOES YOUR DOLLAR BUY?

The purchasing power of a dollar is one of the next lessons for parents to teach. A dollar buys a fair meal in a stylish restaurant. The same dollar spent in a grocery for beans, potatoes, bread, salad, cheese, apples, onions, prunes, cereals and malt coffee buys not one meal, but four or five meals—and the food is likely to be purer than the restaurant fare. Do we eat style or eat nutrition?

A good way to teach children the advantages of economy would be to offer a prize for the child who could buy the most and best food for a dollar—quantity, quality, purity, palatability, and nutritional value of the foods all being considered. (I imagine, however, that somebody would first have to offer a prize for parents who had sense enough to make the award.)

Another illustration of scientific buying: The professional men of my home town pay $25 and upward for a hand-tailored suit of clothes. When I first came to New York, fifteen years ago, I took a day or two off and personally investigated dozens of tailoring shops. I found one where special sales were held at certain times, and a made-to-order suit could be had for $16, equal in fabric, style and wear to the $25 suit back home. The difference in price being a result of the volume of output of the shop. Here is a town where living in New York is cheaper, yet how many buyers of men's clothes in New York have found this out? One of the principles of success for a young man is that he should not be ashamed to wear a $16 suit of clothes—provided the suit looked, fitted and wore well.

The principle of modern philanthropists who donate money to colleges might well be followed by parents in the home. Thus, give the child a certain allowance for food, books, charity, pleasure and so forth, but stipulate that a percentage be earned by the child. To a reasonable limit, for every quarter of a dollar actually earned by the child, seventy-five cents would be added by the parent. This method is most valuable in starting a savings bank account for children. It should certainly be adopted in the matter of "pin-money." The trouble with pin-money is that it always means a sticking point for somebody.

Every housekeeping cost should be standardized, and regular allowance made for this, as for the rent or the taxes. These cost appropriations should include rent, food, clothing, heat, light, books and papers, charity and hospitality, church, travel, amusements, wages, help, laundry, carfare, incidentals, and so forth. The housekeeper in the wife should know and maintain the scientific standard of costs, which the provider in the husband should pay, promptly and sweetly. But wo to you, Mr. Husband, if you presume to standardize your lady's gowns, or charge her matinee tickets on the same account with the coal bill! This would be a glaring example of emotional inefficiency.

CASH AND SAVINGS

Two great elements in the science of finance are a stock of immediate cash and a growing reserve fund. The trademark of a steady character is ready coin. To be low in cash is to be low in caution, or skill, or both. There are different ways for a natural spendthrift to learn to hold on to his money. He may ask a miserly friend to keep a certain amount in trust—and not give the owner a dollar save in dire extremity. He may secure a hundred-dollar bill, or a ten-dollar or five-dollar goldpiece, and resolve not to break it unless the need is a matter of starvation. He may buy a post office money order payable to himself at a place most inaccessible, which would prevent his cashing the order without a deal of trouble. He may purchase a bond or a

guaranteed stock for $100; he may start a postal savings account; he may invest in a piece of property, having taken all the necessary precautions to avoid loss by depreciation; he may take out a life insurance policy on the endowment plan; he may borrow money from a building and loan company, and gradually pay for a home of his own. Are you saving at least twenty per cent of your income? If not, how are you going to begin? To emerge from the ranks of the economic failures is to have better health and better character—to say nothing of better temper. A check on the bank is a good check on worry.

Here is an interesting experiment for one who has not yet reduced his expenses to a satisfactory basis. Prepare an estimate of the percentage of your income, that should be devoted to the specific necessaries of life, such as rent, food, clothing, books, amusements, charity, hospitality, and so forth. Take rent, for example. This should not exceed twenty per cent of your gross income. If you earn $200 a month, you should really not pay more than $30 monthly rent (fifteen per cent of the gross). There are thousands of people in New York who pay a full week's salary, or over, each month, for rent alone, merely to "keep up appearances" in a fancy-looking apartment house. When a brownstone front is a false front, a thatch front is better.

After you have judged what each of your expense items should be on a percentage plan, call your folks together and get their opinion. Having made the estimates unanimous, keep strict account of all your expenditures for a month, and let each member of the family do the same. You will be surprised at the way in which certain items overrun their normal appropriation, and will be in a position to reorganize your finances on a more scientific basis.

Signs are here of a great revolution. Public sentiment is waking to the financial and economic truths underlying real education. A Brooklyn public school recently established a savings bank system, and we understand that during the first two years of its operation $10,000, mostly in dimes, nickels and pennies, were deposited by the children. A New York high school has taught the girl graduates to make their own graduation gowns, and has fixed a limit of expense—$1.50, as I recall—for the materials in each dress. An Indiana community school has furnished the children of miners and mill workers with a little piece of ground, a package of seeds—flowers for the girls and vegetables for the boys—and is teaching the little folks how to become producers and craftsmen. A Massachusetts board of health, coöperating with a hygienist-chemist, has revolutionized the eating habits of the town by showing high school pupils how to analyze, compare, select, buy and cook the foods that enter the home. Other schools and corporations have adopted similar methods of training in efficiency and economy for the young people.

A society has recently been formed to promote American thrift by families, corporations and individuals. A consumers' league instructs women how to buy the necessaries of life economically and well. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in New York issues, thru its Dietician Household Expense Account, blanks and records which make it easy for housekeepers to handle their accounts in systematic and convenient shape. These blanks, in connection with the budgets which families are helped in drawing up, establish the finances of the average charity family on a better basis than that reached by the average middle class family.

A clarifying word may be needed, in closing. A man may be so rich in heart, mind and soul that physical riches look like baubles to him. Thousands of men are not able to amass large sums of money. Tens of thousands are not willing to—the sacrifice of time and strength involved would not seem worth while, compared with all the finer objects of endeavor.

The real motive in working toward financial independence is to fulfil our just obligations, care wisely for our loved ones, live free of penury and worry, command the leisure and opportunity for self-culture and broad human service. Only on such a basis of altruism and idealism does wealth become desirable, its pursuit enjoyable and profitable. The reason for having money is that we may not have to think about getting it.

EFFICIENCY MONEY QUIZ

FOR ANY SELF-SUPPORTING MAN OR WOMAN

DIRECTIONS. When the answer to a given query is Yes, write 5 in the space at the left. When the answer is No, or indeterminate, leave space blank. Find your percentage in money efficiency by adding numerals in column thus prepared. This test, while incomplete, is fair and approximately true.

1. **Have you set for yourself a definite earning capacity toward which you are working?**.....
2. Do you possess, or are you in direct line for, an income of at least $5000 a year?.....
3. Do you know how much money is being made by the most successful man in your line?.....
4. **Have you found, and are you removing, the causes for *your* failure to earn that much?**.....
5. Have you studied the life, aims and methods of any great financier, merchant, or philanthropist?.....
6. Is your present income greater than your father's was at your age?.....
7. **Are you living well within your means?**.....
8. Are you keeping out of debt?.....
9. Do you pay your bills promptly?.....
10. Have you located the best and cheapest available groceries, restaurants, tailor-shops, stores, etc.?
11. **Are you free from the mistake of confusing "expensive" with "good"?**.....
12. Can you refrain from buying bargains when they do not meet a real need?.....
13. Can you cheerfully go without luxuries, to save money for a purpose?.....
14. **Are you saving at least twenty per cent of your weekly or monthly salary?**.....
15. **Do you put your savings regularly into a safe, permanent investment?**.....
16. Have you one or more investments yielding at least four per cent return?.....
17. **Have you a good balance in a sound bank?**.....
18. Can you borrow money on your credit?.....
19. Are all your expenses standardized—do you know what each personal household and business item should cost?.....
20. Have you resolved to attain a competency—then do something in life more valuable than making money?.....

Total equals your percentage in money efficiency

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CALIFORNIA'S COUNTY FAIR

BY GEDDES SMITH

THERE is just one place in the world where a cow carved from butter, a mermaid of soap, a beeswax bear, are entirely at home. That is at a county fair. At the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego they are all on duty—and perfectly at home. Some of them have been famous at other expositions, but they were never so congenially placed as here.

For this big fair—or small exposition—is redolent of the land, and particularly of California land. It is indigenous to an extent not at all approached by the Jewel City at San Francisco. Six hundred and fifteen acres are devoted almost wholly to a demonstration of the fact that if the world doesn't revolve around Southern California it ought to.

But you must not conclude that the men who built the Panama-California Exposition had an easy or a circumscribed task. It is no light undertaking to paint the portrait of Paradise, and a Paradise—when irrigated and suitably advertised, to be sure—Southern California certainly is. The analogy rises easily to the lips of the Eastern traveler and is, as one might say, officially confirmed by such real estate "literature" as this:

> Paradise! What is it? It is man's ultimate hope. His ideal of the place in which he shall spend eternity. . . . That he may enjoy it before death, the average man never even suspects. He would reject the idea, if presented to him, with scorn, and yet, in spite of this, this is the very idea we are going to present, and to do this we will draw a picture, not of some mythical land in the dim distance of eternity, but of a very material land in the sunlight of the present. When we have drawn this picture you will have seen Lemon Grove. . . . The population of the Grove is 800.

But even shorn of its celestial attributes, Southern California is preëminently the land of out-of-doors, and it is natural to find the Exposition at San Diego distinctly an out-of-doors affair. And since sober reality there means a glory of flowers, the Fair is a place of great beauty of a sort not at all traditional in exposition technique.

Buildings of creamy concrete, all of that Spanish-Colonial type which begins with a bare white wall, sweetens it with the rounded arch, and as it develops more and more luxuriously adds ornate carving to windows and doors and cornices, tho always with a reserve of simplicity where the solid surface remains unbroken, roofs of red tile, heavy curtains of dull green or blue or orange dripping from upper windows, bougainvillea clinging to the white walls and carrying its green leaves and crimson blossoms to the very cornices, and filling every vista. Between and around and behind the buildings, gardens and lawns and riotous flower-filled holes crowded with splendid color—that is the San Diego Exposition.

Between the palms of the *Prado* and the inner walls of the exhibit halls cool cloisters show the way thru the heart of the Exposition. Shaded from the hot Southern sun by day, softly lighted by reflection from the concrete walls by night, their rounded archways half filled with palm branches, they make even that tedious pilgrimage by which one "does" an exposition a pleasure. There was probably never a fair that offered so many alluring places just to sit and vegetate. Charming patios offer that unmatched blending of a cool porch, bright patches of greenery, and a courtyard filled with brilliant sunshine just far enough from your lazy chair so that you imagine rather than feel its warmth. Unconsciously your mind builds up a delightful concept of Southern California—false enough, probably—as a place where you sit on the edge of the sunlight and watch things grow.

If you stay long enough at any point of vantage some one will provide the music that alone is lacking. In one courtyard dark-skinned Hawaiian lads, with purple sashes over their clothes of tropical white, will be strumming their ukuleles. Here and there about the *Plaza de Panama* or beside the Lagoon of Flowers (San Diego, of course, calls it *La Laguna de las Flores*) or down the *Prado* strolls a band of Mexican boys and girls who sing and dance and tweak their mandoline and guitars and then—just as the knot of watchers is most eager for more—wander on and away. It was odd to see them leading the way into the Home Economics Building—"La Bella Serita and her troupe" does not sound particularly domestic—but you may be sure they did no more than circle the booths and lead the way out again.

Why should anyone stay indoors? I was talking with a mild mannered "booster" about the small rooms of California's ubiquitous bungalows. "But you don't need many rooms," he insisted. "I just can't keep my wife indoors. She'll lock the door and get out in the garden as soon as she can, and stay there." And so at San Diego there is not a great deal to tempt the visitor out of the sunlight. As expositions go, there is little to be seen indoors, and what there is might be more effectively displayed. Compared with the profuse evidences of mechanical ingenuity at San Francisco, the showing here is a little monotonous. There are not many industrial exhibits, and only Japan among foreign countries is largely represented. Few of the county or state displays are sufficiently artful to make a distinct impression; Utah, with a big relief map and interesting statistical displays prepared by the State Agricultural College, is a leader in this respect. Some of the other exhibitors, after piling up their fruits and vegetables, go no further than to inform the public by placard that this county has domestic animals worth $2,000,000, while that has 482,417 grape vines in bearing—true and useful facts, but like many true and useful things not especially amusing. And whatever may be the morals of the matter, people who go to expositions



IN THE COOL CLOISTERS

A night photograph taken by the soft reflected light from opaque electroliers. By day these passageways were just as inviting

will persist in looking out for amusement and letting education take care of itself. More effective work is done by the moving pictures, which generously reinforce the story of the promoter.

It is the Southern Counties Building, naturally, that most completely develops the county fair motif for which the butter-sculpture strikes the characteristic note. Here one finds the familiar little show-cases with the stubby compositions and squatty baskets of the Fourth Grade, Eureka District School; and Mrs. Ann Anderson's china painting and Miss Betty Bacon's hemstitched aprons (for sale); and the inlaid table made out of 2866 pieces of wood by a fine old craftsman of seventy-eight years—all the things that link up the drifting, indifferent public with the few who care so tremendously and anchor the whole Exposition to the folks of Southern California.

One field the Exposition has tilled particularly well. You hardly expect to find a community which has its eyes so firmly fixed on the future lingering over its history, but archæology and ethnology have the place of honor here. The whole Fair is a record of Spanish architecture in the New World. Half a dozen types are shown. With admirable taste, the paintings gathered at the Exposition are hung in a building of the utmost simplicity, a reproduction of the fine primitive mission, with only the color in the roof and the sturdy grace of the round arch to save it from stark barrenness. The San Joaquin Valley Building, loaded with ornament, is a type of the municipal palace of Spanish America. The California Building, whose campanile and dome, pranked with yellow and blue, dominate the grounds, is a Latin-American cathedral. Here at the host building one finds Central American antiquities—monuments and models from the Maya cities—and surprizingly beautiful photographs of the American Indian. In the Indian Arts Building, together with a little of that exploitation of native crafts with which the traveler thru the Southwest is soon surfeited, there are more significant exhibits, such as a fine series of diagrams illustrating Indian symbolism.

San Diego has a double hold on Spanish and Indian tradition. It was the first of the Franciscan missions out of which California grew, and its position almost on the international boundary makes it the first United States port as you come up from Panama and the last American city of any importance as you go down the coast to Mexico. Indeed, Mexico is so near that law-abiding American citizens who wish to investigate contemporary antiquities have only to consult the billboards and slip over the line to Tia Juana, where bull fights and cock fights may be had almost for the asking.

It is natural that the Fair should borrow local color from these sources. On the "Isthmus," small brother to the "Zone," one of the largest concessions is the "Painted Desert," where families from half a dozen Indian tribes may be seen busy at their primitive crafts in their primitive houses and properly unconscious, during business hours, of the steamer trunks and kitchen clocks which somewhat mitigate their surroundings.

Between these 'dobe huts and the comfortable bungalow on the model five-acre irrigated ranch lies the whole history of the Southwest. Indeed the bungalow is rather prophetic than historic; such convenience and beauty can hardly be typical yet. This display, part of the exhibit of the southern counties, is aimed confessedly at the back-to-the-land city man. Five acres have been under cultivation since March, 1913, and now the fruit trees and vegetables and hen-yard and rose-hedges, all well established and under constant care, drive home in a more concrete form the message of salvation by real estate which California preaches in season and out of season.

But it was not to sell five-acre irrigated ranches that San Diego invested in this all-the-year show. The Exposition has a definite part to play in the city's program. Indeed it is one of the five counts on which San Diego assures herself that she is "destined to become the greatest commercial city of the new southwest." Of course its advertising value is rather enhanced than lessened by the fact that San Francisco has another and a bigger fair at the same time. San Diego alone might not disturb the public imagination, but San Diego running a rival attraction to the metropolis of the coast piques one's curiosity, and insures a degree of publicity not to be measured by attendance figures alone.

San Diego needs advertising. Her bid for greatness is a fairly recent affair. With a history dating from 1769 she had accumulated only 2637 inhabitants by 1880, and had already lived thru two booms and two relapses. The Santa Fé reached the city in 1884, and in that decade the population increased five hundred per cent. The ten years from 1900 to 1910 saw the city more than double



International News

THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS ARE SET IN A GREAT GARDEN

Looking across the *Cuneo Cabrillo* toward the California tower and dome. In the foreground is Laid Out Balboa Park, in which the principal Fair buildings are to remain permanently

its size, and against its 39,578 at the last census. San Diego now claims 100,000. But all good Californians answer in terms of the census of 1920 or later when you ask them about population, and the truth probably lies between that and the census estimate, for July 1, 1915, of 61,116. (This is based on the rate of growth from 1900 to 1910.) The increase is now phenomenally rapid, but that is true of Southern California as a whole, and Los Angeles, with its 400,000 and more, has rather cast its smaller neighbor into the shade.

"Los" has people and railroads, but a poor harbor even if it did push its city limits nearly twenty miles to the coast, like Athens with the Piræus, to get it. San Diego has a fine harbor; the people are coming; but she lacks railroads from her back-country. The rivalry between the cities somewhat hampers the smaller in getting steamship facilities. Los Angeles merchants prefer to ship thru San Pedro, their own port, tho equally low rates can be had thru San Diego. Even on the street corner you feel the clash of destinies: rival newsboys, brandishing headlines against each other, thrust the San Diego *Union* and the Los Angeles *Examiner* at you simultaneously in shrill competition.

Beside the Fair, San Diego pins her faith to the Canal (she is the nearest Pacific port on American soil), the "Harbor of the Sun," her remarkable climate, and the S. D. & A. R. R. The harbor is the best on the Californian coast after San Francisco Bay, and the city has already put a million dollars into docks and bulkheads. The climate is undeniably fine. The mean winter temperature of sixty is only eight degrees below the summer average, and only twice a year may the thermometer be expected to show ninety degrees.

The S. D. & A. R. R. may not sound familiar. At the close of the last fiscal year its rolling stock consisted of two locomotives and ninety-eight cars, and its total earnings for the year had been $11,828. But San Diego has no particular interest in the present. The San Diego and Arizona Railroad is intended to connect the coast with the Southern Pacific system at Seeley, California, in the Imperial Valley, and when that is accomplished it will be the shortest route to the Pacific and the cheapest route to the East (via the Canal) for a rapidly developing section of the Southwest. Forty-five of its 138 miles, in the mountains, are still to be built, and this project, like thousands of others, waits for peace. There are other railroad connections projected or rumored, but it is this which holds most hope for San Diego, which now has only a single track spur of the Santa Fé running down from Los Angeles.

Paradoxically, it is the desert which will enrich the city when the road is finished. It taps the Imperial Valley, in the southwestern corner of California, that miracle of irrigation which was utterly barren fourteen years ago, and now shows an assessed property valuation of $35,600,000. Cotton, first grown there in 1909, was in 1912 showing the highest yield per acre in the country, and short-staple cotton raised in the valley took the prize cup at the American Land and Irrigation Exposition in 1911 as the best in the United States. Dates and melons can be grown well, and there are also alfalfa, barley, oats, wheat, corn, grapes, apricots, olives, and citrus fruits. To the south, in Mexico, and further east, lies land of the same sort waiting for development.

San Diego expects, of course, to ship from much wider areas than this, and in fact aspires to turn her location and California's abundant fuel, petroleum, to account as a great manufacturing center. It is carefully explained in the official Exposition publication that "the prime object of the San Diego Exposition was not to help the city of San Diego by direct methods, as had been the case with previous world's fairs, but first in the interest of the Western States as a whole, whose good feeling San Diego is of course dependent for future prosperity." So Kansas, Utah, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, and Washington are guests at San Diego, with separate buildings which, one hopes, are not stations of "good feeling."

At least San Diego has put a most attractive portrait of herself on exhibition. If the city's expectations seem somewhat disproportionate to her present importance, one must remember the California habit of growing incontinently. The state climbed from twenty-first place to twelfth between 1900 and 1910, with a sixty per cent increase in population, and still has only half as many people to the square mile as the average for the United States. The San Joaquin Valley—the great central garden of the state—is about the size of Italy; it holds 300,000 people to Italy's 35,000,000. California can afford to draw on her future—even if her real estate operators have already discounted it pretty generously—for the cost of two big fairs, and San Diego's investment in the garden city on the mesa is good business for a forward-looking seaport.



© Panama-California Exposition

THE PRADO IS AN AVENUE OF LUXURIOUS GREENERY

The color of the Exposition is a matter of contrast between the white buildings, with their red tiled roofs and rich, dull curtains, and the bright hues of the flowers and foliage



THE FOUNTAIN OF TIME

A PEACE MONUMENT FOR CHICAGO'S MIDWAY PLAISANCE

"I KNOW of no piece of work in America that has even a chance of being produced, which departs so completely from the conventional forms and limitations of modern sculpture as this work of Taft's. If the spontaneity of his original conceptions can be maintained in the larger work, I know of no influence upon Western Art that will prove so potent."

That is what Gutzon Borglum—himself among America's foremost sculptors—had to say when The Independent asked him about Lorado Taft's "Fountain of Time."

A colossal figure of Time, in the completed group, will stand aloof to watch this rhythmic procession of mankind, for which the motif came from Dobson's lines

> Time goes, you say? Ah, no.
> Alas, time stays; we go,

just as a scene from Maeterlinck's "The Blind" inspired the finely expressive group, called by the same name, that is Taft's best known work. And since the life of man is as a wave of the sea, a hint of the waves runs thru this newer work; indeed at two points a clearly-defined wave sweeps over the figures, first of the youth who fights it, then of the old man who submits willingly to the annihilation it brings. The great monument is to be erected in Chicago, at one end of the Midway Plaisance, as one feature of the many-sided celebration of the Centenary of Peace between English-Speaking Peoples.

The Midway Plaisance, echo of the Columbian Exposition, connects with its broad stretch of turf Washington and Jackson Parks. A trust fund yielding $30,000 a year, established by the late Benjamin F. Ferguson, is being used under the direction of the Art Institute of Chicago for the enrichment of this parkway, and Lorado Taft has modeled for it a series of splendid monuments, with the Fountain of Time and a Fountain of Creation at either end. A formal canal will run from end to end of the Midway, connecting the lagoons of Washington and Jackson Parks. Three bridges will be thrown across this. At the center the Bridge of Arts will stand, with a broad crossing flanked by statues of great painters and sculptors. Nearest the Fountain of Time will be the Bridge of Faiths; on the other side the Bridge of Sciences; both enriched like the large Bridge of Arts with a number of heroic memorial statues.

From the Ferguson fund $50,000 has already been devoted to the cost of preparing a full-size model of the Fountain of Time, and it is hoped that the foundations will be provided for from the same source. This leaves $150,000 to be contributed thru the peace commemoration committee for the final marble group; and at this point John C. Shaffer, owner of the Chicago *Evening Post*, has stepped in with a generous offer to guarantee that sum. To conclude Mr. Borglum's comment:

"In dedicating this art work to the celebration of one hundred years of peace between the English-speaking peoples, its production is given a real purpose, and in Shaffer's offer to guarantee the expense of the work Chicago and the Centennial are assured of one of the happiest ways of celebrating so great an advance in civilization. Mr. Taft is to be congratulated on the opportunity given him to work out what must have been one of his great ideals."



LORADO TAFT

The sculptor who designed the Fountain of Time and has prepared a comprehensive plan for the enrichment of the Midway Plaisance



JOHN C. SHAFFER

Owner of the Chicago *Evening Post*, who has guaranteed the sum needed to build the Fountain of Time as a public monument



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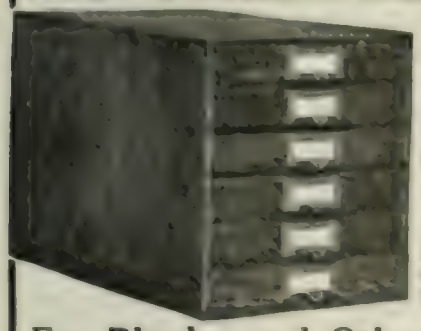
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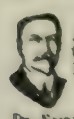
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PEBBLES

"What did Hades get married for?"

"Lord only knows, now. He keeps right on working."—*Boston Transcript.*

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Mr. Furman has only married twice and was also in the Civil War.—*Marysville (Ky.) Democrat, quoted in Harper's Weekly.*

Schoolmistress—What is the most dangerous hour of sunday sleep?

Girl (without hesitation)—The laundry.—*New York Sun.*

Dearing (on way to church to young fisherman under bridge)—Little boy, don't you know this is the day of rest?

Wee gin's fried, mister.—*Life.*

Mr. Lastflubb—Ah! They just forgot their weight.

Mrs. Lastflubb—Dear me! I was afraid they wouldn't! It's been dangling outside all the afternoon.—*Harper's.*

"There goes a man who has more friends and more enemies than any other man in the world."

"What has he done?"

"He invented one of those 'Get off the earth' automobile horns."—*New York World.*

During the fighting a Highlander had the misfortune to get his head blown off.

A comrade communicated the sad news to another gallant Scot, who asked, anxiously:

"Where's his head?" He was smoking his pipe."—*Tit-Bits.*

A New England woman, probably of Irish extraction, who felt greatly disturbed because the cemetery in her community had not been properly cared for by those in charge, indignantly remarked to her husband: "I'll never be buried in that cemetery as long as I live'"—*The Christian Advocate.*

There is a Down East dialog, which I have often thought might furnish the motif for a tragedy under the pen of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. It runs like this:

"Where be y' goin', Si?"

"Goin' down to Portland to git drunk. And, Gosh, how I dew dread it!"—*New York Times.*

At a party Miss Brown had sung "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and for days after she was singing or humming it to herself.

"It seems to haunt me," she said to a friend, who had also been at the party.

"No wonder," said the friend. "Look at the way you murdered it."—*New York Sun.*

The maid of all work in the service of a provincial family, the members whereof are not on the most amicable terms, recently tendered her resignation much to the distress of the lady of the house.

"So you are going to leave us?" asked the mistress sadly. "What's the matter, Mary? Haven't we always treated you like one of the family?"

"Yis, mum," said Mary; "an' I've shtood it as long as I'm going to!"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

He was a college professor, declares *Tid-bits*, greatly beloved because of his kind heart, but with the common scholastic failing of being very absent-minded. He visited his married niece and listened to her praise of her first-born. When she paused for breath, the professor felt that he must say something.

"Can the little fellow walk?" he asked, with every appearance of interest.

"Walk?" cried the mother, indignantly. "Why, he's been walking now for five months."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the professor, again relapsing into abstraction. "What a long way he must have gone!"—*Current Opinion.*



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THE NEW BOOKS

THE GERMAN SIDE

The largest and most important work that has appeared on the German campaign is *With the German Armies in the West*.[1] Dr. Sven Hedin was a leader of the anti-Russian movement in Sweden the year before the war and an earnest advocate of an alliance with Germany to protect the Scandinavian countries from the fate of Finland. He cannot, therefore, be called a neutral, altho he comes from a neutral nation. Nevertheless his explorations of Tibet and central Asia have made him known as a thoro and conscientious observer and we may have confidence that he reports things as he sees them, tho we may regard his admiration for the Kaiser and his army as excessive and may not agree with his faith in the ultimate triumph of Germany.

This is war correspondence of a new sort, not the snapshot, hit-or-miss style of the ordinary journalist, temporarily detached from a daily staff, but the close detailed observation of a trained scientist and experienced traveler. He uses the pencil as well as the camera and the volume is illustrated with 119 of his sketches and photographs. For two months of the fall he was with the Germans in France and Belgium, where his international reputation and his acquaintance with the Kaiser gave him exceptional facilities for learning what he has packed into these four hundred big pages.

For a more lively and picturesque narrative we turn to Fox's *Behind the Scenes in Warring Germany*.[2] Mr. Fox supplements the reports of our other American correspondents both in time and space. He visited the western front in January instead of the fall before, and then he went to East Prussia in the wake of Hindenburg's army. We are pretty familiar by this time with conditions about Ypres and Lille, but of the Mazurian lakes and the Augustowo forest we have heard little. Mr. Fox had a chance to compare conditions on the western frontier with those on the eastern. From what he saw and heard it is evident that people and property in East Prussia suffered much more from the Russian invasion than those of Belgium and France from the Germans. Where the Germans entered Russian territory there was no evidence of devastation:

> There are many villages between Kowanlen and the frontier—the villages of Lalellen Drosdowen and Mierunsken. But today they are only names by which may be characterized certain works of Russian man. Not a house did we find intact on this road to the frontier, not a home but that was ashes or if of stone whose walls were black. Not even the church at Mierunsken had escaped the torch. In a few moments more we were in Russia. We did not need the striped frontier posts to confirm this—nor the holes and lumps that marked the end of German road building. Something more significant revealed to us that at last we had come to the land of the Czar. For we passed then two villages but a kilometer apart and in these not a house had been burned, not even a fence smashed; they were Amt and Filipowa, in the Czar's domain.

Mr. Fox shows that the British had made more thoro preparations for the invasion of Belgium than the Germans, for the maps and guidebooks issued in July, 1914, to the British officers and aviators contained maps and military information furnished by the Belgian authorities in 1912 and later. Even the code used in Belgian field orders is given. Photographs of half a dozen pages from the secret books of the British General Staff, captured at the battle of Mons, are reproduced.

Professor Burgess of Columbia, one of the leading American authorities on international law, comes to the conclusion in his study of *The European War of 1914*[3] that Sir Edward Grey was chiefly responsible for bringing on the war and especially for involving Belgium:

> Belgium has Great Britain to thank for every drop of blood shed by her people, and every franc of damage inflicted within her territory during this war. With a million of German soldiers on her eastern border demanding unhindered passage through one end of her territory, under the pledge of guarding her independence and integrity and reimbursing every franc of damage, and no British force nearer than Dover, across the Channel, it was one of the most inconsiderate, reckless, and selfish acts ever committed by a great power when Sir Edward Grey directed, as is stated in No. 155 of the British "White Paper," the British Envoy in Brussels to inform the "Belgian Government that if pressure is applied to them by Germany to induce them to depart from neutrality, his Majesty's Government expects that they will resist by any means in their power."

In the opinion of Professor Burgess the interests of the United States lie with Germany as the only opponent to England's ambition to rule the sea. "Three times in less than a hundred years of our history has Great Britain destroyed our merchant marine and we have never yet recovered from the last experience."

But Professor Burgess is very mild in his arraignment of Great Britain compared with Dr. Cronau in the pamphlet entitled *The British Black Book*.[4] It begins with a chapter on the growth of the Octopus Anglo-Saxonis and shows how its tentacles during the last eight hundred years have been reaching around the world. He accuses England of destroying one by one her maritime rivals—Spain, Holland, France, Denmark, America. He exposes the origin of some of the atrocity tales which horrified America in the first few weeks of the war. The little Belgian girl whose hands were cut off proves to be non-existent. The story of the forty Belgian Red Cross nurses whose thumbs and forefingers were cut off reduces an examination to one nurse who burned her wrists with a spirit lamp in making tea.

Unfortunately, however, all cases of German bloodguiltiness cannot be so explained away. The reports of the British, Belgian and French commissions of inquiry present abundant and convincing evidence of unwarranted cruelty to non-combatants. The diaries and official orders found on German soldiers are alone sufficient to prove the allegations of brutality and violation of the laws of humane warfare.

The Human German[5] was evidently written in the antebellum days when the English thought the Germans were amusing. It is a big volume filled with witty but not unkindly satire of German customs and character, probably a truer picture than most of the books on Germany that are now coming from British presses. The eccentricities of the German language is the favorite theme of Mr. Edgeworth as it was of Mark Twain. The inflexibility of the Prussian bureaucrat provides the point to most of his other jokes.

We get in our papers practically only one side of the war since all our cables are controlled by the British censor. For those who want to read the other side and have not access to the German papers the volume of translations of extracts from *A Month's German Newspapers*[6] will be useful. This contains editorials, news, letters and criticism from the leading journals during last December and shows what the German people were reading and thinking.

It was, we believe, Frank Harris who said that the world had known but three examples of perfect organization, the Catholic Church, the Standard Oil Company and the German army. However that may be, the German army certainly deserves study as a proof of what can be accomplished by scientific management. A handy little volume giving just what the ordinary reader wants to know about its history, organization and methods is *The German Army in War*[7] by A. Hilliard Atteridge. Altho British it is entirely fair and unfrenzied.

A similar handbook, *The German Fleet*,[8] deals with the rise of Germany as a naval power. The author, Archibald Hurd, derives much of the material from his larger work, *The German Sea-Power* of two years ago and does not consider the lessons of the present war.

Germany Since 1740,[9] by Professor Priest of Princeton, "is intended primarily to offer a background of German history to students of modern German literature," but it will serve the purpose of those—and that means most of us—who find it necessary to refresh their minds on the main facts in the history of the rise of the German empire.

German Culture Past and Present,[10] by Belfort Bax, is interesting as a rewriting of the history of the period of the Reformation and peasant revolts from a Socialist standpoint, but it has

little direct bearing upon the present situation.

The King, the Kaiser and Irish Freedom" presents the views of those who believe that the triumph of Germany would lead to an Irish republic. Mr. McGuire explains how England has ruined the industries of Ireland and how Germany could build them up. He tells of a plot of the British Government to assassinate Sir Roger Casement, whom curiously enough the British Government sent up the Kongo "to expose the Belgian atrocities. He denounces Redmond and other Irish leaders for supporting the Government and assisting recruiting.

If all German-Americans were as reasonable and moderate as the Curator of the Germania Museum at Harvard there would be a better feeling toward them in this country. Dr. Kuno Francke in *A German-American's Confession of Faith*" explains the German ideal of the state and shows what it has accomplished for good government, social justice and national efficiency. He remonstrates with the German-Americans for undertaking political action and urges the United States to stand with Germany in upholding the freedom of ocean trade against British aggression.

We give the last word to Professor Münsterberg of Harvard, since he has long been the recognized if not the authorized protagonist of German culture in the United States. In *The Peace and America*" he has brought together some of his recent addresses and articles on the situation. He explains the psychology of atrocity fabrication. He defines *Kultur* and shows how mistaken ex-President Eliot and others have been in depreciating German achievements in science, art and literature. He predicts the day when Americans will change their opinion of the Kaiser as Englishmen have changed theirs of Lincoln.

[1]*With the German Armies in the West*, by Sven Hedin. New York: John Lane Company. $3.50. [2]*Behind the Scenes in Warring Germany*, by Edward Lyell Fox. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50. [3]*The European War of 1914*, by John William Burgess. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50. [4]*The British Blackbook*. New York: Rudolf Cronau, 340 E. 198th St. [5]*The Human German*, by Edward Edgeworth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3. [6]*A Month's German Newspapers*. Translated by A. L. Gevaans. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. $1. [7]*The German Army in War*, by A. Hilliard Atteridge. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. 50 cents. [8]*The German Fleet*, by Archibald Hurd. New York: George H. Doran Co. Paper 25 cents. [9]*Germany Since 1740*, by George Madison Priest. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.25. [10]*German Culture, Past and Present*, by E. Belfort Bax. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25. [11]*The King, the Kaiser and Irish Freedom*, by James K. McGuire. New York: Devin-Adair Co. $1.35. [12]*A German-American's Confession of Faith*, by Kuno Francke. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 50 cents. [13]*The Peace and America*, by Hugo Münsterberg. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

LAKE VICTORIA NYANZA

Dr. Felix Oswald, who made a geological survey of the region about Victoria Nyanza, brings together his miscellaneous observations in a popular volume under the unattractive title of *Alone in the Sleeping Sickness Country*. It is illustrated with numerous photographs and will interest many readers who are not naturalists.

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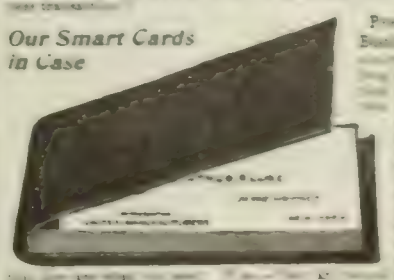
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It does not evidence unlimited ingenuity to explain situations in the chatter of a country sewing circle, to test bravery and assist Dan Cupid by a runaway, and to smooth a lovers' quarrel by a glimpse of a romance of a by-gone day, tucked away in the drawer of memory. But *The Little Gentleman Across the Way* by Prentice Abbot is genuine and refreshed by the fragrance of an old-fashioned garden and the eccentricity of its devoted gardener.

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From a fortress village of Hainault to a Connecticut town, church-crowned and peaceful; from a tragic attempt at colonization in Guiana to the establishment of a New York family—this is the range of *A Walloon Family in America* as told by Mrs Robert W de Forest. Compiled from memories and family traditions, from public archives of the Old World and the New, it is a monument to the strength not only of one clan but of an entire pioneer race and spirit.

Houghton Mifflin. $2.

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In an earlier book for girls, *On the Trail*, Edna Beard and Adella B. Beard told us the why and how, the where and when of camping and give full instructions with helpful illustrations of the many phases of life in the woods. Suggestions for appropriate and comfortable information for any emergency, woodcraft, photography, water sports and games on land were all given in detail and the abundance of information saved from monotony by the real enthusiasm for outdoor life which the book conveys.

Doubleday, Page Co.

MUCH OF A SAMENESS

Indigenous to New York are the stories by Montague Glass, of Potash and Perlmutter fame, gathered into a book taking its name from the first tale, *The Rosenthal Necklace*. The author has more than hints of Irvin Cobb's humor in the subject. He knows Ghetto and he uses that absolute faculty both for pathos and

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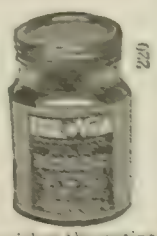
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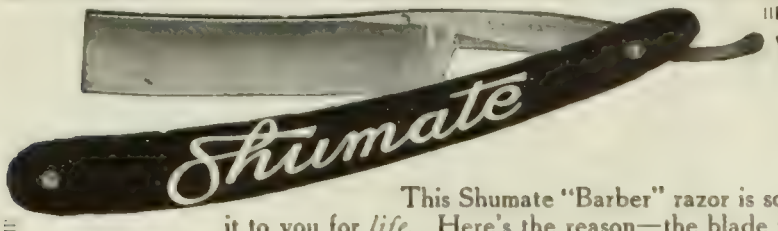
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Of which there have been redeemed 85,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present Dec. 6,089,660.00
Interest paid on certificates redeemed to 24,020,223.50
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to 44,101,664.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

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STATEMENT

At the Close of Business on the 23d day of June, 1915

ASSETS

Real Estate	$1,949,695.94
Bonds and Mortgages	4,686,578.13
Loans on Collaterals	2,236,613.54
Bills Receivable	10,447,449.13
Cash in Company's Vaults	3,207,000.00
Cash on Deposit	2,197,034.77
Accrued Interest, Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c.	530,049.26
Bonds and Stocks (Market Value)	17,016,456.24
	$42,270,476.91

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (Market Value)	3,600,476.91
Deposits in Trust	34,000,000.00
Annuity Fund	2,287,000.00
Life Insurance Fund	300,000.00
Interest Due Depositors, Taxes &c.	1,083,000.00
	$42,270,476.91

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MISSOURI PACIFIC

An interesting experiment is to be made by those who desire to save the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company from a receivership. About 77 per cent of the company's capitalization of nearly $400,000,000 is in bonds or other securities upon which the annual charges are fixed, and in the next five and a half years provision for $79,000,000 of these must be made. The company has recently been unable to earn enough for the fixed charges. Its credit is greatly impaired, and it cannot sell new bonds. The problem was a complicated and very difficult one. It was submitted to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the well known bankers, who, as readjustment managers, have completed a plan which is approved by the directors and by committees representing the bonds and stock. This plan involves an assessment of $50 a share on the stock (or about $41,000,000), with issues of new preferred stock, exchanges of bonds for such stock, and other provisions, which will reduce the fixed-charge capital by about $60,000,000 and the fixed charges themselves by nearly $3,500,000 a year. It is difficult to summarize briefly the details of the plan, all of which have been carefully set forth in statements addrest to the persons directly interested.

Concessions and sacrifices are required, of course, but the question for those who are asked to make them is whether they would fare better under a receivership, which would be attended by heavy expenses. A receivership cannot be avoided if the plan is not approved by a sufficient number of the holders of bonds and stock. The project is one that has required much thought and labor from competent men and it deserves the consideration of those who own railroad securities.

A WAR ORDER STOCK MARKET

An increase of activity, with higher prices, on the New York Stock Exchange last week, was due mainly to the upward movement in those industries which are known as war order stocks. Business for the week was 1,228,[illegible] shares, against only 1,080,234 in the week preceding. While the prominent railway shares showed a net gain of from 1 to 2 points, the great advances were made by the war shares. The extent of the movement in these stocks can best be measured by the following net gains: General Motors, 10¾; Bald-

lehem Steel, 20⅛ (sales at 1911; Crucible Steel, 18⅝; Willys Overland, 14; New York Air Brake, 12¾; American Locomotive, 7; Baldwin Locomotive, 6⅞; Westinghouse, 6⅝; Allis-Chalmers, 6¾; United States Steel, 5⅝; Pressed Steel Car, 5½; General Electric, 5; Studebaker, 3

Railroad shares rose slightly, altho it might reasonably have been expected that the selling of foreign holdings, notably those owned in Great Britain, would cause a decline. It is estimated that these sales, in the four weeks ending with the closing of subscriptions to the great new British war loan, amounted to about $100,000,000. Before the beginning of that period, and after the opening of our Exchange in December, the sales from England, it is believed, were about $700,000,000, with $150,000,000 from the continent of Europe. The total for seven months therefore has been about $450,000,000.

But these sales have but slightly affected the market values of the stocks and bonds directly concerned. In several instances they have not prevented an advance. Foreign holdings of our railway securities are probably ten times the foreign holdings of our industrials, and nearly all of the industrials which have been marching upward on account of war orders have not been known to European investors. Some of them have not paid dividends on their common stock for several years past.

In England recently the sales of our securities have been caused to some extent by the terms of the new war loan. Insurance companies and other corporations which held these stocks and bonds, and which regarded them with much favor as investments, needed cash for the new subscriptions which would give them the privilege of converting their holdings of bonds of the preceding loan into the bonds of this one. A large part of the selling during the last month is explained in this way. It is possible that some foreign holders have sought to shift their investments from railroad securities to war order industrials, expecting further advances for the latter, and reasoning that no considerable gain for railway stocks can be foreseen because railway profits are, in a certain sense, limited by official regulation.

Many of the buyers of war order stocks must rely upon dividends yet to come, and not on a record of those already paid. The Bethlehem Steel Company has not been paying a dividend on its common stock, and it does not promise to pay one in the near future, but in nine months the market value of its common shares has risen from 26 to 191. This extraordinary advance is due to the fact that for a long time the company has been at work on war orders amounting to $150,000,000. Dividends are assured, buyers say, by the company's large profits. Crucible Steel (last week's advance 18⅝ points) has not been paying dividends on its common, and it owes the dividends of two or three years on its preferred, but it

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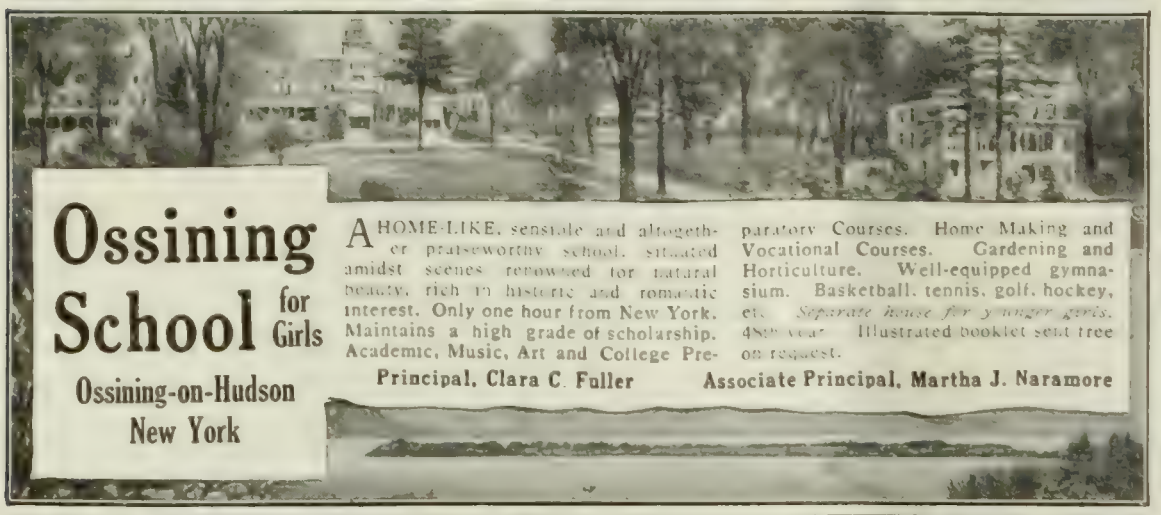
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now has a great market for its product, which is steel of a very high quality, and it is reported that new interests are represented now in the corporation. The Electric Boat Company (whose stock is sold in the curb market, and not on the Stock Exchange) has recently declared the first common stock dividend in five years. The price of this stock, which was 15 last year, and 35 six months ago, rose to 80 in June, and is now quoted on the curb at 180. Isaac L. Rice, who was president, has sold 16,000 shares at a profit of about $2,000,000. The company has been making motors for submarines, other parts of which, manufactured here and in Canada, have been assembled, it is understood, on the other side of the St. Lawrence. It controls the Holland submarine patents. Stock of the Du Pont Powder Company has risen from the neighborhood of 100 to nearly 700, and there have been large advances for the Hercules and Atlas companies, which were formerly associated with the Du Pont. But the stock of many of the war order companies, whether it appears on the Stock Exchange or in the curb market, is now largely in speculative hands. It is subject to sharp fluctuations.

The Steel Corporation's stock has risen above the high mark reached immediately after the court's decision in its favor, not long ago. That advance was followed by a reaction. There is abundant evidence of activity at the steel mills, and while it does not appear that the great company has any war contracts it profits indirectly by the demand for steel in various forms from other companies to which war orders have been given. Its domestic orders are increasing in volume.

BRAZIL'S COFFEE AGAIN

Loss of the German and Austrian markets has led Brazil and its state of Sao Paulo to resort again to what is called the valorization plan for the protection of Brazil's coffee planters. Dispatches from Rio Janeiro say that, at the request of Sao Paulo, Brazil's Congress has ordered an issue of about $75,000,000 of securities to be used in buying, withdrawing from the market, and holding a large part of the coffee crop.

Brazil's first valorization project excited some interest in this country, not on account of a considerable increase of price, but because the agents engaged here in the work were prosecuted by the Department of Justice for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The Government of Brazil demonstrated. A large quantity of the coffee, on which loans had been procured, was locked up in New York storehouses. Owing to the Government's suit it was sold and distributed.

When something very much like Brazil's plan was proposed last year for the relief and protection of cotton growers, and was advocated by officers of our Government, they were reminded of this Brazilian act and against agents and representatives of Brazil

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C. L. Y., Crafton, Pa.—See reply to T. J. H. There must be a great difference in amount of benefits and their extent between your present ledger and contracts and the new one mentioned. Compare them carefully. Would not like the responsibility of advising you to change.

T. J. H., Wyomissing, Pa.—The company about which you inquire was organized in 1908 and transacts an accident and health business on the assessment plan. In that class it seems to have a good standing. Have not seen its figures up to end of 1914, but estimate its assets at about $165,000 with a probable surplus of $70,000. All assessment accident companies lack the guaranty of permanence and as compared with stock companies, their policy contracts are necessarily restricted as to benefits. The amount of premium paid generally measures the latter.

J. W. R., Hoquiam, Wash.—I cannot recommend cooperative accident and sick benefit associations. As a business proposition they are too loose-jointed. There have been thousands of them, during their ephemeral existence they performed a good work. When they failed other associations took their place. They will run along for a time and then fail. What you should have is a policy in some strong stock company. You will pay more for it, but you will have undoubted permanent security. Write to Hon. H. O. Fishback, Insurance Commissioner, Olympia, Wash., requesting a list of companies, assets, liabilities, etc., writing accident and sickness insurance in Washington.

H. A. W., Mount Vernon, Ill.—(1) Your question is one for the courts to determine; I am not capable of answering it. (2) An increase in assessments is certain; and it will be progressive, because the number of members holding assessment policies must rapidly decrease thru death and withdrawals. This wearing process from two directions augments the average age of the assessment members, who are no longer aided by the coming in of "new blood," and the increasing proportion of impaired lives remaining accelerates the death rate. It would be difficult to estimate the increase in assessments. (3) In the absence of the life insurance report of the Iowa Insurance Department, would suggest that you write Hon. Emory H. English, Commissioner of Insurance, Des Moines, Iowa. He may be able to give you the statistics you want. See my article, "Facts Furnished By One Company," in The Independent of June 21.

H. W. S., Ostrander, Wash.—(1) It indicates a merger and reorganization, not a failure. (2) Have not seen a report of the consolidated companies, but am satisfied the reserve value of your policies is not impaired; your prospective dividends are doubtless greatly abridged. (3) Yes, at present; write Insurance Commissioner of California at San Francisco. (4) That is a point on which I have no information; ask the Insurance Commissioner. (5) This answer would depend on the answer made to your fourth question. (6) Yes. You have in your deferred dividend policies about as unfavorable contracts as a policyholder could get. The company which issued them has never even pretended to maintain a fund of earned dividends, if any have been earned, and by way of explaining that deficiency has stated that the contracts do not require it to do so. I understand that since the merger provision has been made for such a fund, but I don't understand that such dividends as should have accrued in the past will be supplied.

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Do this regularly once or twice a day and you will be surprised how quickly the blemishes disappear, leaving the skin fresh and clear, the pores refined, and the complexion as healthy and beautiful as it should be.

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CONDUCTED BY FRANK CHAPIN BRAY

NOWHERE is the kind of summer community life seen at Chautauqua quite duplicated. This is a distinction which makes it peculiarly interesting to observers from foreign countries and surprizes new American visitors as well. Sociologically speaking Chautauqua is an experiment station for the cultivation of community spirit. Moreover, the program topics of a special "Community Service Week" suggestively deal with the schoolhouse as the nucleus of social organization, as the community center of civic practise, the music center, the pageant and festival center, the disseminator of modern home-making methods, the community health office, library, center of adult education, and the like. For those who wish to specialize there are summer school courses in social center development, the pedagogy of school and community coöperation, and the relation of the church to the community. These courses are conducted by such leaders as Mr. E. J. Ward, Wisconsin state adviser in civic and social center development; Miss Ada Van Stone Harris of Pittsburgh; Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of the divinity school of the University of Chicago. A practical demonstration of the educational value of motion pictures is being carried on during the season. The subjects of the films shown daily are correlated with the topics presented on the public platform, by the Community Motion Picture Bureau of Boston.

College specialists and popular speakers on international affairs are provided for university summer sessions and Chautauquas this season by the Educational Division of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Courses on international law, international relations and South American affairs are given in the summer schools at some fifty colleges. One thousand Chautauquas in twenty-six states will be addrest by speakers on various phases of international problems. Several of the lecturers will give single addresses on Circuit Chautauquas of the Middle West and the South. Others will spend a week at each Chautauqua and conduct a daily "educational hour." "The work which we are undertaking is purely educational, scientific, non partizan," says President Nicholas Murray Butler. "We want to know as a scientific fact whether it be true that man must go on settling his differences forever by war. If this should turn out not to be scientifically true, we want to know how man is going to give the war method up and what he can substitute for it. The problem of international peace has largely resolved itself into the job of disseminating a little intelligence among the educated. That is why we shall conduct a widespread campaign to disseminate intelligent international information during the next few months while public attention thruout the country is focussed upon the subject of war." Hamilton Wright Mabie, Rabbi Wise, Hamilton Holt, Atherton Brownell, S. Parkes Cadman and Dr. Thomas E. Green are among the more prominent of the speakers scheduled.

An outdoor Pageant of Peace and War, first elaborately presented at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in June, will be staged at Chautauqua during the period of the Foreign Missions Institute. The story was written by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Boston, who is chairman of the central committee of the United Study of Foreign Missions. With the exception of the songs and one short speech, the pageant of six scenes is all pantomime. The tunes are all familiar, most of them being printed in the pageant book. The costumes are all described in detail and may be easily made in any country home out of the cheapest materials, so that performances by local talent in any community may be possible. The whole purpose of the pageant, according to the foreword, is "to show the beauty of peace, the sorrows of war, and the possibility of peaceful and friendly relations with all nations when Christian ideals shall prevail."

"The old university was a thing apart, a city set on a hill," says President Charles W. Dabney of Cincinnati's municipal university. "When it occasionally marched out of its door to visit the people, music and banners celebrated the event. Some thirty years ago it took on what was called 'university extension.' The very name 'extension' implied that the university needed to be set free to serve. 'University extension' was, however, the beginning of a new era in the life of universities, developing in them a consciousness of their duty to the public. The service of some of our great state universities is a splendid illustration of what can be done by such institutions to promote the agricultural, industrial, political and social, as well as the educational interests of their states. In similar manner, the university mind is becoming the city mind, and the city itself is becoming a university for training its own servants. Now the municipal university is needed to develop this city mindedness and to organize this study of the city's problems."

"Movable schools" of three types: a Soils, Fertilizers and Crops School, an Orchard School and a Farm Dairy School, are conducted as a part of the agricultural extension work in New Hampshire. These schools last four days and lectures and demonstrations are made as practical as possible, the demonstrations being given in field, orchard or farm in rural neighborhoods. For extension instruction and demonstrations in home economics, women's clubs are organized and visited by an instructor once or twice a month. Courses for reading and study are outlined to cover ten or twelve months on such subjects as foods, household management, textiles and clothing, and the care and feeding of children.

By way of attracting summer students university advertising overlooks no natural advantages of climate and environment. Here is the University of Vermont announcing "the coolest summer school east of the Rockies," and the University of Washington "close to Puget Sound, in sight of stately Mt. Rainer and in full view of the white-capped Olympics across the sound and the Cascades to the eastward. Boating, swimming, fishing, mountaineering." Boston University, it may be noted, provides "excursions to points of historical interest," while the University of Wisconsin lists "favorable climate" and "lakeside advantages."

The program of the Rural Life Conference at the University of Minnesota is so planned that rural life leaders, particularly pastors of rural churches, may hear discussions of the special problems of the rural churches, of the agricultural problems confronting the people who make up rural congregations, and of such agricultural work as pastors may enter into with real profit and pleasure to themselves.

Among the Summer School's innovations at Columbia University this summer are a Conference on Religion for ten days in coöperation with Union Theological Seminary, a special course in scoutcraft for Boy Scout leaders and organized efforts to develop community music during the season. Lectures, open air concerts, music festivals and excursions are featured.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology conducts a Summer Surveying Camp for two months at East Machias, Maine.

For the first time Chautauqua summer schools offer courses in practical journalism.

The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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ASSORTED NEWS

Dr. B. J. Lloyd, a surgeon in the United States Health Service, regards the rat-proofing of buildings as an economic as well as a sanitary measure. He is quoted as saying that in this country rats eat $100,000,000 worth of foodstuffs every year.

When the principal of the Iola High School, in Kansas, recently asked the 350 pupils how many of them knew what the blinds in a saloon are for, only nineteen could tell, and when they were asked how many had never seen a saloon, more than one hundred hands were raised.

The passing of what was known as Governor Dunne's waterway bill is regarded the most important thing done by the recent Legislature of Illinois. This law provides for the construction of an eight-foot channel connecting the Chicago draining canal with the Illinois River, thus forming a direct water route from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Mississippi River.

According to *Architect and Engineer* the highest street in the world is Main street, Denver; the richest is Fifth avenue, New York; the widest is Market street, Philadelphia; the shortest is the Rue Blé, Paris; the dirtiest is Tehanksi, Nankin; the cleanest is the Via Castile, Seville; the most aristocratic is Grosvenor Place, London; the most beautiful is the Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris; and the narrowest is Via Sol, Havana, which has a width of no more than forty-two inches.

A plan is now being perfected for planting trees, shrubs and flowers along the entire length of the famous Lincoln Highway from ocean to ocean. Each state will designate the varieties to be planted within its borders. Already much work has been done. New Jersey, for instance, will border the highway with fruit trees, Pennsylvania will plant forest trees, decorating the tropics with vines and the evergreens with weed. Illinois will use the plains trees, while Nebraska will plant great shade trees 200 feet apart, with ornamental small trees and shrubbery in between.

The tag system is now in force in nearly every large city on the Pacific coast. Police officers are supposed to attach a tag to each vehicle found violating any law. The owner of the vehicle must then report at headquarters where, for a first offense, he is generally warned after having the law explained to him. The tag is then filed, and if the same vehicle is tagged again for a similar offense the owner is severely punished.

A 50½ per cent increase in population since 1910 is the remarkable record of Hamtramck, Michigan. But the defiance of the usual speed limits for city growth is perhaps explained by the fact that the village of Hamtramck is a suburb of Detroit and therefore in one of the most prominent centers of the automobile industry. As the manufacture of automobiles increases there and requires more and more workmen, the nearby factory villages can well afford to grow.

War, with its attendant isolation of Germany from the importation of raw materials and foodstuffs, has stimulated the efforts of German scientists to discover new uses for seemingly waste products.

A Berlin chemist has discovered a method of making straw a nutritious food for man. By laceration of the inedible cell walls, he has freed the nutritive substances within, and has made a flour containing cellulose, various sugars, mineral salts and alkalis. Straw-porridge and straw-bread are said to be excellent food for fighters.

An edition of 610,000 copies of the last telephone directory of New York City has recently been distributed. And when one considers that each copy measures nine and a half by eleven and a half inches, is about two inches thick, and weighs approximately three and a half pounds, the enormous size of this publication is even more apparent.

In 1878, when the first telephone directory was issued, it contained 252 names, printed on a single card. Now it has 350,000 listings for 566,000 telephones in the city. Which would seem to indicate that in spite of the much-talked-of decrease in the purchasing power of a dollar, the purchasing power of the humble nickel has increased considerably.

The preparation of this directory required fifty carloads of paper, seven tons of ink and 230 miles of binding wire.

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Karl Struss

THE TOWERS, FROM THE HARBOR

NO MORE WORDS

THE third note to Germany closes the debate. There is no more room for words. Calmly and dispassionately the President of the United States sets forth for the third time the "immutable principles" upon which rests the freedom of the seas. He announces again our unfailing championship of those principles, "from whatever quarter violated." He declares that our defense of that sacred freedom will be maintained "without compromise and at any cost." He sweeps aside the evasions and casuistry of the German defense. He puts an end to words. He appeals to the deeds of the future. As Germany acts, so shall we know what we must do.

With rare diplomatic skill the American note turns the German point against the German breast. We are glad to observe, it says, that you accept without reservation the validity of the principles for which we contend. These principles are that the high seas are free; that the character and cargo of a merchantman must be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed; and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination. You admit their validity in excusing your ignoring of them as an act of retaliation upon the enemy. "A belligerent act of retaliation is *per se* an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal."

Thus does the President make use of the German assertion that the German submarine warfare is justified in retaliation for Great Britain's attempt to cut off food stuffs from the German people. Other items of the German defense are dealt with summarily. Berlin is curtly reminded that the conduct of other belligerents is "irrelevant" to any discussion with Germany of what the United States regards as "grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders." It is declared that persistence in a retaliatory campaign which is inseparable from a violation of the acknowledged rights of neutrals —particularly the right to life itself—would constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected. The further assumption that altered conditions of naval warfare justify a new attitude toward the rights of neutrals is brushed away with the brief declaration that the rights of neutrals are based not upon expediency, but upon immutable principles; it is the obligation of belligerents to adapt the new conditions of warfare to those principles and not to bend the principles to fit the novel facts. Germany is finally reminded that the German navy itself has shown by the past two months of activity that the submarine can be used in substantial conformity to the accepted practises of civilized warfare.

In a single sentence the demand for reparation, "so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act," for the American lives lost on the "Lusitania" is reiterated. But the great emphasis is laid not upon the past but upon the future.

The remarkable suggestion of the German note that American travel be confined to certain ships designated with the approval of the German Government is rejected. Such an arrangement would obviously imply that other ships in the war zone were open to unprovoked and unannounced attack, and would be tantamount to an abandonment by the United States of the principles for which it has consistently contended.

The note closes with the solemn warning—and the language of diplomacy has few words of graver import —that the United States will consider any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of the rights of American citizens as "deliberately unfriendly."

When such a warning as this has been given by one great nation to another, disregard of it could not but lead to the most serious consequences. It is for Germany to decide what the future shall be. She will not permit that to take place which will be considered a "deliberately unfriendly" act, unless she is ready and willing to range the United States among her enemies.

If the worst should come to the worst, and more American lives should be lost by the wilful intention of the German naval authorities, and if the United States should be compelled to take active measures in resistance to such a course of deliberate unfriendliness, we should have the high gratification that we are acting, not in retaliation for past injuries to ourselves, but in defense of the future of humanity. If Germany should choose to transform our ancient friendship into active hostility, we should be constrained to accept the lot, not because our rights had been infringed and reparation refused, but because a wanton assault had been made upon the sacred rights of humanity, of which, as a great sovereign power of the world, it is our duty and our privilege to be a guardian.

THE LOSERS

IT is not yet possible, altho we are at the end of the first year's fighting, to say which side wins. We can, however, without waiting for the issue, say now which loses. Every country engaged in the war has already lost except Japan and Italy. Italy has not yet gained as much territory by entering the war as Austria offered her to remain neutral, but she stands a good chance of getting more. Japan by a comparatively small sacrifice has gained virtual possession of the Shantung peninsula, a dozen Pacific islands and dominant position in China.

As for the other belligerent powers, it is hard to imagine any outcome of the war that will leave them as well off as they were before, to say nothing of compensating them for their losses. If the war had been decided within a month or two after it started the victorious nation might have been able by imposition of an indemnity or the annexation of territory to have covered its expenditure and financial losses. But now the expense and destruction of the war has become so great that it would be impossible to cover it by any indemnity which the defeated party could pay, or by annexation of any

territory sufficient to compensate without involving the ruling of hostile peoples. Let us consider each country in turn to see if it could gain.

Assume the Allies win. Serbia stands to gain Bosnia and Herzegovina and an Albanian port. But Serbia has lost a very large part of her population in three wars within three years. The annexed provinces would probably not be so prosperous as they have been under Austrian rule and a considerable minority of their population would oppose the change. It has been proposed to give Belgium, besides an indemnity, the duchy of Luxemburg and some small cessions of German territory along the borders, but the more farsighted Belgians reject the idea of any considerable expansion of sovereignty over alien land. France for the same reason has no wish to acquire German territory, except Alsace and Lorraine and perhaps a few miles further. The national debt of France before the war was the largest of any country in the world, over six and a third billion dollars. It has now been increased by three billion more. The birthrate in France before the war was not sufficient to maintain the population. It is now less than one-tenth of what it was then. That is, France is losing population at the rate of nearly two thousand a day, not counting the soldiers slain at the front. There can be no compensation for this. Great Britain has probably spent more on the war than any of the other powers if we include her loans to Russia, Italy, Serbia, etc. She has used up the current profits of her commerce, industry and investments and drawn heavily upon her capital. She cannot recover her losses from Germany because Belgium and France have the first claim on an indemnity, and Germany can pay a heavy indemnity only on condition of being permitted to develop her industry and commerce as before; but this is impossible, because for some years at least German goods will find few purchasers among the Allies. Great Britain and France will doubtless retain the German possessions in Africa and the Pacific which they now hold, but these are not assets but liabilities, since they do not pay expenses. There remains Russia. If Russia should get Constantinople she might regard it as worth her effort, but this is more a sentimental than an actual gain, and certainly would not pay for the devastation of her territory and the cost of the campaign. The Russian treasury was almost bankrupt before the war in spite of lavish French loans, and it will be a long time before the country can recover from the strain. Russia must also count Poland as virtually gone, since this country is to be made autonomous if not independent. The Allies have lost.

Let us now see if the other side stands any better chance of gaining by the war. If the Allies should be absolutely crushed and Germany be free to dictate terms of peace she might claim the British, French, Belgian and Portuguese territory in Africa, that is, practically the whole continent, and perhaps also certain Asiatic and Pacific possesions. Such an empire would transcend the wildest dreams of the Pan-Germanists, and would be well worth the sacrifices of the war unless it turned out that the German people had lost their stamina in the struggle and were unable to develop its potential wealth. But it is inconceivable that the Germans should achieve so sweeping a victory. If they should hold what they now have, that is, most of Belgium, a strip of northern France and the greater part of Poland, it would be more than they have any reason to expect. But Germany does not want any more Poles than she has and the value of Antwerp and northern France lies in their commercial possibilities. German commerce is ruined; its recovery depends upon the good will of other countries, and this Germany has lost. Even with Asia Minor thrown in, Germany would still be a loser on the whole. Austria if she wins might take Serbia, Montenegro and part of Albania, but even with the long sought Salonika this would not make up for her losses and expenditure. As for Turkey, she loses whoever wins, alike whoever wins her people will be the gainer. The Teutonic powers have lost.

Such is the situation. The Great War is a universal catastrophe. In the end, whenever it ends, those who call themselves victors will be but little better off than those who confess themselves vanquished.

THE KINGS MUST GO

A YEAR ago we said, "The kings must go, the good ones with the bad ones," and we added, "They will go."

They are not gone yet, not even the bad ones, not even the unforgivable ones, who, from their swaggering dissolute youth planned the murder of men by millions which now, in fulfilment of public boasts made long ago, they are perpetrating. But it took a long time to make kings, and it may take a longish time to unmake them. We have seen no reason to abandon our prophecy. Only now, after a year of observation and reflection, we have to emphasize more strongly the word of obligation. The kings must go.

Kings were begotten by superstition in the womb of war. Primitive men feared their strong men not as dynamos, but as "daimons"; the same thing, but different. They were full of the awful "mana," the divine dynamic of the supernatural frightfulness. In the most literal sense of the words, they ruled by divine right. In war their value was supreme because they were "devils of fellows." Their chief business was to terrify their foes.

It has already been their chief business. It would be their chief business now if there were as many superstitious people in the world now as there used to be. The people that still believe in kings are the people who, in their secret hearts, still reverence kings. The kings that still believe in themselves still think of themselves as "daimons." They do not doubt that they are "possest and inspired." To those of us who believe such stuff no longer they are the same thing, but different. We change "ai" to "e" in our spelling. They are "demons."

They are demons because their one birthright and normal function is to be frightful in war. That is the one thing they can do better than anybody else. If a nation is to give itself over to militarism it should on all accounts have a king. If its proper business and its ideals are the business and the ideals of peace it should quietly, humanely and by due process of law get rid of monarchy. The sovereignty of a war-making empire dwells in the "mana." The sovereignty of a peace-abiding nation resides in its people.

The kings must go. There can be no security for civilization while men who believe that their thoughts and their purposes are divine, and therefore of higher authority than the consciences and the covenants of ordi-

nary men, are permitted to rule. Why should not king or emperor make war to save his dynasty from overthrow, his house from profanation? Would any other course be less than impious?

Between the sovereignty of the "mana," the "daimon," the "demon," and the sovereignty of conscience, of reason, of humanity, there can be no compromise. One or the other must go.

GEORGIA

THE most ignorant state in the Union is Louisiana. Its school system is wretchedly inadequate. The most lawless state in the Union is no longer Texas but Georgia. According to the record kept at Tuskegee Institute there were thirty-four cases of lynching in the United States during the first six months of this year, and eight of them were in Georgia. These are cases only of lynching, ordinary murders not counted. The record for the country is not cheering, thirteen more lynchings than in the corresponding period last year. As might be expected where lynching gets popular, white men are suffering from the mob-madness. In these last six months ten white men were lynched, while last year only one. Of the thirty-four only one-fifth were charged with the "usual crime" (one a white man), and the other cases were of stealing cotton, hogs, meat, and similar offenses.

WHO IS THE DIPLODOCUS?

WHEN it comes to calling names there's nothing quite so handy as a knowledge of paleontology. It enlarges the vocabulary of vituperation. Professor Pierre Marcelin Boule, paleontologist of Paris, has evolved a new theory of Germanism. It came to him one day when he was walking thru the museum and came upon the case of the eighty-eight foot diplodocus from Wyoming which Andrew Carnegie has donated to the leading countries of the world. The German nation, he says, like this gigantic saurian, is a monstrous development of an antiquated type, an overgrown brute, specialized in strength, mad with its own might. But the man, the nation or the species which becomes afflicted with this megalomania is destined to become extinct just as the great armored fish, the mighty reptiles and the mastodons perished in the hight of their power.

Now curiously enough H. G. Wells has used the same metaphor in *The New Machiavelli*, but to represent his own country instead of Germany.

> The British Empire is like some of those early vertebrated monsters, the Brontosaurus and the Atlantosaurus and suchlike; it sacrifices intellect to character; its backbone, that is to say—especially in the visceral region—is bigger than its cranium. It's no accident that things are so. We've worked for backbone. We brag about backbone, and if the joints are anchylosed so much the better.

Mr. Wells carried his paleontological prophecy further and predicted that as these big boned and small-brained saurians were killed off by the smaller but livelier carnivorous reptiles, so Great Britain was in for a licking from the hands of "the better organized, more vigorous and now far more highly civilized peoples of central Europe," and he concluded "for my own part, since I love England as much as I detest her present lethargy of soul, I pray for a chastening war—I wouldn't mind her flag in the dirt if only her spirit would come out of it."

That was five years ago. The chastening war has come and it is having the effect for which Wells hoped. The British Empire is becoming unified, organized, and its brains are being called to its head. The recent changes in its government mean that the men who can do things are being put into positions where they can get things done.

It would not be becoming in neutrals like ourselves to decide whether these hard names should be applied to Germany or to England, so we will leave Professor Boule and Mr. Wells to settle it between themselves. But it is worth while to consider if the United States is not in danger of being involved in this Jurassic symbolism. Are there no symptoms of megalomania on this continent? Are we not inclined to put faith in bulk? Is the United States utilizing its intellect for the good of the whole organism? Be it remembered that the saurians of the prehistoric slime did not perish for lack of brains. There was enough gray matter in their dorsal vertabræ to fit out a college. But it did not do any good because it was not in the right place, at the head of everything. Are we the diplodocus?

CAPTAIN REDMOND

DO you know who Captain Redmond is? No? Well, you know who John E. Redmond is, member of Parliament for twenty-four years, accepted leader of the Irish party, who has won the Irish Parliament, and has just declined a seat in the British Cabinet. Captain William H. K. Redmond, M. P., is his brother, and he leaves Parliament to be an officer in the Irish Brigade, so firmly does he believe it to be the duty of Ireland to stand by England and Belgium in the present war. Hear him:

> How strongly do I hold this opinion? I hold it so strongly that even at my age, not so very far off from sixty years, I do not hesitate to leave my home, to leave my family, to go down into the camp and stand shoulder to shoulder with 12,000 brave men who form the Irish Brigade. When they go in a few weeks, I will go with a proud heart, and with a steady step, and advance to the front, and with my body stand by my countrymen and friends, and show to the world that the Irish Brigade is not going to *skulk* in the background while civilization and religion, and the very house of God are being attacked by the Germans.

So Captain William Redmond, and so John Redmond, Ireland's chosen and victorious leader, tell Ireland she must stand by the nation, stand by Ireland, stand by Belgium and justice and liberty and civilization, that it would be a lasting shame and disgrace to skulk.

We hate war and fighting, but we read the words with a thrill, such as one must feel when he sees men offer their lives boldly for what they believe is holy and true. And we recall one who, bravest of the brave, in the darkest danger to the freedom of England's Church, scorned ease and the love of learning and letters that he might lead the faltering and empty the vials of God's curse on oppression. Hear him tell what his soul would have heard all his life long if success had been won, and he had no part in it, if he had skulked:

> Slothful and ever to be set light by, the Church hath now overcome her late distresses after the unwearied labors of many her true servants that stood up in her defense: thou also would take upon thee to share among them of their joy. But wherefore thou? Where canst thou show any word or deed of thine which might have hastened her peace? Whatever thou dost now write or talk or look in the glass of other men's prudence and zeal, 'tis not now to say or do anything better than thy former sloth and wilfulness, or, if thou darest thou dost impudently to make a thrifty purchase of boldness to thyself out of the painful merits of

other men. What was before thy sin is now thy duty, to be abject and worthless.

There is—it cannot be denied—a glory in war. It is not in the deadly and hateful blare of battle, but in the stern sacrifice of all in life that is dear, and of life itself, to defend justice or liberty or truth, worth more than the lives of ten million men. That is noble, heroic. To skulk is to confess one's self to be "abject and worthless." Therefore John Milton hastened back from Italy and plunged into the struggle, and therefore William Redmond leaves Parliament to defend England's promise to Belgium.

LIBERTY IN PRACTISE

THERE is no bigger fool than the man who cannot or will not learn from his antagonist. That part of the civilized world which is doing business under the flag of the Allies has, as we think, a better purpose and a truer notion of human well-being than the German and Austrian empires are exhibiting at the present time. But Germany and Austria, as from time to time we have insisted, and as we expect further to maintain, have done some things in a more workmanlike manner than one sees elsewhere; and they have some ideas about the eternal fitness of things that the peoples of the allied nations might well give heed to. We in the United States in particular have not exhausted our possible indebtedness to German civilization.

It is one of the rather cheap stock complaints against Germany that it is the land of the omnipresent sign "verboten"; and the disquisitions on "the liberty that isn't" in Germany are as abundant and as tedious as sermons used to be in New England. That the difference between the German notion of liberty and the notion which prevails in France and England and in the United States is profound and vital, we think we understand and do not hesitate to proclaim. But we are not talking now about the question whether a government of the people which does many things for them is more or less democratic than a government by the people which does fewer things for them and leaves them to do most things for themselves. We are interested at the present moment in the concrete things that are or are not "verboten."

Let us look at a few examples. It was not many years ago that a grown-up man could not lawfully buy or possess a box of cigarettes in the State of Indiana. The list of states is lengthening in which a Californian, who owns a wine-producing ranch, may not legally buy the vintage of his own acres. In many states of the Union it is still illegal to fish or to play ball on Sunday, or to drive or perform useful labor unless the act can be construed as a work of necessity or mercy. The wisdom or the unwisdom, the rightness or the wrongness of these restrictions we are not now debating. We shall only classify them with reference to quite other considerations. It is enough now to remind the reader that they are "verboten." In the same states which make them illegal one may do various other things with impunity. He may, for example, litter street cars or railway trains with peanut shucks; he may throw his newspaper out of the car window into the street, or scatter papers, luncheon boxes, and chicken bones in the public parks. With boon companions he may go howling thru the streets at night, singing inane doggerel or getting meaningless yelps "off his chest," regardless of weary citizens whose rest is broken or even of the sufferings of the sick. With little danger of punishment he can make himself any kind of a nuisance in a public vehicle or in a railway station. He can attach himself to a mob of ruffian-minded men and women thronging a railway station to shake hands with a distinguished statesman passing thru on a train. He can participate in a lynching with assurance that he probably will never be called to account for his infamous behavior.

How is it in Germany? For some reason or other the German people associate the word "liberty" with conduct that is primarily a man's own affair, and they write "verboten" against the behavior that annoys one's fellow citizens or disturbs the peace. It would not occur to the German mind that drinking a stein of beer or a bottle of Löwenheimer with one's dinner in a respectable restaurant should be branded as a crime, or that recreations proper for respectable young people or grown-ups to engage in on certain days should be proscribed for other days. But reasonable quiet and decorum at all times and in all places are regarded as socially desirable. Order, neatness, and beauty in streets and parks are thought of as sufficiently worth while to be secured and enjoyed in practical fact. The man who litters and defaces will pay a fine or go to jail as surely as he will breathe. He will not a second time yell and howl where and when his howling is a public nuisance, and distinguished murderers will not be exploited, by themselves or by others, as public exhibits.

If anyone cares to maintain that these differences between the folkways and *mores* of the Germans and the Americans are evidences of Teutonic barbarism, we shall not try to undermine his faith; but we suggest that in practise liberty is always subject to limiting metes and bounds. This being so, it is at least interesting, and possibly useful to inquire whether any one people has made its list of things "verboten" so complete and discriminating that it has nothing to learn from its neighbors.

SHALL WE LET IT HAPPEN AGAIN?

WHEN the "Eastland" rolls over in the Chicago River and drowns a thousand pleasure seekers, some one is to blame. Somewhere behind the tragedy lies criminal negligence. It would be a refreshing novelty if some responsible persons should be heavily punished for their share in the neglect. But it is even more important that we should soberly face the question, What is to prevent its happening again?

Had the "Eastland" been properly inspected under the Federal law?

If she had, is the inspection law laxly and inefficiently—perhaps, even, corruptly—enforced? Or is there something lacking in the law?

Was the "Eastland" overloaded with passengers?

Whose business was it to know of the overcrowding and to forbid it?

Are there other "Eastlands" in the same or other waters, their passengers running the same deadly risks from day to day?

Who should hunt them out and make them safe—or keep them idle?

Once more we are all by a heart-breaking disaster shocked awake. But it is so easy to drop off again. Shall we stay awake long enough this time to do the job?



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THE "EASTLAND" CAPSIZED IN THE CHICAGO RIVER

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The German Drive at Warsaw

Warsaw was the week's center of war interest. On Monday the German forces at the north, under Von Hindenburg, were within fifty miles of the Polish metropolis, and were pushing steadily forward. At the south the German and Austro-Hungarian armies under Von Mackensen were within ten miles of the Lublin-Cholm railroad, Warsaw's chief means of communication with the rest of the Russian Empire. On the western front the Germans were also pushing forward, tho the Russians maintained a resolute resistance on the Bzura River. By the close of July 20 the invaders were within cannon shot of Novo Georgiewsk, the great fortress twenty miles northwest of Warsaw; and they occupied Blonie sixteen miles west of Warsaw, Grojec, twenty-five miles south, and Radom, the capital of the Polish province of that name. At the same time the auxiliary campaign far to the north in Courland resulted in the German capture of the Baltic port of Windau.

The Russians halted their retreat on July 21 and turned at bay on the northern battle line. From Novo Georgiewsk, from Pultusk and from Rozan, they made simultaneously three determined counter-attacks upon their pursuers, whose advance they succeeded in at least temporarily checking. At the south, also, similar tactics were undertaken. Near Ivangorod, between the Bug and Vistula Rivers, a great battle occurred, upon the result of which was expected to depend the control of the Lublin-Cholm railroad and consequently the fate of Warsaw. Meantime in all the churches of Russia there were held twenty-four hour services of prayer for the success of the Russian arms. The situation was comparable with that at the battle of the Marne, in which the Allies made their last, desperate and successful stand against the German drive at Paris.

The defense held good. At the south the Russians were indeed compelled to retire into the citadel of Ivangorod, but there their position seemed impregnable and the Germans could drive them no further and could not reach the coveted railroad. At the west, only nine miles from the outer forts of Warsaw, the Russians stubbornly held their ground, and at the north, on the Narew River, they actually took the aggressive against the legions of Von Hindenberg. Despite their heavy losses they were undaunted and even their foes testified that their morale was unimpaired.

The German offensive was, however, resumed with increased fury on July 24, particularly at the north, and official reports from Berlin announced that the invaders had crost the Narew River and has passed on between the two fortified towns of Pultusk and Rozan, the chief defenses of Warsaw in that region. This achievement was intended to threaten the northern lines of communication between Warsaw and Russia, and to compel the Russians either to retire at once from that city or to assume the risks of a siege. At the same time in Courland the German advance was deflected from the road to Riga toward the interior of Livonia, apparently with the aim of cutting the communications between Warsaw and Petrograd, tho its precise object remained a matter of conjecture.

THE GREAT WAR

July 19. [illegible]

July 20. [illegible]

July 21. [illegible]

July 22. [illegible]

July 23. [illegible]

July 24. [illegible]

July 25. [illegible]

The Western Battle Line

Hard fighting opened the week at many points in Northern France and Belgium, the net results being, however, indecisive. Some gains were claimed by the British at Ypres, while their loss of Hill No. 60 was admitted. On the hights of the Meuse the French made some gains. The Germans bombarded Soissons and Rheims, and made violent attacks upon the French at Souchez, but their gains were immaterial. On July 20, however, the Germans captured a French salient in the Argonne Forest, and made substantial gains in the Forest of Apremont. Several days of fighting in the Vosges Mountains resulted in slight French gains and culminated on July 24 in the complete repulse of vigorous German attacks at Reich Ackerkopf and on the hights east of Metzeral, and on July 25 in substantial gains at Ban-de-Sapt.

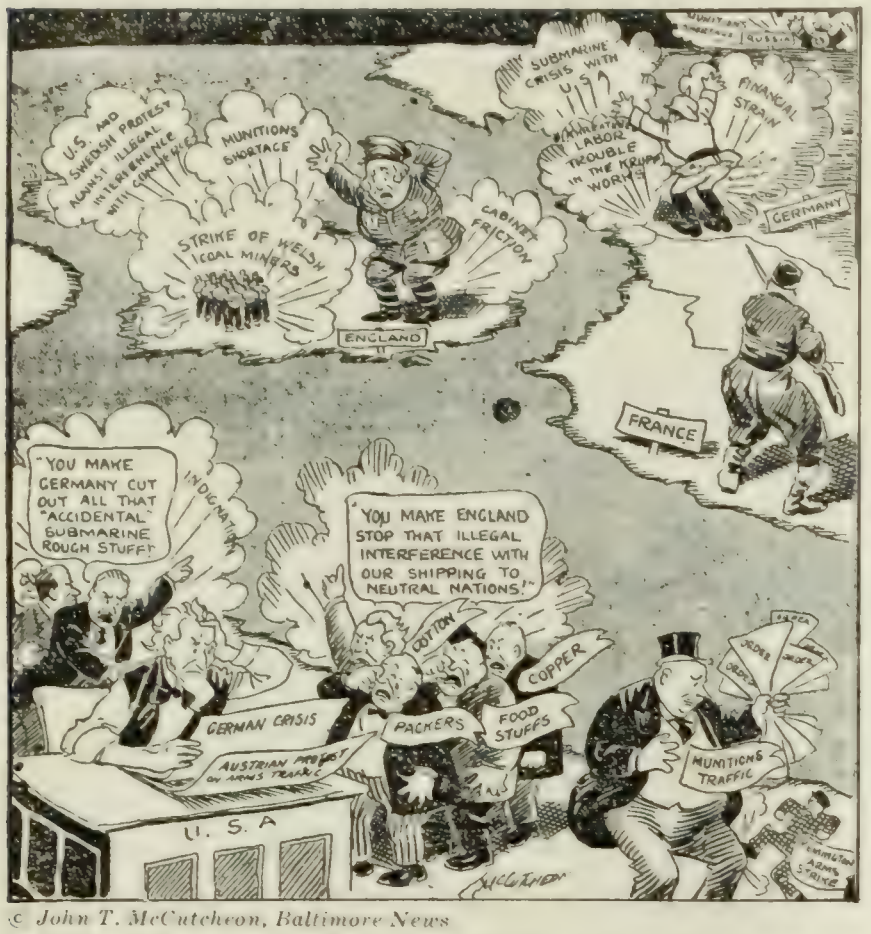
French aviators were busy and effective. On July 20 they bombarded the railroad station and military depots at Colmar, in Alsace, and inflicted some [illegible] upon the Germans. They also dropped bombs upon Vigneulles-les-Hattonchatel Aer the second time. On the following day they bombarded the important railroad junction of Conflans-en-Jarnisy, near the border of Lorraine. A German aeroplane was forced to descend near Bethincourt and the two aviators were captured.

The Italian Advance

On the Carnic Carso and Isonzo fronts the Italians on July 19 began a general advance which was meant to be maintained until Görz was taken. The next day there was bitter fighting along a line of more than seventy-five miles, from the Gulf of Trieste to Tarvis in Carinthia. Further northwest, from Malborghet to Caporetto in the Carnic Alps, the Italian advance upon Carinthia was confined to heavy artillery firing, intended to destroy fortifications and clear the way for the infantry. Such a process was consummated on the Carso Plateau, east of Sagrado, and by the end of the day, July 20, several miles of territory had been taken. On this occasion the Italian troops were inspirited by the arrival among them of five grandsons of Garibaldi, who had been fighting for the French in the Argonne Forest.

Further gains were made on July 21, Tolmino at the north and Görz at the south being simultaneously approached and practically invested. All that night the battle raged unabated, and in the early morning of July 22 the Italians made an irresistible rush near Plava, driving the Austrians before them with heavy losses. A few hours later the Italians were vigorously bombarding the bridge-head at Görz, while the Austrians, in anticipation of the speedy capture of that city, transferred all its official departments to Innsbruck, away up in the northern Tyrol; apparently deeming Laibach and Klagenfurt, the capitals of the adjacent provinces of Carniola and Carinthia, too near the Italian invasion to be secure. Nor was this apprehension unfounded. The Austrians confest that wave after wave of the Italian attack was rolling upon their weakening defenses, with a force which could not much longer be withstood. Finally, on July 25, came the announcement that the Austrian general staff had evacuated Görz, and had warned the Government at Vienna of the imminence of its fall unless strong reinforcements were immediately supplied.

Meantime the war raged in the air, on the sea, and under the sea. An Austrian aeroplane bombarded Bari, on the Apulian coast of Southern Italy, but was brought down into the sea with rifle fire and the two aviators were captured. Two Austrian submarines left Pola to reconnoitre the Italian coast, and failed to return. It was believed



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DOESN'T FRANCE HAVE ANY INTERNAL TROUBLES?



Philadelphia Public Ledger

THE NEW WAR LORD

TROUBLE BEHIND THE FIRING LINES

that the Austrian submarine which torpedoed the Italian cruiser "Giuseppe Garibaldi" was itself sunk by its victim just as the latter was going down. The survivors of the "Garibaldi," having no ship to serve on, immediately entered the army. An Austrian scout ship bombarded Ortona, a seaport of the Abruzzi, and did some damage to noncombatants. During the night of July 21-22 an Italian dirigible dropt bombs upon the San Polai and Nebresina railroad, a few miles north of Trieste, doing much damage. Trieste itself was reported to be at the verge of famine, and in a desperate plight; anticipating the fall of Görz, the severing of its communications with Austria northward, and the opening of the way for the Italian advance down the Isonzo.

The Turkish Campaigns Comparative inactivity prevailed on the Gallipoli Peninsula thruout the major part of the week, partly because of insufferably hot weather. A Turkish anti-airship gun was destroyed by the Allies on July 19, and two days later a small Turkish redoubt and some trenches were captured with little trouble or loss. On July 23 the Turks bombarded the Allies' trenches in the southern section, and then made a dashing infantry charge upon them, which was easily repulsed.

Elsewhere the Turks suffered severe losses. A British expedition advanced up the Euphrates River from the Persian Gulf and occupied Sukesh Sheyukh, 100 miles above Bussorah, aiming at once at the conquest of Asiatic Turkey and the seizure of the German railroad line down the Euphrates Valley from Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf. A fleet of fifty-nine Turkish sailing vessels bound for Trebizond with munitions for the Turkish army in Armenia and the Caucasus was annihilated by Russian torpedo-boat destroyers, most of the crews being captured.

The impossibility of obtaining ammunition and arms from Germany impelled the Turks to undertake their manufacture at Constantinople, under the supervision of German officers, and it was reported that several thousand shells for heavy artillery were being turned out daily. Constantinople was still well supplied with food, and the health of the city was as good as usual, but political plots and the activities of the secret police caused much disquiet and apprehension.

Indecision in the Balkans Uncertainty and indecision prevailed in the Balkan States, with a tripartite struggle among the friends of Germany, the friends of the Allies, and the advocates of continued neutrality. In Rumania this conflict became so animated and bitter as to cause an extensive schism in the Greek Orthodox Church. Three members of the Synod seceded, with a numerous following, and went over to the Russian Church; explaining to the public in an address that they did so because the other members of the Synod had been corrupted with bribes of German gold. The government remained resolute in its refusal to permit violation of its neutrality by the passage of military munitions from Germany to Turkey across its territory and there were intimations that further German demands to that effect might be considered as an ultimatum, provoking a breach of friendly relations. A Rumanian officer was reported to have asked a German diplomat caustically why the munitions were not shipped by the more direct route thru Serbia! The Bulgarian Government showed increasing unwillingness to join the Allies without a guarantee of receiving in return the major part of Serbian and Greek Macedonia. Neither Greece nor Serbia would, of course, consent to such spoliation.

The King of the Hellenes with his court and general staff showed increasing inclinations to side with Germany, at least to the extent of refusing to aid the Allies. The masses of the people, on the other hand, led by Eleutherios Venizelos, strongly favored intervention in behalf of the Allies. The government, however, ordered all newspapers to abstain from attacks upon the Allies, and particularly upon Italy.

Submarine Warfare Submarine warfare continues to be one of the most striking features of the great conflict. The British are said to have destroyed several German submarines thru the device of disguising gunboats as trawlers, and also of concealing their own submarines behind trawlers until they can get within striking distance of the enemy. German reports are that the French submarine "Joule" has long been missing and is undoubtedly lost. They also deny last week's news of the sinking of the "Pommern" by a British submarine in the Baltic. German submarines in British waters on July 25 destroyed a French steamer, a British steamer and four British trawlers.

Among the most thrilling episodes of the war at sea were the escapes of the "Anglo-Californian" and the "Orduna," British steamers. The "Orduna" reached New York on July 17 after having been pursued and attacked by a German submarine, from which she

escaped by her superior speed. The "Anglo-Californian," from Montreal, reached Queenstown on July 5 with her captain and eight men dead, and with her sides and upper works riddled by German shot and shell. She sighted a submarine at eight o'clock in the morning and immediately put on full speed in a zigzag course, to avoid being torpedoed, and sent out wireless telegraphic appeals for help. The submarine, steaming on the surface, was much swifter and soon overhauled her and began firing with machine guns and rifles, the zigzag course of the Briton making it impossible to use a torpedo. The wireless telegraphic apparatus of the "Anglo-Californian" was wrecked, and the captain was killed as he stood on the bridge. But the captain's son succeeded to the command and the unequal fight was kept up for four hours. Then British destroyers, which had heard the first call for help, appeared upon the scene, and the submarine dived and fled. Of the eight seamen killed two were Americans.

The Germans have been said, on good authority, to be planning to send a squadron of large, seagoing submarines across the Atlantic Ocean, to establish a secret base somewhere in Canadian waters and to prey upon British commerce on the American coast. The new German submarines, with a radius of action of 4000 miles, would be able to do this. They could lie in wait in the Strait of Belle Isle and in the Cabot Strait, so as to intercept Canadian troopships and supply ships emerging from the St. Lawrence, and also off the Newfoundland coast could prey upon British shipping on the way to or from New York. There seems to be little question of the practicability of this scheme. Following close upon its announcement, however, came the report of a British invention by means of which one submarine could detect the presence of another anywhere within a radius of twenty miles, and could accurately determine its location. This device was said to be under the consideration of Lord Fisher's Naval Inventions Board, and it was thought that the adoption of it would enable the British to baffle and destroy the German submarine navy.

At the beginning of the war Germany is said to have had twenty-eight submarines. Since then she has built between thirty and forty more. How slight their ravages have been in proportion to the whole volume of shipping may be seen from the fact that since the beginning of the war 20,000 vessels have entered or left the harbor of Liverpool, of which only twenty-eight have been lost.

The State of the Belligerents

The British Minister of Munitions on July 21 averted the grave menace of a strike in the coal mines of South Wales, and the men resumed work. This was the more important because the coal mines of France are now in German hands and that country has to look to Great Britain for supplies of fuel. On the same day a great Socialist demonstration was held in London, with speeches by Henry M. Hyndman, Ben Tillett and other radicals, earnestly supporting the Government in its prosecution of the war.

In view of the talk about possible conscription, the British Census Office reported that in England and Wales alone there were 3,032,000 unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, and 234,000 between the ages of thirty-five and forty; while of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

producing war supplies for the enemy," would be prosecuted criminally for treason.

United States Interests

Beside the sending of the third, strongest and presumably final note to Germany on the "Lusitania" massacre, the American Government was much concerned in the progress of the war, in the maintenance of neutral rights. Complaints were made to the State Department by aggrieved merchants on July 19 that the British government was reselling cargoes of cotton which had been consigned to neutral ports and which it had seized. Since May 31, it was said, nearly $60,000,000 worth of cotton had been shipped from the United States, the major part of which had not been permitted to reach its destination. Following this, on July 20, the British Board of Trade made a ruling which was interpreted as an order for the seizure without compensation, as contraband of war, of all cotton shipped to Germany, even to private consignees, or to neutral ports on the way to Germany. This was based upon the alleged circumstance that the German government had seized and would seize all cotton for its own use, in the manufacture of munitions of war, and that therefore there could in fact be no private consignees. It was demanded and expected that the United States would protest against this, but doubt was exprest of the validity of such protest.

It was also expected that the United States would protest against the British seizure of the cargo of the American steamer "Neches," on her way from Rotterdam to New York. The cargo was seized because of its German origin, in pursuance of an Order in Council of March 11 for the suppression of all outgoing German commerce. But the United States has never acquiesced in that Order, and it is difficult to see how its legality could be vindicated.

The United States purposes to press upon the German government diplomatic inquiries concerning the attack upon the passenger ship "Orduna," with a number of Americans aboard; and also to file claims, amounting to some millions, against Germany for American property seized in Belgium, Northern France and Poland. Our government was asked to take charge of Belgian and Serbian interests at Warsaw, in anticipation of the German occupation of that city. Meantime the German press, under permission of the Imperial censor, has been renewing bitter attacks upon the United States, and discussing the probabilities of war between the two countries. Its comments upon the last American note on the "Lusitania," tho restrained and dignified, were generally unfavorable in tone, resolutely refusing to accede to the American demands and in some cases attributing them to British influences.

New War Orders

The Spanish Government has given to a company in Illinois an order for cartridges, and it is said that the work will keep the factory busy until February. Italy is still buying horses; many carloads from Montana passed thru Pittsburgh last week. For the Calumet stockyards in Indiana, where, it is said, 100,000 horses for the Allies have been inspected, thirty-five acres of adjoining land have been bought because more room is needed. A financial journal publishes a list of war orders as to which there is no doubt. The total is $493,000,000. With this is a list, amounting to $668,000,000, of orders the reports of which have not been fully confirmed.

The foreign demand for automobiles is indicated by the official statement that the exports from New York since the war began have been $40,953,178. Russia placed a new order for auto trucks last week in Lima, Ohio. It is estimated that the orders given to the Baldwin Locomotive Company amount to $100,000,000. They include rifles and shrapnel as well as locomotives and cars. It is now said that the orders for fuses used in shells, recently taken by an association of typewriter companies, may be increased from $10,000,000 to $50,000,000. The Italian Government has decided, the dispatches



New York Tribune

[illegible]

BY AMERICA MEANWHILE





WHAT OF ENGLAND IN THE GREAT WAR?

say, to buy large quantities of American grain and meat, intending to supply not only the army and the navy but the people of the country. A motor car company in Cleveland has undertaken to make $8,000,000 worth of rifle barrels. Great Britain is in the market for 1,500,000 shells. Reports from Vladivostok say there is a great congestion of freight at that port, where the arrival of 20,000 cars and forty locomotives from this country is awaited. This freight includes armored motor cars, guns, ammunition and large quantities of cotton. So many ships come in that all of them cannot find dockroom, and a large force of workmen is building new piers.

Labor Controversies

A general strike at the works of Remington Arms Company in Bridgeport, Connecticut, has been prevented by the company's concessions. A strike of the machinists was ordered for the 20th, and on that day a few quit work, but the movement was checked by assurances from Major Penfield, the manager, that the desired eight-hour day would be granted, with a half-holiday on Saturday and an increase of wages. Therefore the men voted to remain at work. Similar concessions by subsidiary companies make the entire number of employees affected 15,000, and 5000 of these are girls. The disturbance excited much interest at Washington and thruout the country. Mr. Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, repeated his charge that foreign interests with an unlimited supply of funds had, to his knowledge, sought to make trouble and to retard the shipment of war supplies. They had attempted, he said, to corrupt union officers of influence among longshoremen and seamen. After the settlement in Bridgeport, Mr. Keppler, the leader of the union machinists, turned his attention to a disturbance at the works of the E. W. Bliss Company in Brooklyn, where projectiles and torpedoes are made and where the men have demanded an increase of pay. Plans were also considered for a campaign designed to secure an eight-hour day for all the machinists in New England, where the average is about nine hours. This movement may affect 500,000 men. A beginning is to be made at the plant of the Winchester Arms Company in New Haven. The Bliss Company has granted an eight-hour day, but demands for a minimum wage have been rejected. The Winchester Company announced last week the adoption of an elaborate pension system for its 12,000 employees.

At the refineries of the Standard Oil Company in Bayonne, New Jersey, there have been bloody riots in connection with a strike which began with a demand from 100 cleaners of stills for a wage increase of fifteen per cent. Other classes of workmen were drawn into the movement and riots followed the strikers' failure to obtain arbitration. The plants of the Tidewater and Vacuum Oil companies were tied up. In the riots three strikers have been killed by policemen or guards and many persons—policemen, strikers and noncombatants—have been wounded. The Governor was asked to call out the militia, but he was not inclined to do so. At the piers of two of the coastwise steamship lines in New York the longshoremen are on strike for higher pay. From many parts of the country come reports of labor unrest and of strikes projected by workmen who desire to get a share of the profits made on war supplies. A general strike of 60,000 workers employed in making men's clothing has been averted in New York by an agreement which provides for an increase of wages. It is expected that recommendations proposed by Mayor Mitchel's Council of Conciliation will prevent a threatened strike of those engaged in making women's garments.

The "Eastland" Disaster

At a little before 8 o'clock last Saturday morning, the 24th, the passenger steamship "Eastland," crowded with employees of the Western Electric Company and their families, rolled over at her pier in the Chicago River, near the Clark Street Bridge in Chicago, and went down. The exact number of the lost, a majority of whom were women and children, is not yet known, but the latest estimate is 1478. Before evening came hundreds of bodies had been recovered. In two days, 915 were found and 1002 persons were saved. There is conflicting testimony as to the number of passengers. Officers of the company that had chartered the boat say, and they are supported by the two Government inspectors, that tickets had been taken from 2408 persons. The number permitted was 2500. There were 72 men in the crew. But others say that more than 3000 had been allowed to go on board, and it is asserted that 400 or 500 who had gained admission were

removed by the officers just before the disaster. The Western Electric Company's employees were about to be carried across the lower part of the lake to Michigan City, Indiana, where there was to be a picnic, with a parade. Five boats had been chartered, and this one was to take the lead. The hawsers had not been cast off, when the "Eastland" began to list. Some say a majority of the passengers had gone to one side to watch a speeding launch. The list became more marked, and a panic followed. Then the boat turned on her side and went down. Her hawsers were still unfastened, but the strain on them tore out the planking of the pier. Only six minutes elapsed between the beginning of the listing and the sinking of the ship.

Tugboats, fire boats and other craft hastened to the place. At the end of the day it was thought that only 400 had been rescued, but further inquiry has shown that the number saved slightly exceeds 1000. More than 500 are missing, and probably nearly all of these are dead. Many pathetic stories about the disaster have been told. Hundreds of physicians were promptly in service and all possible efforts to resuscitate those taken from the water were made. Artificial respirators were operated on the sidewalks. But life was found in only a few of the bodies. A professional diver who took many of them from the river became insane. A man out of work who had gone to the river to commit suicide rescued nine persons.

A special grand jury has been called and there will be a thoro inquiry. The officers of the boat and of the chartering company are under arrest. President Wilson has directed the Department of Commerce to make an investigation. Some think the boat was ballasted unevenly. The "Eastland" had an unfortunate record. Immediately after she was built, in 1903, a naval architect, who now says her hull was badly planned, recommended that her upper deck be removed and that her water ballast compartments be always kept full. The suggested changes were made, but her tendency to list was the subject of comment. Year after year she was operated at a loss, and she was sold several times. On the lakes she was not regarded as a safe ship.

The Situation in Mexico

General Gonzales gave up the capital of Mexico on the 19th, after holding it for eight days, and Zapata again took possession of it. Gonzales' excuse was that he desired to fight in the open against Zapata. The truth was, however, that Villa's flying column, rapidly moving southward, had taken Pachuca, forty miles from the capital, and cut communication between Gonzales and his base at Vera Cruz. Gonzales found the capital untenable. Some expected that Obregon would send a force southward, and that Villa's flying column might be crushed by two armies. On the other hand, it was seen that Zapata, having 20,000 men, could join and support the flying column. There was little or no news about the armies in the south, owing to the destruction of telegraphs and railroads.

In the north, Carranza's men, commanded by General Calles, attacked Naco, on the Arizona border, killing several of the Villista defenders and driving others across the boundary. This was a violation of the pact made in January last, when, at the suggestion of General Hugh L. Scott, Calles and Maytorena (Villa's commander in Sonora) agreed that Naco and Nogales, another boundary town, should be regarded as neutral territory. After the capture of Naco, Maytorena prepared to defend Nogales, Calles having approached the place with 3000 men. Our Government sent a note to Carranza protesting against the violation of the agreement and asking that the captors of Naco should withdraw at once. General Funston, in command on the border, was directed to prevent firing across the boundary. This would not necessarily involve invasion, but might require the use of artillery. Calles then decided to refrain from attacking Nogales, saying that he could confine Maytorena there by surrounding the town. Maytorena said to our Government that he could have protected Naco if his forces had not been employed in defending American colonists against the Yaqui Indians.

Cardinal Gibbons, in an interview, said he feared the sword was the only argument that could have weight in Mexico and that sooner or later there must be some form of intervention.



St. Louis Republic

THE DISTINCTIVE TOUCH



New York Sun

MAN [illegible]

IS JUSTICE INFALLIBLE?

Governor Whitman, of New York, owes his election largely to his success in prosecuting the police lieutenant, Charles Becker, for the murder of the gambler, Rosenthal. Now he is responsible for the final action on Becker's plea for clemency. Harry Thaw, who murdered Stanford White and escaped the death penalty by being declared insane, has now been released from [illegible]

A YEAR OF WAR AND AFTER

BY WILLIS FLETCHER JOHNSON

EDITORIAL WRITER FOR THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE"

"NEITHER party expected for the war the magnitude of the duration which it has already attained. Each looked for an easier triumph." These words of Abraham Lincoln, uttered after nearly four years of our Civil War, might with equal fitness be applied to the Great War and its belligerents at the ending of its first year. A month of declarations of war, a year of waging war, inestimable months or years of war yet to be waged, and generations of slow and incomplete recovery from the results of war: Such in epitome is the record of the past, present and future of the Great War.

Between July 28 and August 28, 1914, no fewer than fourteen individual wars, "all parts of one stupendous whole," were declared or recognized to exist; and half a dozen more at later dates. They were: Austria-Hungary against Serbia, against Russia, against Japan, and against Belgium; Germany against Russia, against France, and against Belgium; Great Britain against Germany, and against Austria-Hungary; Montenegro against Austria-Hungary, and against Germany; Serbia against Germany; France against Austria-Hungary; and Japan against Germany. Later acts of war involved Turkey as an ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and Portugal and Italy on the side of the Allies.

The grand plan of campaign was Germany's. That was to fight her three great foes separately and crush them in succession. She was herself ready "to the last shoe-button," while not one of her adversaries was even measurably prepared for war. She therefore aimed to strike first at the least unprepared, and planned to leave the most unready to be dealt with last. Therefore she tore up her treaty with Belgium as a "scrap of paper" and violated the neutrality and integrity of that country in order to launch her first tremendous blow at France on an undefended frontier. Thus she hoped to dictate peace at Paris and to eliminate France from the problem before Russia, unready and slow-moving, could give her serious trouble at the east. Next she would transfer her vast and victorious armies, rich with the spoils of France, to her eastern marches, smash Russia, crush Serbia, and dictate a second peace at Warsaw. Finally, with the Continent subdued, she would try conclusions with her most hated foe, Great Britain, which she regarded as the most unready of them all, and indeed as a power which could never be formidable on land, but would be dealt with on the sea alone.

One city spoiled that plan. Liége was the new Thermopylae. The four days' delay of the German advance in hurling first men and then eleven-inch shells at Brialmont's domed fortresses, was brief, but it served

THE WAR BY SEA

Submarine Exploits

September 4—British cruisers "Cressy," "La Hogue" "Aboukir" sunk in North Sea by German submarine "U-9" Captain Otto Weddigen in command

October 10—Russian cruiser "Pallada" sunk in Baltic by German submarine

October 16—British cruiser "Hawke" sunk in North Sea by "U-9"

December 14—British submarine "B-11" dove under five lines of mines at Dardanelles and sank Turkish cruiser "Messoudieh"

January 1—British battleship "Formidable" sunk in English Channel

January 30 Three merchantmen sunk in Irish Sea by German submarine

February 18—German war-zone around British Isles in effect. Germany threatens to sink all enemy merchantmen in this area. 218 vessels sunk to date

March 28—British liner "Falaba" sunk in St. George's Channel. One American citizen lost

May 1—American tanker "Gulflight" sunk off Scilly Islands. Three deaths. Germany promises indemnification

May 7—British liner "Lusitania" sunk west of Queenstown by German submarine. 1152 deaths, including 114 Americans

May 25—American merchantman "Nebraskan" torpedoed but not sunk, off Fastnet, Ireland

May 25 and 27—German submarine "U-51" sinks "Triumph" and "Majestic" at Dardanelles after voyage of four thousand miles from Wilhelmshaven

June 17—Italian submarine sunk by Austrian submarine—first such event in history

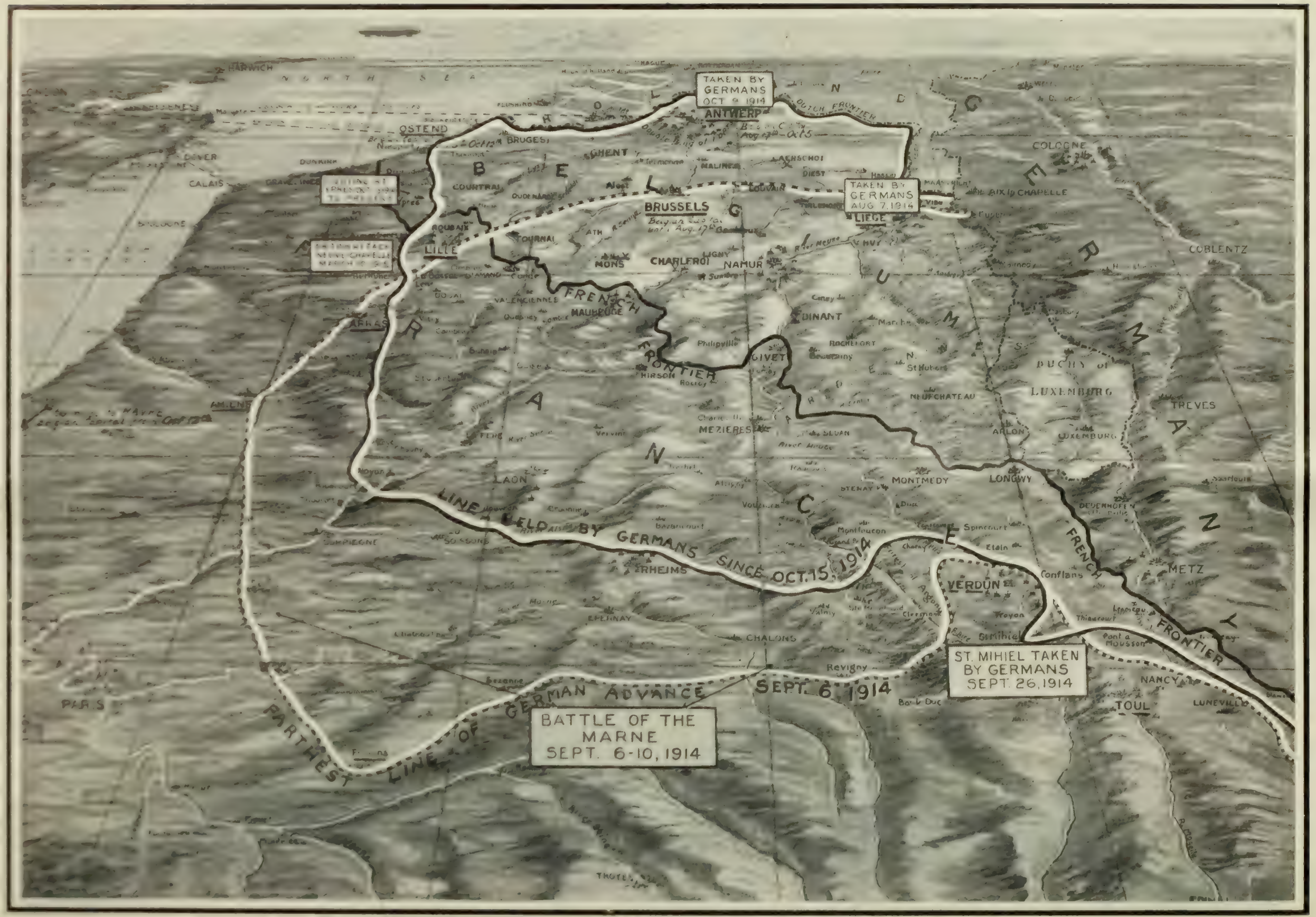
July 2—German battleship "Pommern" sunk by British submarine at Bay of Dantzig, 900 miles from British base

July 18—Italian cruiser "Giuseppe Garibaldi" sunk by Austrian submarine near Ragusa

It gave France time to weld to her needs and Great Britain time to respond to the call of her ally. The German tide flowed on, bearing all before it, all thru that month of August, headed straight for Paris, which the Germans expected to occupy by mid-September. The French Government fled to Bordeaux, and Paris, with the thunder of German guns heard in her streets again after forty-four years, grimly awaited siege and storm. The German van was within four days' march of the city. But the four days which would have carried them to its walls had been lost at Liége, and now a million French and British troops were massed along the Marne, under orders to die rather than to retreat.

Another decisive battle of the world, and probably the greatest in human history, began on September 6 and raged for five whole days; and at its end the German tide ebbed from its high-water mark, never to regain it. The French and British prest forward, hoping to transform repulse into hopeless rout. But they had not calculated German thoroness. As if anticipating just such operations, the Germans had already prepared behind them elaborate defensive works upon which they could fall back and to these they did fall back and there turned at bay. A vast but indecisive battle followed, on the Aisne, and then the combatants settled down to a grim rivalry in long endurance. The battle line which was drawn at the west at the end of the first six weeks of war has changed but little, merely vibrating to and fro in distances measured by yards rather than miles, thru all the weary year.

The chief changes have been at the extreme northwest. Baffled in the direct rush toward Paris, the German armies again and again have striven to turn the left flank of the Allies and to gain the French shore of the British Channel; aiming thus to break the directest line of communication between France and Great Britain, and to secure a base from which to attack and to invade the latter country. For weeks the fiercest fighting of the war was near and on the coast at the Franco-Belgian boundary. On the ground and under the ground, on the sea and under the sea, and in the air, it raged relentlessly; and even the sea itself was let in, to swallow the land and to drown the combatants. But in the end, as at the Marne, the line of last


TAKEN BY GERMANS OCT 9 1914
ANTWERP
TAKEN BY GERMANS AUG 7 1914
LIEGE
BRUSSELS
OSTEND
BRUGES
GHENT
COURTRAI
LILLE
MONS
CHARLEROI
NAMUR
DINANT
GIVET
MEZIERES
SEDAN
MONTMEDY
LONGWY
ARLON
LUXEMBURG
NEUFCHATEAU
COLOGNE
AIX la CHAPELLE
COBLENTZ
TREVES
METZ
VERDUN
ST. MIHIEL TAKEN BY GERMANS SEPT. 26, 1914
NANCY
TOUL
LUNEVILLE
LAON
RHEIMS
SOISSONS
COMPIEGNE
EPERNAY
CHALONS
PARIS
LINE HELD BY GERMANS SINCE OCT. 15, 1914
FARTHEST LINE OF GERMAN ADVANCE SEPT. 6 1914
BATTLE OF THE MARNE SEPT. 6-10, 1914
FRENCH FRONTIER
GERMAN FRONTIER
DUTCH FRONTIER
BELGIUM
NORTH SEA
CALAIS
DOVER
DUNKIRK
AMIENS
ARRAS
VALENCIENNES
MAUBEUGE
HIRSON
ROCROI
VERDUN
Sedan
Montfaucon
Spincourt
Etain
Conflans
Thiaucourt
Pont a Mousson
Revigny
Bar-le-Duc
Clermont
Varennes
Ste Menehould
Vitry
Chateau Thierry
Meaux
Soissons
Noyon
Peronne
Albert
Bapaume
Cambrai
Douai
Lens
Roubaix
Tournai
Ath
Louvain
Malines
Aerschot
Diest
Hasselt
Maastricht
Visé
Huy
Namur
Dinant
Rochefort
St Hubert
Marche
Philippeville
Givet
Charleville
Mezieres
Montmedy
Stenay
Longwy
Arlon
Luxemburg
Neufchateau
Metz
Toul
Nancy
Luneville
Treves
Coblentz
Aix la Chapelle
Cologne
Liege
Brussels
Antwerp
Ostend
Bruges
Ghent
Courtrai
Lille
Mons
Charleroi
Namur
Dinant
Givet
Sedan
Montmedy
Longwy
Arlon
Luxemburg
Neufchateau
Metz
Verdun

THE WAR BY SEA

Clearing the Sea of Germans

August 15—German battle-cruiser "Goeben" and cruiser "Breslau" sold to Turkey to avoid capture in Mediterranean

August 27—German auxiliary cruiser "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" sunk north of Cape Verde Islands by British cruiser "Highflyer"

November 10—German light cruiser "Emden" destroyed at Cocos Island in Indian Ocean by Australian cruiser "Sydney," after having captured twenty-six merchantmen

March 14—German auxiliary cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" put into Hampton Roads after sinking seven merchantmen, including the American ship "William P. Frye." Subsequently interned. Germany consented to pay for the "Frye"

March 15—German cruiser "Dresden," survivor of the Falkland Islands fight, blown up at Juan Fernandez Island to avoid capture

April 11—Last commerce raider, auxiliary cruiser "Kronprinz Wilhelm," put into Hampton Roads and was subsequently interned

defense held good and the German advance was checked.

Meantime another disaster befell the German plans at the eastern borders. Russia mobilized her armies more slowly than did France, but she did mobilize them and sent them surging across the frontiers into both Austria-Hungary and Germany. By the end of August, when the Germans were pressing toward Paris and needed every man and gun to make that drive successful, the Russians had invaded East Prussia as far as Allenstein and Tannenberg, and were threatening Konigsberg, Dantzig and Posen. Then came disaster, when they were routed and driven back with appalling losses, while the Germans poured into Poland in a drive at Warsaw. At the south the Russians were more successful. They overran Galicia and Bukowina, captured Lemberg, Przemysl and Czernowitz, threatened Cracow, and crost the Carpathians to the borders of the great plain of Hungary. But here, too, were reverses. Lack of munitions, which left tens of thousands of Russians to fight with clubbed rifles and sticks and stones, led to disaster and compelled defeat. Przemysl and Lemberg were abandoned and nearly all of Galicia and Bukowina were evacuated. Vast and repeated fluctuations to and fro marked the story of the eastern battle line all thru the year. At the end of the year the Russians have lost nearly all that they had gained, while the victorious Teutons have overrun the bulk of Poland, have put an iron ring three-fourths of the way around Warsaw, and are sweeping with little resistance thru the Baltic Provinces toward Riga if not toward Petrograd itself.

Advance on one side means, however, inertia if not peril of disaster on the other; and Germany thus suffers the immense disadvantage of having to fight all her foes at once instead of one at a time, a circumstance which has transformed the whole aspect of the war. As for the auxiliary campaigns, they have been of minor interest. After many violent fluctuations of fortune, the Serbs and Montenegrins at last expelled the Austrian invaders and themselves became the aggressors in Austro-Hungarian territory. Turkey entered the war at Germany's command but has been handicapped by the impossibility of getting supplies across the barrier of Rumanian and Bulgarian neutrality. She has consequently been chiefly on the defensive, with her strength steadily waning, and with a prospect that the Straits will soon be in the hands of the Allies and be opened as an avenue for Russia's much-needed supplies. Japan wrested from Germany the latter's Chinese holdings; Australia took New Guinea and other islands; and France and Great Britain or their colonies took all of Germany's extensive African possessions save one, which also seems doomed soon to be taken. Last, Italy entered the war, fighting however not against the Teutonic powers in aid of the Allies but simply against Austria-Hungary for the advancement of her own interests and es-

THE WAR BY SEA

Two Mysteries

October 27—British superdreadnought "Audacious" reported sunk off north coast of Ireland. Disaster unexplained and not admitted by British Admiralty

November 3—British battleship "Bulwark" blown up in Thames. British Admiralty gives internal explosion as cause

THE WAR BY SEA

Naval Battles

August 18—Off Heligoland. Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty with squadron of British battle-cruisers, light cruisers and destroyers sunk three German light cruisers and two destroyers

November 1—Off Coronel, Chile. German squadron — armored cruisers "Scharnhorst," "Gneisenau," third-class cruisers "Leipzig," "Dresden," "Nürnberg," Admiral Count von Spee in command—defeated British cruisers "Good Hope," "Glasgow," "Monmouth" and transport "Otranto," Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock in command; sinking "Good Hope" and "Monmouth"

December 8—Off Falkland Islands. British squadron—battle-cruisers "Inflexible," "Invincible," battleship "Canopus," armored cruisers "Carnarvon," "Cornwall," "Kent," second-class cruisers "Glasgow," "Bristol," Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee in command—defeated Admiral von Spee's squadron, sinking "Leipzig," "Scharnhorst," "Gneisenau" and "Nürnberg"

January 24—In North Sea. British squadron — battle-cruisers "Tiger," "Lion," "Princess Royal," "New Zealand," "Indomitable," Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty in command—pursued German raiding squadron—battle-cruisers "Derfflinger," "Seydlitz," "Moltke," "Blücher," Admiral Hibber in command—sinking "Blücher"

THE WAR BY SEA

Dardanelles Campaign

February 19-21—Combined allied naval fleets of battleships by fleet of forty warships. Vice-Admiral Carden in command, including British superdreadnought "Queen Elizabeth" and a number of French battleships

March 5—Forts near Kilid Bahr shelled by "Queen Elizabeth" firing across Gallipoli peninsula

March 18—French battleship "Bouvet," British battleships "Irresistible," "Ocean" sunk by floating mines. British battle-cruiser "Inflexible," French battleship "Gaulois" disabled by gunfire. Attack suspended. Operations bombardment and sweeping in following weeks. Ten warships undersea fleet

March 18 and intermittently thereafter—Russian fleet bombards Bosporus forts

April 25—Anglo-French fleet renews bombardment to cover landing of troops on Gallipoli

May 13—British battleship "Goliath" torpedoed by Turkish destroyer

May 24 and 25—British battleships "Triumph" and "Majestic" sunk by German submarine

June—Larger warships withdrawn from Dardanelles

THE LOSSES IN THE GREAT WAR

As Reported in Official Statistics and Reckoned by the Red Cross and Other Relief Organizations

	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners and Missing	Total
Russia	800,000	2,000,000	800,000	3,600,000
France	450,000	800,000	310,000	1,560,000
Great Britain	125,000	250,000	90,000	465,000
Belgium	50,000	165,000	45,000	260,000
Serbia	65,000	113,000	50,000	228,000
Montenegro	8,000	15,000	5,000	28,000
Italy	5,000	12,000	2,000	19,000
Totals	1,503,000	3,355,000	1,302,000	6,160,000
Germany	500,000	900,000	250,000	1,650,000
Austria-Hungary	355,000	800,000	200,000	1,355,000
Turkey	50,000	100,000	50,000	200,000
Totals	905,000	1,800,000	500,000	3,205,000
Grand totals	2,408,000	5,155,000	1,802,000	9,365,000

pecially for the recovery of "Italia Irredenta," in the Alps and on the Adriatic.

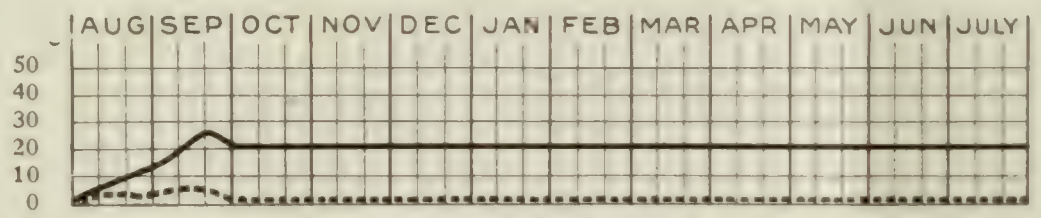
The first year of the war has therefore produced conditions quite different from those which were confidently anticipated, and probably a comparably great change in the attitude of the belligerents toward the issues involved. At the beginning, exulting in their known strength and never having tasted defeat, the Germans, even the foremost men of light and leading, talked of nothing less than the annexation of Belgium, northern France, Poland, the Baltic Provinces, and the bulk of Great Britain's colonies, and the exaction of indemnities which would "bleed white" all their antagonists. Now, with their plan of campaign defeated, and with their empire surrounded by an iron ring of foes threatening at once to starve and to crush it, they speak of an "honorable peace" without annexations or indemnities but on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum.* That Germany can be starved is doubtful. That she can be beaten thru failure of military supplies also seems doubtful. That she will in the course of another year suffer grave embarrassment if not disaster through monetary famine—in brief, bankruptcy—seems far less doubtful if not, indeed, quite probable. It is this aspect of the situation and of the outlook which now causes most concern and the most zealous desire to press the war with some speedy and decisive stroke.

The tone of the Allies, too, has greatly changed. The first hot flush of wrath at the violation of Belgium may not have cooled, but the expectation of wreaking speedy and overwhelming vengeance has been disappointed. There is no more talk of a swift march to Berlin, of the fall of the Hohenzollerns, and of the dissolution of the German Empire. The allied powers are, indeed, bound by a common pledge to make no peace until all are agreed upon its terms. But they are thoughtfully considering the question of how long it will take to march to Berlin if a year of such furious and costly fighting as the world has never seen before has not sufficed to drive the invading Germans out of France and Belgium.

Great Britain is of all the Allies the most belligerent in sentiment, tho the least so in action. Also, she has suffered least. She is the least inclined toward peace, and insists upon the *sine qua non* of the restoration and full indemnifying of Belgium, the surrender or destruction of the German navy, and the adoption of such measures as will make impossible another German attack upon her. It is yet to be seen how heavier losses and increasing financial burdens will affect her.

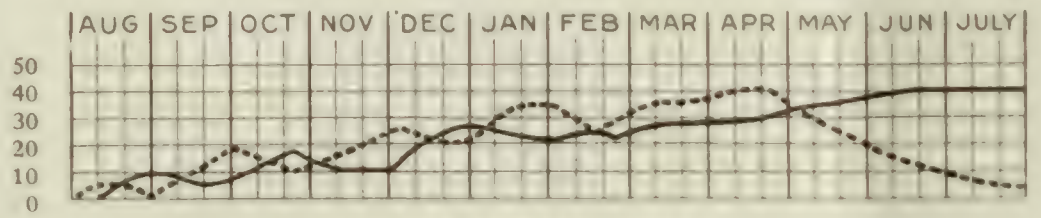
France has been waging a war with immeasurably greater losses to herself than either of her great allies has suffered, but with a fortitude and resolution never surpassed by any nation in history. Her first spontaneous demand was for a restoration of Alsace and Lorraine and repayment of the two milliards wrested from her in 1871. Whether the latter part of this demand is still so positively maintained is open to question.

THE FLUCTUATING INVASIONS



ON THE WESTERN FRONT

The figures at the left indicate the area of alien territory conquered, in thousands of square miles



ON THE EASTERN FRONT

These diagrams indicate approximately the fluctuations of the tides of invasion and occupation of territory by the belligerents in the west of Europe—Belgium, France and the Reichsland of Germany—and in the chief eastern seat of war—Poland, Galicia, Bukowina, East Prussia and the Baltic provinces. In the upper diagram the continuous line shows the area occupied by the Germans in Luxemburg, Belgium and northern France, the high-water mark of about 23,000 square miles being at the beginning of the Battle of the Marne in the second week of September. Since November the changes have been inconsiderable. The dotted line indicates the gains of the French in Alsace and Lorraine, amounting at most to only a few hundred square miles, and exaggerated for the sake of clearness on this diagram. Much greater gains on both sides, and greater fluctuations, appear in the lower diagram. The continuous line shows the advance of the Germans and Austrians in Russian Poland and the Baltic provinces, now higher than ever before and approximating 70,000 square miles. The dotted line indicates the occupation by the Russians of German territory in East Prussia and Silesia and of Austro-Hungarian territory in Galicia, Bukowina and Hungary, reaching a maximum of about 50,000 square miles in April and now ebbing toward the vanishing point.

THE TIDE OF BATTLE IN THE EAST

THE SHADED PORTION OF EACH MAP SHOWS TERRITORY HELD BY RUSSIA



THE RUSSIANS IN EAST PRUSSIA

About August 15, the height of the Russian invasion. The battle of Tannenberg, immediately after this, compelled the Russians to retire. The Austrians were in southern Poland and the Russians were pressing toward Lemberg



THE GERMAN DRIVE AT WARSAW

About October 15. The Germans reached a point 45 miles from the city, but began to fall back about October 25. The Russians had invaded Galicia as far as Tarnow, but had to retire, owing to the German victories in Poland



THE RUSSIANS OVERRUN GALICIA

About April 15. Since October the Russians had again invaded East Prussia and again retired, had swept to the frontiers of Poland and retreated to the Bzura, and had lost and recaptured Przemysl



THE LINE OF BATTLE TODAY

The Germans have invaded the Baltic provinces, taking Libau May 7; with the Austrians they have swept the Russians almost out of Galicia; and they now threaten Warsaw, from three sides, more dangerously than at any time since the war began

LANDMARKS OF THE CAMPAIGNS

On the Eastern Front

August 12—Austrians invaded Serbia and bombarded Belgrade
August 23—Battle of the Jadar River. Austrians driven out of Serbia with great loss
August 24—Russians penetrated far into East Prussia, threatening Königsberg, Dantzig and Posen
August 30—Russians routed at Allenstein and Tannenberg and driven out of East Prussia with tremendous losses
September 2—Russians took the Galician capital, Lemberg, renaming it Lvov
September 5-15—Serbians invaded Austria-Hungary, captured Semlin and threatened Sarajevo
September 23—Russians captured Jaroslav and overran most of Galicia, threatening Cracow
October 1—Russians crost the Carpathians and threatened Hungary with invasion
December 2—Austrians occupied the Serbian capital, Belgrade
December 14—Serbians reoccupied Belgrade and assumed the aggressive against Austria-Hungary
January 1-5—Russians invaded Hungary, occupied Bukowina, and threatened Transylvania with invasion
February 4—Great German drive at Warsaw, directed by von Hindenburg
February 10-12—Germans under von Hindenburg inflicted crushing defeat upon the Russians in the Mazurian Lakes region, driving them out of East Prussia
March 19—Russians occupied Memel and threatened Tilsit
March 22—After a siege lasting since September the Russians captured the Galician fortress of Przemysl
April 2-15—Tremendous battles in the Carpathians
April 30—Germans invaded the Baltic provinces
May 3—Great German and Austrian victory in Galicia, in consequence of which the Russians began to retire
May 14—German and Austrian armies began attacks upon Przemysl
June 4—Germans and Austrians retook Przemysl from the Russians and moved toward Lemberg
June 23—Germans and Austrians retook Lemberg, and soon afterward drove the Russians out of most of Galicia and Bukowina
July 15—Great German drive at Warsaw simultaneously from west, north and south and German occupation of Courland threatening Riga

LANDMARKS OF THE CAMPAIGNS

On the Fringes of the War

August 26—Germans surrendered Togoland to French and British
September 25—Australians captured New Guinea
September 28—French and British seized the German Congo Colony
July 9—British Union of South Africa completed conquest of German Southwest Africa
November 7—Germans surrendered Tsing-tau to the Japanese

April 21—Armies of the Allies landed on Gallipoli Peninsula for conquest of the Straits

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May 26—Italians began their invasion of Austria, moving simultaneously toward Trent, Görz and Trieste
July 12—Italian raiders penetrated to within three miles of Trieste

LANDMARKS OF THE CAMPAIGNS

In France and Belgium

August 2—Germans took possession of Luxemburg in violation of its neutrality, and thus gained unobstructed entrance into France
August 7—Germans entered Liège, tho some of its forts remained unconquered, and passed on thru Belgium toward France
August 8—French troops occupied Mülhausen and advanced as far as Colmar, in Alsace
August 19—Germans destroyed Louvain
August 20—Germans passed thru Brussels, unopposed, on their "way to Paris"
August 21-23—French driven from Namur and British from Mons, slowly retreating into France before the oncoming Germans
September 2—French Government retired from Paris to Bordeaux and Paris prepared for siege
September 6-10—Battle of the Marne, in which the French and British, under orders to "die rather than retreat," checked and turned back the Germans at the high water mark of their invasion of France and drive toward Paris
September 15-28—Battle of the Aisne, in which the Germans held their ground against the attempt of the Allies to drive them out of France
October 10—Germans captured Antwerp, completing their conquest of Belgium, and the remains of the Belgian army retired into France and joined the Allies
October 15-25—Five-fold battles of four nations in western Flanders in which the first great German drive at Calais and the Channel coast was baffled
October 30—Belgians flooded western Flanders to drive out Germans
December 30—German warships bombarded Dunkirk
March 11—British captured Neuve Chapelle after several days' fighting with heavy losses on both sides
April 22—In great battle near Ypres the Germans began the use of asphyxiating and poisonous gases in warfare, with effective results
June 2—Battles in the Carpathians began

Austria-Hungary planned at the outset to crush and spoliate Serbia, to dominate the Balkans, and to gain an outlet upon the Aegean Sea. Now she is confessedly ready to assent to anything which her greater partner may deem expedient or necessary; even to the granting of guarantees to Serbia and of actual concessions of territory to Italy and Rumania.

Russia entered the war as the defender and champion of all the Slavs. She meant to crush Austria, to shatter Germany's military power, to annex Galicia and perhaps Silesia and Posen to her own Poland, and to magnify Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria as her minor allies. Doubtless that is still her purpose. But Muscovite ways are not the ways of western Europe. Her policy may not break, but it often bends; she may not abandon her designs, but she may postpone them. Suffering heavy losses and with declining credit, a readiness on her part to temporize is not beyond the pale of possibility.

Italy is fighting for her own hand. She wants to redeem "Italia Irredenta," to remove the menace of Austria at Lake Garda, and to establish a greater influence for herself on the Albanian shore of the Adriatic. But she is not at war with Germany, and she is not bound to make peace with Austria collectively with the Allies.

Turkey, at least in Europe, is probably doomed, not so much thru the aggressions of the Allies as thru the refusal of Rumania and Bulgaria to let the military supplies which she needs pass to her from Germany across their neutral territory. The fall of Constantinople and the opening of the Straits to the Allies will be chiefly important because it will enable Russia to be far more readily supplied with the military munitions

WAR SURPRIZES

Temperance and abstinence as measures for military efficiency
Sixteen-inch siege howitzer throwing ton shell fifteen miles
Failure of steel and concrete fortifications hitherto considered impregnable
Submarines 400 feet long with cruising radius of 5000 miles
Aerial warfare with aeroplanes, Zeppelins and Zeppelin destroyers; using artillery and showers of steel darts
Armored and armed motor cars
Incendiary grenades
Searchlight bombs
Use of asphyxiating gases
Photography from rockets
Five-fold warfare: Terrestrial, subterranean, aerial, marine and submarine

THE ARMIES AT WAR

When they entered the war the belligerents were possest of the following approximate numbers of trained soldiers:

Russia	5,962,000
France	3,878,000
Italy	1,115,000
Great Britain	633,000
Serbia	240,000
Belgium	222,000
Montenegro	50,000
Total of Allies	12,100,000
Germany	4,000,000
Austria-Hungary	1,820,000
Turkey	1,100,000
Total	6,920,000
Grand total	19,020,000

During the first year of the war these forces have suffered total losses of approximately nine million men, as indicated in another table. New levies have filled the places of these losses and have made the armies at the end of the year probably larger than at the beginning

MONEY COST OF THE WAR

William Mahonia, of Paris, an honored Chinese statesman, is quoted as estimating the present cost of the war to the chief belligerents at $42,250,000 a day, or at the rate of nearly $15,500,000,000 a year. Allegations as to these figures are, they but more probably below than over the truth. Mr. Asquith recently reported to Parliament that Great Britain then was spending $15,000,000 a day. It has been credibly estimated that France and Russia are spending at least $12,000,000 a day each. Such figures, carried thru the list, would make the total cost something like twice the figure of Mr. Mahonia. The loans issued and subscribed by the chief belligerents down to the present date have been as follows:

Great Britain, two loans	$5,125,000,000
France, two loans	3,375,000,000
Russia, one loan	1,000,000,000
Total for Allies	$9,500,000,000
Germany, two loans	$3,451,000,000
Prussia, one loan	1,250,000,000
Austria-Hungary, two loans	1,500,000,000
Total for Teutonic powers	$7,251,000,000
Grand total	$16,751,000,000

The minor powers and neutrals have also made loans on account of the war. Belgium has borrowed $50,000,000 and Serbia $4,000,000 from Great Britain without interest until the end of the war. Rumania has borrowed $25,000,000 from the same source. Switzerland has raised $20,000,000 in three loans to improve her defenses against violation of her neutrality. The figures cited do not, of course, indicate the whole cost of the war, as other large expenses are met from increased taxation. It has recently been estimated by careful and competent authority that the first year of the war will have cost $25,000,000,000, or more than the sum of the public debts of all the nations engaged at the beginning of the war.

moved from the scene of war and from interest in its issues, has been subjected to belligerent influences and considerations far more than in any preceding foreign war; more, even, than in that Napoleonic war of more than a century ago which led to our becoming involved in our second war with Great Britain. Our interest arose from a variety of causes. The large number of our population of foreign origin and sympathies, the extensive purchase of supplies in this country by the belligerents, the widely different conceptions and interpretations of neutrality held by this country and by some of the belligerents, and above all, perhaps, the corresponding differences in regard for international law. The United States has from the beginning insisted upon maintaining the same principles of neutrality which have consistently governed its course, and upon observance of the international rules of warfare which have hitherto been agreed to and respected by all nations. Some of the belligerents, on the contrary, have demanded a radical abandonment of some of our fundamental principles of neutrality, and have insisted upon arbitrarily changing the rules of warfare without our consent and to our great injury. The result is that the close of the year of war finds our relations with some European powers more seriously strained than they have ever been before without actual breakage. A breach of relations between this country and any European power is not to be anticipated, tho it cannot be regarded as impossible. Its occurrence would presumably involve diplomatic rather than military operations. Its effect upon the future course and outcome of the war could scarcely fail to be very great and probably decisive.

The effect of the year upon the general international relations of the world seems likely to be little short of epochal. The ending of the war will probably mean a reorganization of European affairs greater than that of the Congress of Vienna a century and a year ago. It will also profoundly affect the aspect of international law and of treaty obligations. The war began with one of the most flagrant violations of a treaty stipulation ever recorded in history, and it has been prosecuted with a similar disregard for the plainest requirements of international law and treaty agreement in the methods and manners of conflict. It will devolve upon the nations of the world, not merely upon the belligerents seeking peace but equally upon the neutrals, to determine to what extent and by what means the sanctity of treaties and of law shall be vindicated, and also in what respects the international rules of war shall be modified to meet the changed conditions and methods of warfare which this conflict has introduced. More than the Napoleonic wars, and perhaps more than any others since the great religious and racial struggles of the Middle Ages, the war of which the last year has seen the first stage involves the general welfare and future destiny of the whole human race.

New York City

which her backward industrialism makes her unable to provide for herself.

Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece have so long kept out of the struggle that they may succeed in doing so to the end, unless they gratuitously inject themselves into it for the sake of seeking a share in the spoils. However that may be, there can be little doubt that the settlement at the end of the war will comprise a radical readjustment of affairs in that much-troubled corner of the continent. The ostensible pretext, tho not the actual cause, of the war was in that region, and there, too, must be felt its results.

The United States, altho so far re-

MOTION

A REVERIE INSTIGATED BY THE RESTLESSNESS OF THE WAVES

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

Somewhere in the South Atlantic, July 12, 1915.

"WHO hath desired the sea?" Nobody, apparently. Certainly none of this long row of muffled and motionless forms which lie stretched out on steamer chairs like mummies in a museum, each labeled at the head with name and number. Male and female are they, tho some are so nondescript of garb and blank of visage as to be of indistinguishable sex. Here are specimens of all races, of all ages; some have faces flushed, some pale; others are yellow or sea-green, but whatever the color of complexion they look curiously alike. For each is thinking about the same thing, namely himself. Each has his thoughts turned inward, for like yogis in a trance their attention is focussed upon the vital nexus. It is an individualized affliction. No one can feel for another. Words of condolence are perfunctorily spoken and received with coldness. Every one in the crowd is lonely and they have naught in common save their common enemy, the sea. Toward it all eyes are turned and as a charmed bird gazes with horrid fascination upon a serpent so they watch hour after hour the slimy, slithering shape that slips along between the deck and rail. Even those whose eyes are closed cannot shut out the sight of the thing. Some faces wear an expression of mere ennui; others of utter disgust; a few of cold defiance and disdain; and yet others look like Germans reciting mentally Lissauer's "Song of Hate Against England."

WHY this consensus of aversion and dislike, this instinctive human fear and dread of watery waste? Why is it put among the promises of the Apocalypse that when heaven shall reign upon the earth "There shall be no more sea"? The sea is beautiful. There is no color more cheerful than this bright blue trimmed with lace-like foam. It is not colored blue like a painted board. It is color itself, sending forth its rays as tho there were a blue sun in its depths. These sharp-crested waves and rounded valleys look like a landscape as seen from some high peak which one might think well worth a hard day's climb to gaze upon.

But these mountains are in motion. Therein lies the secret of their horror for human beings.

Not that all motion is necessarily repugnant. Quite the contrary. We delight in movement and the watching of movement. The fascination of the dance, of automobiling, of bicycling, of those Coney Island contrivances which turn, twist, toss and tip us about in boats and baskets, lies in the same titillation of the semi-circular canals as we experience on shipboard. And watching the waves is much like watching a fire. The flames, like the waves, rise and fall, appearing out of nothing, taking varied forms and vanishing again, and in this rhythmic monotony lies the fascination of both. But the fascination changes to disgust when we both perceive and partake of such movement too long. For then there is no point of stability anywhere and the soul of man craves fixedness.

When Dr. Slosson, the Literary Editor of The Independent, boarded the good ship "Guiana" for the Caribbean Sea and the little-known islands that are strung between Porto Rico and the mainland of South America, we promised readers that they might expect several articles dealing with "The Fringe of the Continent." This first message from mid-ocean deals rather with the fringe of chaos, but we publish it nevertheless for the benefit of those who are tossing uneasily on aqueous or intellectual billows.—THE EDITOR.

OVER this wilderness of water it floats like the dove cast forth out of Noah's ark and finds no resting place. The ocean is the last remnant of a chaos once universal, the fluidity of the prime. The first step in creation was the setting of a firmament. But four-fifths of the earth's surface yet remains inchoate. This great green Midgard serpent still encircles the globe and holds its tail in its mouth. This can no man tame. "His control stops with the shore." Over this wild, restless, heaving waste of water we are powerless. Other fluids we can manage, we can use if we cannot tame. The rivers run our mills; the winds, tho wanton as the waves, can yet be harnessed. But the ocean, big, baffling, enigmatical, unmanageable, mysterious, remains a perpetual reproach to us, a reminder of our impotency. Man may overpass it, but he cannot understand it. Its wasted energy, its futile laboring, is a distress to his sense of efficiency and economy. Man as the most highly organized of all beings, resents its inorganity. His duty is to regulate, to create, to establish, to integrate. The sea, which strives to reduce all hights to one level and to dissolve all things in one universal fluidity, is his eternal enemy, the Fiend incasuate, second only in malignity to him whose element is fire and who would resolve all things into their primordial nebulæ.

Man inherited a creation incomplete. His task it is to carry on the cosmic process. But for that he needs a stable standing place. When Archimedes said, "Give me a fulcrum and I will move the world," it was not a boast of power as has generally been assumed. It was a cry of despair at impotency. For fulcrum there is none in this universe of never-ending motion, neither in the heaven above nor the earth beneath nor in the waters underneath the earth. "All things flow!" cried Heraclitus, and he was known as the Weeping Philosopher. If our modern philosophers weep less than he it is not because they have been any more successful than he in discovering the Absolute, the Infallible, the Permanent in this world of relativity, error and change.

We turn our eyes from the whirling sea and seek relief by fixing them upon the wooden deck, but to our confusion we see that eddy also in the opposite direction. You call this an optical illusion? So it may be, but still it is nearer the truth than the customary optical illusion of immobility. From this stream of water that goes rushing by the ship catch and hold a drop. Put on a glass slide under a microscope, the drop of water seems as simple, clear and still as the crystal beneath it. But scrape into it some particles of carbon, a bit of India ink, and look again thru the lens. At once we see that what we mistook for immobility is intensest activity. The inky atoms dance about like a swarm of midges, buffeted hither and thither by the invisible molecules. We gaze down into blackened vortices, into maelstroms, cyclones and hurricanes in miniature.

SO far the microscope takes us, but here we will not halt for the mind's eye will lead us further and show us greater activity and increasing complexity. For each of these molecules is more complicated than the solar system. The simplest of the atoms contains a thousand satellites, each a corpuscle of negative elec-

tricity, bound to an undiscoverable central sun of positivity, and every corpuscle is in vibration, moving with the speed of light. A Newton could resolve the movements of all the heavenly bodies into a formula that a child can learn, and by it can be laid down the paths that they must follow for a thousand years to come. But never will there be a Newton who can formulate the movements which go on within a single atom during a second of time. Not all the mathematicians since the world began, combining their efforts and laboring night and day, could calculate the ephemeris of the atom and prescribe the orbits of the thousands, tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of planets which, tho flying swift as the sun's ray thru space, are yet held within the invisible line of the atom's circumference. We seek in vain for rest in the infinitely little as in the infinitely vast. The microscope and the telescope, whichever way we turn them, only serve to reveal to us more and measureless and unimaginable motion. The history of philosophy, of science, is the record of the search of the soul for stability.

IN despair man turns to himself and seeks to discover in his own soul that fixity and permanence which he has failed to find in the external world. This seems promising, for a simple line of logic leads in the desired direction.

All motion is relative. Space is everywhere the same. We cannot stick a surveyor's pin into it at a certain point. We cannot blaze our way thru it as we do thru a forest. Only objects move and their movement consists in change of their position in relation to one another. Does the ship slide thru the water or does the water rush by it? The question considered closely is meaningless. What we see is that a speck of foam on the wave and a particular post on the ship's rail are a minute later no longer in line. This is "the immediate data of consciousness" as Bergson calls it. We may interpret it as best suits our convenience. When we stand on the dock and look up at the vast expanse of an ocean liner just pulling out we are irresistibly impelled to believe that it is the dock and not the ship which is in motion because the ship is the biggest thing in sight and so is naturally assumed as the stationary object. We call this an "illusion," but it is merely an uncustomary point of view. If the ship is eastward bound the "illusion" is indeed more true than the other view because with reference to the stars—assumed for convenience to be "fixed"—both dock and ship are moving westward at the rate of some thousand miles an hour, but the dock is going a trifle faster than the ship and so they are parting company. It is then merely a matter of convenience whether we assume that the dock is stationary and the ship moving or the ship stationary and the dock moving or that both are moving in the same direction at any rates of speed whose difference equals the speed of parting or that both are moving in opposite directions at any rates of speed whose sum equals the speed of parting. Of all these equally tenable hypotheses the first is the simplest and commonly the most convenient, so we rightly call it "the right" one. It is a matter of choice but not a matter of indifference which point of view is taken.

We see then that the quarrel between Galileo and the Pope was not a "conflict between religion and science," but merely a clash of antagonistic intolerances. Galileo demanded the right of the astronomer to his new point of view. The Pope refused to allow any but the traditional or common-sense point of view. The Inquisition held that the Pope alone was right and Galileo was forced to recant. Later the world reversed the verdict and, finding that Galieo was right, arrived unwarrantably at the conclusion that the Pope was wrong. In our more liberal days both views are tolerated, for both are useful on their lawful occasions. The astronomer would find it highly inconvenient, tho by no means impossible, to calculate the movements of the planets on the assumption that they as well as the sun revolved around a stationary and motionless earth. But catch the astronomer in mufti and you will hear him talk about the rising and setting of the sun like any of us ordinary people. It would be extremely awkward for him to carry his book language into ordinary life. Except on those rare occasions when we want to figure out the orbit of a comet we will insist upon keeping the earth in the center of the universe. "Where Macgregor sits, there is the head of the table."

SO much is clear and easy. Now for the application of it all to our present predicament. Since all motion is relative and any point can be taken as fixed, let us assume that we are at rest. Draw a straight line thru the brain, connecting the semi-circular canals. Bisect it at the point P. Postulate P as stationary. Now do we feel more comfortable? Alas, no. What use is it to convince the brain if the viscera remain unconverted? The Bible is right in placing the seat of conviction elsewhere than in the brain. We have not the pride of Macgregor, at least not now. But perhaps even his self-assumption was no more than sufficient for the dominance of a dining hall and would not have sufficed to make him the center of a revolving universe. No, with all else in motion, with the water heaving and falling, with the deck slanting this way and that, with the mast drawing strange curves in the sky, with even the horizon line by which we set our levels cutting capers before our bewildered eyes, with all visible and some invisible things in manifest commotion, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that we are at rest.

If we could only get a proper conceit of ourselves we should be at peace. That, then, is the secret of seasickness. It is due to a lack of self sufficiency, to the failure of self-esteem. Man is no longer "the captain of his soul." He has been temporarily dislodged from his proud post at the center of the universe. The fault is in ourselves, not in the stars, or in the sea. It is *mit mal de mer*, but *mal de moi*.

HAVE we not felt before and on *terra firma* this sinking sensation, this feeling of queasiness? Yes, we remember. It was when we entered the lobby of a theater with a party of guests and found that we had left the tickets in our other clothes. It was when we thoughtlessly praised the Kaiser in a group of English people. It was when in our dream we discovered that we were walking down the street with some indispensable article of apparel missing. It was when we thought that the staircase had one more step—and it hadn't; when we got scared in the dark; when we missed our way and our pocketbook in a foreign city; when we lost our equilibrium in crossing a plank bridge; when we felt ourselves in danger of losing our money, our job, our friends, our reputation, our courage. In short, it is the physical sensation of fear. Any blow to our self-esteem is a hit below the belt, a form of attack debarred by the code of politeness as it is by the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

Against a mental malady like this even chloretone is powerless. To minister to a mind diseased other remedies are necessary. But seasickness is not incurable. Somehow one does get over it in time. He recovers his equilibrium. He assumes once more his rightful position as the one fixed point in the center of a world of change. Then he can look with indifference on the tumult of the waves

and feel without a quaver the writhing of the ship beneath his feet. He can afford to let all things go, for he has found himself. He is captain of his soul.

The philosophy of seasickness also serves as a key to the interpretation of the intellectual history of mankind. When we look back to the sixteenth century it seems to us as tho the people were crazy. Why should a harmless necessary theory like that of Copernicus have aroused such fear and hatred? Why should those who held it have been persecuted, ostracized, imprisoned, tortured, burned at the stake?

It was because the new theory displaced the world from its centric position, and so scared people. The *odium theologicum* was mostly mere seasickness. The earth used to be a rock; it became a boat. What was man if his world was but one of the minor planets? As Chesterton puts it:

The dear sun dwarfed of dreadful suns
Like fiercer flowers on stalk;
Earth lost and little like a pea
In Heaven's towering forestry.

Once again the world got seasick and for a similar reason. That was in the middle of the nineteenth century when Darwin delivered a knock-out blow as disconcerting as had been that of Copernicus. Man, from being the end and aim of all creation, was reduced to a mere link between the ape and superman. As the Copernican theory dislodged man from his dominant position in space, so the Darwinian displaced him from his dominant position in time. But the world got over this attack in time and may therefore be confident of withstanding any similar shocks in the future. This is lucky, for the ship of human progress is going on and we must go with it. We cannot get out and walk, nor can we go back and stand as before upon the dry land of dogma. We must find a way of maintaining our equilibrium even when all around us is in motion and seeming disorder. And we can do it. The Copernican is no more dizzy than the Ptolemist. The Evolutionist is no less conceited—to say the least—than the Anti-Evolutionist. The sun does truly rise and set and serve as a lamp—to the earth. Man is truly the measure of all things—for man. Pessimists and cynics, all the host of the terrified and intolerant, are simply people afloat on a metaphysical flux and too much upset by it to be rational. The optimists, the pragmatists and all sensible people are those who have got their sea-legs.



Karl Struss

WHERE OPEN AIR OPERA MAY BE SUNG IN NEW YORK

THE NEW MUSICAL STADIUM AT THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, WHERE CHANVILLE BARKER PRODUCED "THE TROJAN WOMEN" AND HEINRICH IN FAUST LAST SPRING TO THE DELIGHT OF LARGE AUDIENCES, MAY BE PUT TO A STILL MORE NOVEL USE WHICH HAS LARGE POSSIBILITIES OF PUBLIC EDUCATION AND ENJOYMENT. A GROUP OF MEN ESPECIALLY APT TO ENTHUSE THE PROJECT ARE TALKING OF ARRANGING OUTDOOR PERFORMANCES OF "MUSIC-DRAMA" FOR THE SUMMER SEASON. BITTERLY A BARRIER SAGE FOR OPERA LOVERS IN AMERICA, THE PERFORMANCES UNDER MR. BARCLAY'S DIRECTION PROVED NOT ONLY THE ACOUSTICS OF THE AUDITORIUM OR STADIUM [illegible] MORE ADMIRABLE AND THERE IS SOME REASON TO BELIEVE THAT A COMBINATION ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS WOULD BE SUFFICIENT FROM ITS OWN NUMBER OF SINGERS WOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO WAIVE THE ADMISSION CHARGES LAW, AND IN SPITE OF THE SCALE OF THE AMPHITHEATRE ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES BACK OF THE TOWER SEATS, THE TOWER WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF SUCH A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY. [illegible] "MUSIC-DRAMA" WHICH THE METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY GIVES IN THE HARVARD STADIUM IN JUNE. THE PLAN IS QUITE [illegible] THIS STADIUM WAS USED THIS YEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR A SIMILAR PURPOSE

AT A COLLEGE CAMP MEETING

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

A SHORT and very black Zulu, in the clipped English of one not speaking his mother tongue, had made an earnest plea for Africa, and his words weighed the more because many of the six hundred and fifty three students listening to him knew that he was returning from his American college course to a heathen home, where his Christianity would be opposed. The little speech caused the chairman to comment, "That is the call from Macedonia."

"I am from Macedonia," quietly remarked a young Levantine down in front. Then in a few words he laid the plight of his harassed people upon the hearts of his hearers. Quick to sense the dramatic, this gathering of Mississippi Valley college men at Lake Geneva broke into applause. They were hearing in reality what came to Paul in a vision.

The occasion was one of thrills. For it was the closing week-night session of the Lake Geneva Students' Conference, and the students themselves had the floor, to give their own impressions of this Conference which they had been attending for a week, and to express their life purposes.

All the expressions were brief—necessarily, for nearly two hundred men spoke within an hour and five minutes—and some were colloquial and unexpected to a degree. A Chinese convulsed the crowd by his testimony that he had found the students' religion to be "not all hot air." An American was greeted with a roar when he said that his spiritual life had been "magnanimously rejuvenated." One youth, evidently a football captain, said that hitherto he had merely had his mother's religion, which was so much a habit that one night when he knelt mechanically to say his prayers he found himself giving football signals instead!

Interesting as were these little peeps into the American student mind, it was the foreign delegates who dominated the occasion. The meeting, like the Conference, was a laboratory of cosmopolitanism, an experiment in international brotherhood. More than a hundred students of darker hue than the home-grown product had mingled in the life of the Conference for a week. At this Saturday night "experience meeting" they came to the fore with striking testimonies, which were typified by the speech of one Chinese, which I report verbatim and entire: "Above all nations is humanity. Thank you for teaching that to me."

Toward the close of the hour a student arose and said, "The testimonies of these foreign brothers have settled my life work." Another boy put the same idea more picturesquely when he declared "These foreign brothers certainly have got my goat."

Dr. Ellis has been a leading figure in religious campaigns for many years. The editor of "Men and Missions," he has edited "Forward," a Presbyterian weekly, and is now "editor afield" of "The Continent." He is a speaker of Chautauqua's undergraduate hour in January all over the country. He has served also on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia "Press" and is now on the staff of the Philadelphia "North American."—THE EDITOR.

What it means to the cause of internationalism and of world peace to have such a visualization of human brotherhood enter into the lives of hundreds and thousands of college men goes without saying. The situation in the Lake Geneva Conference was duplicated at Northfield, Massachusetts, and Eagle's Mere, Pennsylvania, and Estes Park, Colorado, and Black Mountain, North Carolina, and other of these student conferences which the Young Men's Christian Association conducts every summer.

Possibly these student conferences may be dubbed the revised version of the primitive American camp meeting. The likeness consists in the essentially religious purpose of the gatherings; their situation under the trees, with the men living in tents; and the daily program of meetings. In place of the ecstatic shoutings of the old-fashioned camp meeting we have college yells and songs—the dining-room especially being a bedlam of rival yells.

No camp meeting ever had a régime like this. Military regularity governed the camp. Everybody was up at six, with breakfast at 6:45 (thus providing time for the "Morning Watch," to which most of these students are committed), and then followed a succession of classes and meetings, treading on the heels of one another until noon. A uniform Bible study in "The Kingdom of God" was pursued by half a hundred groups of about sixteen men each, led by ministers and trained workers who attended the Conference for this work and for personal interviews.

Somehow, one was reminded of ancient Greece, and of the youth sitting at the feet of its philosophers, by the spectacle of these interviews in process. All the afternoon a visitor might see unwearied teachers—men who at home are bishops, secretaries, professors or pastors—sitting at tent doors or under trees or by the lakeside, giving counsel to appointment, to an unending succession of students. There are experts provided for all the groups of problems confronting youth, men prepared to talk concerning the teaching profession, business, the ministry, medicine, law, missions, and all qualified to deal with the delicate personal questions of faith and life.

"Life-work" is the keynote of these conferences. It resounded from the eleven o'clock and the night meetings in the auditorium, special classes were devoted to it, and every evening, at twilight, by the lakeside, the boys sat on the hillside and heard the leaders of men talk of a man's work in the world.

The sort of speaking heard by the students is indicated by the outstanding names of the Conference—John R. Mott, Bishops McDowell and Henderson, of the Methodist Church; Dr. John Timothy Stone, George Sherwood Eddy, Fred B. Smith, Raymond Robins, Dean Bosworth and A. J. Elliott, the Young Men's Christian Association secretary in charge of this Conference, and of the student work in the Middle West—"Dad" Elliott he is called by college presidents and freshmen alike.

There is no better organized or more statesmanlike Christian work being done in America today than this which is conducted in the colleges. The students themselves are being set to work for their fellows. "Dad" Elliott reported at Lake Geneva that in the Mississippi Valley last year there were 139 "gospel teams" in sixty colleges. These "teams" aggregated 587 men, who went on deputation to 132 towns and held 1075 separate meetings. The character of their service, aside from the platform, appears in the report that they made more than four thousand calls upon men, and held more than three thousand interviews on personal religion, and reported conversions to the number of more than two thousand.

Sanity and wholesomeness mark the college man's religion. At Lake Geneva the students made more noise at their afternoon athletics—and in the dining-room—than at any of the religious meetings. Quick to laugh and cheer, they are not the less pious for being lovers of out-of-door sports and wholesome good times. They have religion without religiosity, patriotism without jingoism, and idealism so genuine that they are a tonic of optimism for the nation.

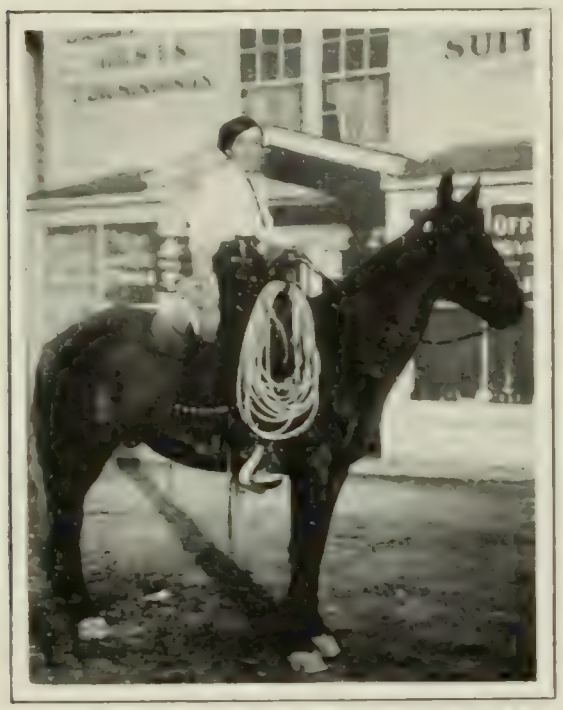
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

THE WORLD OVER

A Girl Champion

Miss Marion Carterett, champion woman "broncho buster" of Nevada, who won her spurs in competition with cowgirls from all over the West in the bucking contests at Elko last year, has just emerged victor in another competition, having been appointed postmistress of Deeth, over a number of men candidates for the position.

Miss Carterett enjoys the distinction of being the only woman in the country who has succeeded in riding some of the vicious "outlaw" horses, which have proved the undoing of many an expert



POSTMISTRESS—EXPERT HORSEWOMAN

man rider. During her years of competition Miss Carterett has suffered a number of broken bones, caused by her horse falling backward on her—a favorite trick of the bucking broncho.

In addition to her skill on horseback Miss Carterett is an expert with the reins, and at one time for several months regularly drove a team of eight horses on one of the local mountain stage-coach lines. She has also accomplished the more difficult feat of driving a "line team" with fourteen horses in it. A line team is a number of horses driven with just one line, which is fastened to the outside ring on the leader's bit, the horse being trained so that if the line is pulled he turns one way, and if it is jerked he turns the other. The driver rides a wheel horse and controls the other animals by voice.

How Our Nerves Work

We see, we hear, we smell, we feel, and we taste. Each time one of these processes occurs few of us realize what an elaborate mechanism is at work. The general impression is that a nerve impulse travels along a nerve fiber very much as the voice travels over the telephone—without producing any appreciable change in the apparatus itself over which the impulse travels.

Just what immediate effect an impulse has on the nerve fibers has for many years been a much discussed problem. Since there had never been found any structural change, or heat production, or consumption of material occurring in the nerve tissue, it seemed as tho the change was entirely of an electrical nature.

To a Japanese physiologist, Dr. Shiro Tashiro, who is working at the University of Chicago, is due the honor of having discovered that, besides the electrical change, there is also a chemical change when the nerve fiber is stimulated. That this was not detected in previous investigations on nerve physiology was due to the fact that the right kind of apparatus had never been constructed. It is only recently that an instrument has been devised which measures carbon dioxide in such small amounts as one ten-millionth gram. Such minute quantities of this gas would seem to be insignificant were it not for the fact that the nerve fiber itself is very small.

Dr. Tashiro believes that in order for a nerve to conduct an impulse certain unstable chemical substances must be present which place the nerve in readiness to respond to a stimulus and the results of his experiments bear out this theory. By means of the sensitive apparatus which he used he was able to discover that chemical changes do take place in nerve fibers. When stimulated, the nerves increase their production of carbon dioxide, the amount produced depending upon the strength of the impulse and the distance of the different parts of the fiber from the place where the impulse is first received. He also found that those nerves which are known to be the most sensitive are the ones which produce the largest amounts of carbon dioxide when not at work.

The World's Railroads

According to the German Government's annual compilation of railway statistics of the world for 1914, just published, the total mileage of the world is 690,133. Of this the governments own thirty-three per cent and private companies sixty-seven per cent.

Outside of North and South America, government ownership largely prevails. Great Britain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey are the only nations in Europe that have no state railways. In North and South America, on the contrary, only 28,233 miles are owned by the governments out of a total mileage of 156,317.

Of the seventy-five nations and colonies for which statistics are given, forty-two have more private than government mileage and thirty-three have more government mileage.

The total railway capitalization of the world is $56,350,804,230, of which the United States has $15,330,131,446. Of the total mileage of the world, over thirty-seven per cent is in the United States.

A Burning Shame

Over $9,500,000 went up in smoke last year from forest fires alone. And more than half these fires, so the United States Forest Service estimates, were due to easily preventable causes, such as campers' carelessness, railroad locomotives, brush burning, incendiaries, and sawmills. It is a matter for grave concern that such needless waste of the nation's resources can continue from year to year. The six million acres which were burned over in 1914 might have furnished much of the needed food and clothing during the past winter of hard times. No country, however prosperous, has money to burn.

The Largest Bascule Bridge

To the Canadian Pacific Railroad belongs the honor of operating its trains from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, over the longest bascule bridge in the world, which crosses the United States ship canal at that point. The bridge is 356 feet long between the centers of the piers, and has two folding leaves, which open so as to permit vessels to pass thru and close in such a manner as to form one rigid span from pier to pier.

Each leaf is composed of two riveted trusses 168 feet long and fifty-five feet deep, spaced twenty feet apart, and counterbalanced by heavy overhead masses of concrete, suspended from counterweight trusses. Each leaf with its machinery is carried on a tower, the trunnion being at the base of the framing which carries the bearing for the counterweight and the accompanying mechanism.

Allowance for contraction and expansion in the superstructure, 126 feet long over all, including the towers, is made by placing one tower with its leaf and counterweights on rollers, making



A GOOD ROADWAY BY DAY AND—

that end of the span free to move longitudinally when the ridge is closed, while provision is made for holding the tower in a fixed position during the operation of the bascule leaves.

Electricity is the operating power of the bridge. It can be opened and closed in one and one-quarter minutes. The weight of the structural steel in the entire bridge is 1400 tons, and each of the two bascule leaves, with its floor system, weighs about 400 tons.

For a Uniform Barrel

The last Congress, in its wisdom, enacted a law "to fix the standard barrel for fruit, vegetables and other dry commodities." This sounds simple and sensible. But like most things in life it is not so simple and sensible as it sounds.

The intent of the law is evidently to make all barrels the same size, tho curiously enough the large cranberry barrel is excepted from its provisions. A standard barrel, therefore, is ordained and it is to contain 7056 cubic inches of space. This is all right when apples, pears, potatoes, onions or other fruits or vegetables are to be used. But when all "dry commodities" are to be compressed into barrels of 7056 cubic inches the framer of the law evidently forgot that from time immemorial, flour, sugar, lime, cement, etc., have used special large-sized barrels, and any violent change may work much hardship to these industries.

Fortunately the law does not go into effect until July, 1916, so that there is time either for the manufacturers to accommodate themselves to the law or else get the next Congress to revise and accommodate the law to them.

A Museum That Goes to School

Did you ever watch a crowd of schoolchildren being shepherded by a harassed teacher thru an exposition or museum? Or did you, a too-much shepherded schoolchild, ever tramp wearily from case to case while information about the things that interested you least was showered on you?

If you did, you will understand why Dr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, director of the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago, suggested the plan that the museum, thru the generosity of Mr. N. W. Harris, has now put into operation. "The fact appears to be," said Dr. Skiff, "that the school children, being taken from their routine, and transported in a body to another, and often unfamiliar, part of the city, and to a public park, or a museum, ... possibly consider the expedition to the store of a holiday, and the benefits ... referred are rather of a temperamental than an educational character."

So, since Mohammed showed a tendency to misbehave at the mountain, the mountain obligingly comes to Mohammed. Nearly seven hundred cases of exhibits are now being sent from school to school, in lots of six or seven at a time, to bring all the children into touch with what the museum has to offer. Formerly less than ten per cent of Chicago's 280,000 pupils ever visited the museum even for "temperamental" benefits.

The exhibits are not merely stuffed animals and chipped rock. They display in miniature the same careful technique that the great museum commands. Birds and beasts are shown in a bit of their own habitat, manufactured products are logically linked up with raw materials, and economic exhibits that many a museum lacks are attractively put together. There is a clear, simple label on everything that is shown, and an explanatory card beside, so that during the two weeks that the cases remain at one school the boys and girls can do plenty of intelligent looking for themselves.

The School Board of Chicago has furnished racks to hold the cases, each about three feet long, and the museum distributes them by automobile. Another year a catalog will probably be provided so that principals may order the particular exhibits which are in demand to illustrate the work of various classes. The Field Museum of Natural History was inaugurated at the close of Chicago's World Fair in 1893. In 1915 the N. W. Harris Public School Extension of the Field Museum of Natural History, in turn, shows its work at the San Francisco Exposition. If the chain is extended the expositions will truly be milestones of public education.



LAID BY ON A RAINY DAY

Hundreds of schools—the result of one day's inquiries on the New York Subway—which have been turned into the "Lost and Found" office of the company. By means of an efficient system of labeling, many of these umbrellas are identified in daily sessions and returned.

A Chip of the Old Block

"How many uses has wood?" is a question that requires a surprisingly large answer. For just one product—wood fiber—makes at least a score of practical articles in everyday use. Silk stockings, dresses, ties and rugs have given wood fiber great commercial importance. To realize that your tie grew in a forest may be a bit difficult at first. But the fact remains that silk ties and railroad ties belong literally to the same family tree.

Heavy "cloth" sacks for packing coffee and onions to be shipped are made from wood, too. And yarn and twine and pulleys of this same fiber have given a "cord" of wood a double meaning.

The use of wood pulp for commercial purposes has greatly increased within the last four years and its field of usefulness is continually broadening. It holds an important place in the manufacture of pasteboard containers, and a sanitary milk bottle, made of pulp and paraffined, is coming into prominence. Suit-cases of wood-pulp combine light weight with durability, and insulating bodies made from prest pulp have been found valuable in electrical work.

Perhaps the most ingenious use of wood pulp, however, is that to which a Massachusetts firm has recently put it. Lumber, unusually strong and heavy, has been manufactured by cementing the layers of pulp together. We may yet make forests out of sawdust.



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PEBBLES

With Edison and Wright on the job, our Government should have a lot of important secrets to make public soon.—*New York Evening Sun.*

"When I sing I get tears in my eyes. What can I do for this?"
"Stuff cotton in your ears."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Our Office Boy (anxious to enlist, but rejected)—All right, general! Only if the Kaiser licks yer, don't blame me!—*Boston Transcript.*

"For Sale—In Bangalore, one 6-H. P. A. C. Sociable Cycle Car, in good order till recently driven by a lady."—*The Madras Mail, quoted by Punch.*

Two solemn-looking gentlemen were riding together in a railway carriage. One gentleman said to the other, "Is your wife entertaining this summer?" Whereupon the second gentleman replied, "Not very."—*New York Times.*

"Look here!" said an excited man to a druggist. "You gave me morphine for quinine this morning!"
"Is that so?" replied the druggist. "Then you owe me twenty-five cents."—*Christian Register.*

"My wife is certainly hard to please!"
"She must have changed a heap since she married you?"
"She certainly has; but how did you know—er—think you're funny, don't you?"—*Houston Post.*

Enthusiastic Aviator (after long explanation of principle and workings of his biplane)—Now, you understand it, don't you?
Young Lady—What makes it stay up?—*New York Times.*

Caddie—I got that ball we lost this morning, sir—got it from a small kid.
Golfer—Good! I'll hand you what you gave him for it.
Caddie—No, thanks; I gave him a punch in the eye.—*Boston Transcript.*

"What?" exclaimed the motorist, who had run over a farmer's toe, "you want five hundred dollars for a crushed foot? Nonsense! I'm no millionaire."
"Perhaps not," cried the suffering farmer, "and I'm no centipede either."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

"Aw, aw," said Snobleigh—"it must be—aw—very unpleasant for you Americans to be—aw—governed by people whom you—aw—wouldn't awsk to dinner."
"Oh, I don't know," said the American girl; "no more so than for you to be governed by people who wouldn't ask you to dinner."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

"Ma! Ma!" bawled Freddie as the usual morning wash was going on. "Do my ears belong to my face or my neck?"
Ma temporized. "Why, what is the matter," she asked.
"I want to get clear now. Every time you tell Mary to wash my face or my neck she washes my ears too."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

At the funeral of Baron Lionel De Rothschild, father of the recently deceased Lord Rothschild, a poor old man wept loudly and bitterly.
"Why are you crying?" enquired a bystander. "You are no relation of Rothschild."
Young Lady—All but one thing. What makes it stay up?—*New York Tribune.*

Friend—What? You're not going back to the wife's Mid-season?
Closet Actress—No. I have an offer from Belasco, for instance, for Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Candour, Lady Teazle, Lady Sneerwell,

The New Books

THE LAND BEYOND THE WAR

The Great War has at least stirred the lovers of peace to literary activity, albeit of varied quality, and not a few have chosen to frame their thoughts in dramatic form. Across *the Border*, by Beulah Marie Dix, while not so strongly and surely handled as the *Rada* of Alfred Noyes, is lifted by a touch of genuine mysticism above the level of such plays as *War Brides*. Like Hauptmann's *Hannele*, the drama takes place within two worlds, a real world of sordid horror and a dream world "across the border" of life. But, unlike the German poet, Beulah Dix does not make herself equally at home in the here and in the hereafter. The descriptions of the place where the warrior soul is purified thru seeing for the first time the real nature of his life work and of the land of warless quiet for which this purgatorial process has fitted him, are drawn with nobility and a fine restraint. But the first and the fourth scenes, laid within the world of reality, are disfigured by a certain amount of that mixture of sentimental rhetoric and needlessly brutal realism which is too common in pacifist drama.

Across the Border, by Beulah Marie Dix. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.

ORIGINS OF THE GREAT WAR

There has been more than one creditable attempt to discover the true causes of the Great War by a careful analysis of the official documents issued by the European governments to justify their respective courses of action. Professor Ellery C. Stowell's *The Diplomacy of the War of 1914* is not only the best of these undertakings but, one might almost say, it is the best which could be written at the present time. A true diplomatic history of the war cannot, of course, be written for many decades, and not then unless the archives of Europe are freely thrown open to students. Everyone, certainly including Professor Stowell, feels that in spite of the polychromatic variety of the official papers now given to the public we are still largely in the dark as to the real motives which determined the diplomatic maneuvers of last July and August. But so far as the causes of the war are a matter of record, the record is here.

The first section of the book is devoted to a brief but adequate sketch of the European balance of power as it existed in 1914, giving the causes of the formation of the Triple Alliance and of the Triple Entente, the various "incidents" which have in recent years threatened to involve the European powers in a partial or a general war,

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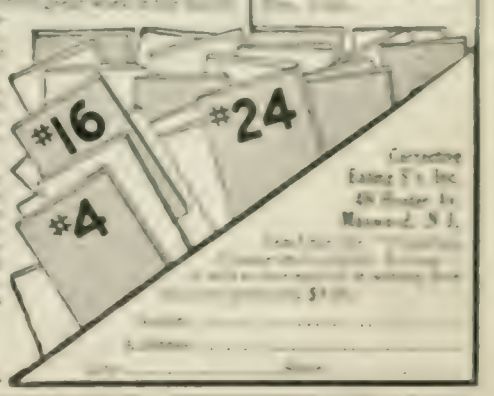
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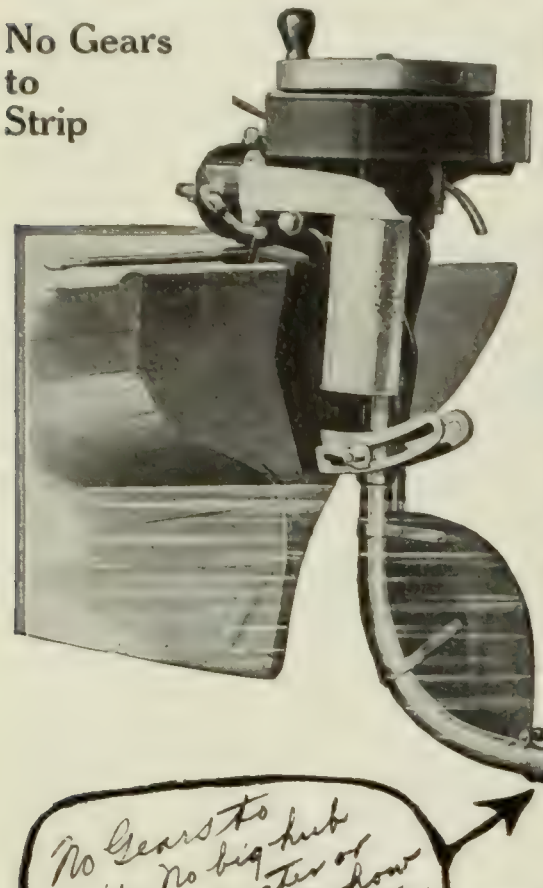


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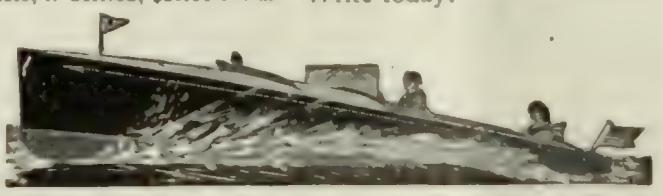
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and the reasons why the outcome of the Balkan Wars made it harder than ever before to keep the peace in Europe. The second section is a detailed review of all the known diplomatic procedure from Austria's demands on Serbia to Italy's declaration of neutrality and England's intervention on behalf of Belgium. The subsequent entrance of Japan, Turkey and Italy into the sphere of conflict is not treated. The third section of the book consists of a number of documents of the most varied character which bear upon the issues of the war. The text of the Austro-German alliance, the Franco-Russian convention respecting Morocco, the Anglo-German agreement as to the reversionary rights of the Portuguese colonies if they should ever come into the market, Richelieu's plan for an independent Belgium, Thucydides's account of the seizure of Melos by the Athenians, apologetic articles and speeches by public men in Germany, Great Britain and the United States—these are but a few of the many selections compiled by the author as exhibits illustrative of the policies of the various nations and the historic commonplaces of international rights. Finally, the appendix contains a chronological list of events from June 24 to August 4, 1914, inclusive.

On the face of the documents as presented the conduct of Austria-Hungary and of Germany appears thruout as absolutely indefensible; while that of the Allies, altho certainly not above criticism, showed at least some regard for international comity and a preference for pacific measures. But Professor Stowell is so thoroly aware that legality is not the whole of morality that he has taken pains to show (pages 583 to 586) that the brutal note of Austria-Hungary to Serbia was *in form* closely paralleled by our own diplomatic attitude toward Spain after the blowing up of the "Maine," for we, too, refused to consider an offer to arbitrate and insisted upon our own officials taking part in a judicial investigation held on foreign territory. The real difference in the two cases was the *motive;* Austria-Hungary designing to crush a minor nationality and we to rescue one from oppression. So Professor Stowell's final verdict for the Allies is based less upon Germany's uncouth diplomacy than upon Germany's refusal to take part in the great plans for international arbitration and disarmament favored by America, France, Great Britain and even by Russia. Germany had, in the author's opinion, deliberately elected to pursue her national ambitions without consulting the wishes of others and thus she naturally found herself enclosed by a ring of hostile states.

Chapter XII consists of an interesting series of "Questions and Answers" and a very amusing list of "Questions without Answers." In the former group are such queries as: "Did Austria intend to precipitate the war?" "Did France intend to violate Belgium's neutrality?" "Did Germany believe England would remain neutral?" "Did

Great Britain enter the war against Germany in order to protect Belgium's neutrality?" Among the questions which are frankly given up as still unanswerable are "Why did Germany invade Belgium?" "Why did Sir Edward Grey not find some means of effective collaboration with Italy?" "Had England been guilty of any commercial oppression of Germany or interference with the expansion of her international trade?"

The Fundamentals of the War (of 1914). By Edgar C. Stanwood. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

THE FRENCH SIDE

The English in France found that the meager reports from the front giving merely the names of unknown towns and disheartening lists of casualties were not sufficient to keep the nation up to fighting pitch, so an official Press Bureau, whose despatches were signed merely as an "An Eye Witness," was attached to the General Headquarters in France. Only portions of these descriptive accounts have appeared in the American papers, so it is convenient to have them brought together in a volume, *Eye Witness's Narrative of the War*, which covers the period from the middle of September to the end of March, or from the battle of the Marne to that of Neuve Chapelle. It contains descriptions of the country, details of the fighting, picturesque incidents and quotations from letters found on Germans captured or killed.

Eric Fisher Wood's diary of his observations and experiences in Europe, *The Note-Book of an Attaché*, is one of the most interesting and enlightening of the many personal narratives that have been published. A Yale graduate, he was studying architecture in Paris when the war broke out and he offered his services to the American Ambassador, who was naturally overworked since besides caring for the thousands of stranded American tourists he was called upon to act as the representative of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Japan and Guatemala. Every ambassador, except Mr. Herrick, and most of the consuls fled from Paris at the approach of the Germans. Mr. Wood describes their desertion of the capital and of their own countrymen in their hour of need as a stampede due to sudden fright.

It seems strange that when thousands of British heroes of the army are dying brave deaths on the field of battle, not a single British hero was to be found in the diplomatic corps with nerve enough to risk the inconveniences of a siege.

They must have felt pretty sheepish when they came back to find Paris as safe as Bordeaux.

It shows how misleading were the reports on which we based our ideas of the opening campaign that Mr. Wood gives as the turning point in the war the battle of Fère Champenoise, about which we heard nothing at the time. Later he was sent to Germany and Hungary, so he had a good chance to become acquainted with both sides. He was struck by the fact that the Germans give their men at the front a

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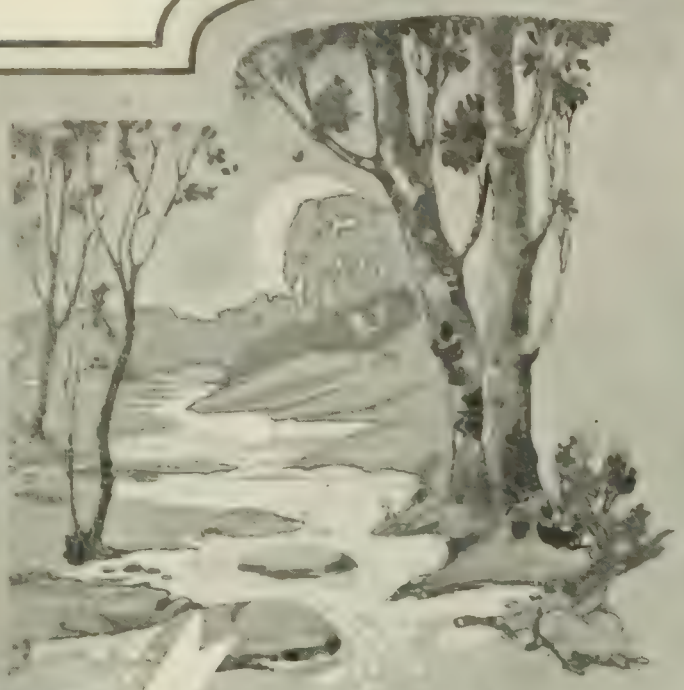
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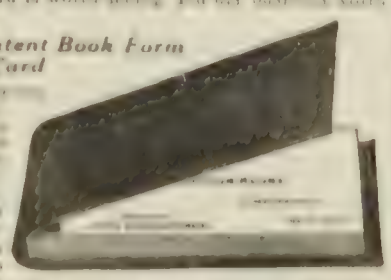
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vacation, usually at home, every month or so, while the French and British soldiers are unrelieved. His conclusions as to what is most important in war are worth quoting for the benefit of those who are trying to improve the American army:

> All my observations have led me to believe that the essentials of military preparedness are, first of all, a rapid mobilization. Without this everything else is useless. By "rapid" I mean a mobilization of at least half a million men or upward in not more than ten days. After this in importance comes the ability to hide, to dig, and to shoot. To hide is impossible when wearing a uniform as conspicuous as the French, which might be called maximum, and has, I should estimate, been the cause of from three to four hundred thousand extra casualties.

A vivid picture of the seamy side of war is presented in *La guerre vue d'une ambulance*, by Abbé Klein, who tells what he saw and heard in September when he was chaplain of the American ambulance in France. A photograph of a white woman scrubbing wounded Sudanese in a bathtub is one of the strange sights of this strangest of all wars. France will never forget how the American Red Cross came to the aid of the compatriots of La Fayette and Rochambeau.

A woman can always see things that a man overlooks, so in spite of the many diaries published by residents in France there is room for Mrs. Clarke's volume of her personal observations from August to December, entitled *Paris Waits*. Perhaps the most interesting chapter is that telling what the French now think of their ancient enemies, the English—as interpreted by an Englishwoman.

Eye Witness's Narrative of the War. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents. *The Note-Book of an Attaché*, by Eric Fisher Wood. New York: The Century Co. $1.00. *La guerre vue d'une ambulance*, by Abbé Felix Klein. Paris: Armand Colin. 3f. 50. *Paris Waits*, by M. E. Clarke. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

JOFFRE IN AFRICA

My March to Timbuctoo, by General Joffre, is a laconic, forceful unpretentious report of the famous expedition, written in 1895, with an excellent biographic introduction now added by Ernest Dupuet.

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In the United States there is some slight confusion as to the personalities of Sherlock Holmes, W. J. Burns and Sir Conan Doyle. But with the novelist's return to war articles, for one man Sir Arthur is eliminated from the puzzle. He is simply the splendid war correspondent, author of a vivid story of the Boer war. What has he been doing with himself since 1900?

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Chautauqua Institution inaugurated European Travel Educational Parties several years ago and offers a Travel Party to Japan in this year of European war. New York University has announced a two-months tour of Alaska and the West especially for teachers of geography and geology.

Open lectures and concerts are popular attractions of the summer session of the University of Chicago. The series for 1915 includes about 125 lectures and other entertainments. A tent on the campus has been used for such events to supplement the facilities of university halls and auditoriums.

Courses for athletic coaches are offered for the second time this summer session by the University of Illinois. The athletic plant of the university is turned into a laboratory and a large part of the instruction is given on Illinois field. Six-week courses are given in baseball, track athletics, basketball and football.

When several thousand persons assembled in Seward Park on the crowded East Side to hear a musical program by combined orchestras of the People's Institute and the People's Music Society, together with an address on war by the United States Commissioner of Immigration, the New York newspapers headlined it as a "City Chautauqua."

Special lecturers are engaged for each of the eight weeks of the summer session of the University of Pittsburgh. Their series of lectures are grouped as Special Feature Weeks, called Nature Study, Educational Psychology, Educational Philosophy, Sociology, Secondary Education, Educational Administration, International Peace and Educational Sociology Weeks.

A series of illustrated lectures, musicales and receptions to students from different sections of the country is provided for the evenings during the Summer School session at the University of Pennsylvania. Two Shakespeare plays by the Ben Greet Players are scheduled; also trips to the League Island navy yard, Cramp's shipyard and the Curtis Publishing Company's plant.

Booker T. Washington and a party of twenty-five representative colored men have completed a remarkably successful "educational tour" into the black parishes of Louisiana. Introductions by white officials and the attendance of both white and colored people at these educational mass meetings emphasized endorsement of the Tuskegee gospel of cooperation, educational and economic, to black folk and white.

The Market Place

WAR ORDER STOCKS

The market for securities continues to be under the influence of the trading, sometimes wild, in the stocks of companies that have war orders. Last week's transactions on the New York Stock Exchange showed irregular results. One war stock, Bethlehem Steel, had a net gain of 20 points, another lost 25 points, and there was an interesting variety of changes. Railroad shares moved slowly; there were gains and losses, but both were slight. Express company shares advanced on the commission's decision which will increase revenues. Copper shares declined. The price of the metal has fallen from 20½ to 19½ cents, and exports of it are far below the normal quantity. But there are great shipments of copper in the forms of brass and ammunition. Many of the mines are working at full capacity, and it is expected that last year's output will be exceeded this year by twenty per cent. The publication of our Government's note to Germany was followed by higher prices in the stock market. Many have said that the advance indicated public approval of the note's emphatic character.

Those who buy securities or trade in them are convinced that the profits on war orders will be great. What took place last week with respect to Crucible Steel shows that it is almost impossible to shake their conviction. In May the shares were selling below 22. A rise was checked by the officer's assertion that the company had no war orders. But from 18, to which the price declined, there has been an advance to 49½, and 260,000 shares were sold last week. On Monday, Horace S. Wilkinson, a member of the company's executive committee, published a warning. He pointed out that the company owed $7,200,000 in unpaid scrip and accumulated dividends on the preferred stock. (It has never paid a dividend on the common.) It was guaranteeing $7,800,000 of bonds, he continued, and had $3,000,000 more of bonds on its subsidiaries. Its profits this year could not exceed $2,500,000, and the preferred dividend would call for $1,750,000. In constructing a new plant it was expending $2,000,000. Its war orders amounted to about $15,000,000, and on these there might be a profit of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, but, he added, "with large expenditures necessary for the new plants, I can see no reason why the common stock of the company

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should be able to pay dividends for a good many years, or be worth its present selling price." This dash of cold water caused a decline of 6 points, but the buying public could not be restrained, and at the end of the week so much of the loss had been regained that only 2¼ points of it were left.

In the curb market there was a spectacular advance in shares of the Electric Boat Company. These were selling a year ago at about 15, and there were sales last winter at 11. In one day, recently, there was a rise of 53 points, to 248, and on Saturday an addition of 100 made the price 365. It is reported that the company has an order for the machinery and motors of submarines, and for a large number of fast motor boats. The hulls, it is said, will be made by the Bethlehem Steel Company, and powerful new interests are represented in the corporation. The sharp advance in American Can on the Stock Exchange has been due to reports about an order for $90,000,000 worth of products, but it appears that the order is for only $38,000,000, and that two other companies have shares of it. Some think Bethlehem Steel will earn seventy per cent on its common stock this year. This accounts for the advance to 209. But President Schwab's remarks have been discouraging to those who look for a dividend on the common shares.

One-eighth of last week's business was done in Steel Corporation shares, and there was little change in the price. The company's plants are working at ninety-one per cent of full capacity. Prices of several products have been increased, and in some branches of the industry new orders cannot be filled within five months. Wire mills are working at double turn, and heavy foreign orders keep the tin plate factories busy.

FOREIGN LOANS OR CREDITS

Arrangements had not been completed, at the end of the week, for the large credit or loan which is required on account of the British Government's obligations here, continually growing, for war supplies. It was reported that $100,000,000 of short term bonds might be offered in our market. Plans for a new French credit of $20,000,000 have been finished. They involve no public marketing of securities. There is also to be a new Russian credit of $25,000,000, granted by prominent banking houses on a basis of ninety-day drafts bought from Russia at about five per cent.

The British Government needs a credit here of more than $100,000,000; the situation calls for $250,000,000 or $300,000,000. But there are difficulties in the way. If our investors should be asked to buy British bonds, they would be unwilling to take them subject to the British income tax. And the rate of that tax may be increased. At present it absorbs a considerable part of the annual interest upon such securities. The British Government does not like to exempt foreign investors in its bonds from a tax which its own people are required



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to pay. Another difficulty is that the bonds probably could not be marketed in this country unless the interest rate should be higher than that which the Government now pays to the British people for their loans. A rate high enough to assure success here might excite criticism and discontent at home. The problem is not an easy one.

The Dominion of Canada has negotiated a loan of $45,000,000 in New York. Canada's Government has been accustomed to borrow in London. Since the beginning of the war, however, and before this transaction, several Canadian provinces and cities—among them Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario, Montreal and Ottawa—negotiated loans in New York amounting to about $20,000,000. The new loan of $45,000,000, which was in the hands of J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers and two or three banks, is represented by $25,000,000 one year 5 per cent notes, sold at 100, and $20,000,000 two years 5 per cent notes, sold at 99½. Only a few minutes after the subscription books had been opened by the syndicate they were closed. The offered securities were regarded with so much favor that the subscriptions were for more than three times the amount. These notes not only bear interest at 5 per cent, but they are also free of all present and future taxes in Canada, income tax included, and are convertible into the Dominion's twenty-year 5 per cent bonds (maturing in 1935) on even terms. The tax exemption applies also to these bonds. There was a report that the proceeds were to be used in settling the British Government's obligations here for war supplies, but a representative of the Canadian Government denied this, saying the money was to be expended in defraying the cost of public works now in course of construction.

The rate of interest, 5 per cent, which yields a little more in the case of the two-year notes, may be considered in its relation to the British Government's problem. All of the Canadian provincial and municipal securities placed here have had this rate, and some of them were sold at prices which yield 5¼ per cent. Canada's credit is good. Evidently, the British Government cannot expect to place a note loan here at less than 5 per cent. But the rate on the great new war loan in England is 4½ per cent, and this is reduced by the income tax.

An interesting and successful experiment has been made during the last twelve months by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of California, one of the largest corperations of its kind in the United States, its authorized capitalization being $160,000,000. Its 389,000 consumers or patrons were invited to buy shares of an issue of six per cent cumulative first preferred stock. The result has been very gratifying to the officers who devised the plan. The offer was made in July of last year. At the end of May 2054 consumers had taken stock having a par value of $3,588,000. A similar offer to employees induced 1630 of them to take $549,700 worth. Subscriptions continue to be received. In June 231 consumers were added to the list of stockholders, taking $429,300.

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THE EQUITABLE LIFE

Since the purchase last month of the controlling interest of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society by General T. Coleman du Pont, I have received several letters from policyholders of that company requesting information and advice, and revealing a feeling of unnecessary apprehension respecting the safety of their interests. One question in particular is raised by all these correspondents, in substance, as follows: Why, if the Equitable is a mutual company in its relations with policyholders, and its stockholders are limited to a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the par value of their holdings, should any one pay from $2,500,000 to $3,500,000 for 502 shares of its stock?

I am bound to admit that I cannot satisfactorily answer that question. With the knowledge I possess covering the organization of the Equitable, the terms of its charter provisions, the insurance laws of New York, and the attitude of the Insurance Department of New York, I would not, if financially capable, make such an investment. I am inclined to believe that Mr. Ryan, the first purchaser of this block of stock, was speculating, purely. I believe he finally concluded the enterprise was impracticable from a Wall Street viewpoint, and that he was glad to get his money back, with interest, when Mr. Morgan took over the stock. What were the latter's motives, I cannot conceive, unless he really believed he could bring about the retirement of all the stock and transform the company into a full mutual. Mr. Morgan died, and it is quite probable his estate, absorbed in matters of more importance to its members, welcomed any purchaser of character and standing who would take the property off its hands.

We have now reached General du Pont, the present owner of the stock. He has publicly stated on several occasions that he will use the opportunity to attempt to mutualize the company. He has so advised the Superintendent of Insurance, and has asked for the assistance of the Insurance Department. I believe we may rely on this pledge.

I am not predicting, however, that mutualization will be effected. As I view the matter there are at least two serious obstacles to be overcome. First, the owners of the minority stock, 148 shares, may not consent to sell their holdings; and second, if all are agreed to permit the policyholders to buy, the price demanded may be exorbitant. There are two grave difficulties.

According to prevalent rumor, General du Pont paid the Morgan estate at

the rate of about $1900 a share for his stock. I am asked if it is worth that sum as a legitimate investment. Certainly not. It can never earn more than $7 a year, per share. But, I am reminded, it carries with it the control of a financial institution possessing assets of $510,000,000, an unlivested surplus of $72,000,000 and an annual income of about $80,000,000, which greatly enhances its value. It should not, but I will admit that, for trading purposes, it does. Against this advantage we may set the authority vested in the supervising powers of the State of New York thru its Insurance Department. Almost every move by the owners of the control which might adversely affect the policyholders' interests can be checkmated by the Department. That being true, the advantages of mutualization are not as substantial as they seem. In short, the present constitution of things offers the same measure of security to policyholders as ever it has. No policyholder need worry.

Now for a seeming contradiction: It is desirable to end the peregrinations of the stock control. It has been lodged in the hands of four owners during the past ten years. While we may hope and believe that General du Pont will not part with it, except to the policyholders, for various reasons he may, and I am of the opinion that, now the subject is up for consideration, it should be permanently settled. Of course, this would involve the expenditure of a sum of money largely in excess of the intrinsic value of the stock; but even so, the future advantages would be an abundant offset. The affairs of the company would be forever removed from the theater of speculation.

I see no reason, by way of beginning this work, against the purchase by the company of General du Pont's 502 shares. Doubless the necessary authority would be granted by the New York Legislature.

P. F. W., Wilkinsburg, Pa.—Have no information on building and loan associations. Concern you name certainly does not write life insurance. Cannot find its name in the Pennsylvania insurance report.

W. B. A., Ypsilanti, Mich.—I know of but one way in which you can utilize the two twenty-payment and the endowment policies for the purpose indicated, and that would be to borrow their loan values. Calculating without the exact data, I should estimate the total of these three items at $1350. Your suggestion as to prepayment of the premiums would be no aid. Correspond with the companies and ascertain what your present borrowing capacity is.

F. E. C., New Haven, Conn.—I cannot advise you to keep the policy described. Its cost will increase as you and the membership of which you are a part get older. You will never build up anything under it as it is what is called one-year term insurance. I would advise you to pay a proper premium now under a policy which will accumulate a reserve. The agent of the company is trying to persuade you to do the wise thing. The business the company is writing now is level premium reserve and it will not be used to bolster up the tottering fabric of its assessment membership. You are young enough to abandon the fallacy and put yourself under the protection of a scientific scheme of life insurance in the same company. The fact that the company has tried assessment insurance for thirty-two years and admits it is a failure, should be convincing.



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AMERICA'S LAST WORD TO GERMANY

"CONTENDING FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS WITHOUT COMPROMISE AND AT ANY COST"

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 21, 1915

THE note of the Imperial German Government dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments, and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addrest to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is *per se* an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practise of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be, against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practise be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstance and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practises of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practise of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the "Lusitania" or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack, and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this Government contends, and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical coöperation of the Imperial German Government at this time, when coöperation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING

The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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JUST A WORD

The cartoon "Keep Going," on page 148 of the August 2 Independent, was credited to the Minneapolis *Journal*. The drawing was originally published in the New York *Evening World*, to which credit should have been given.

"To justify himself, the wise anti-militarist should be the most earnest advocate of reasonable preparedness." This is the conclusion which Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, reaches in a careful discussion of the problem of national defense—a problem never more vital and more compelling than at the present moment. The article will be published in an early number.

PEBBLES

"Does your daughter play the piano by ear?"

"No; she uses both hands and both feet, but I don't think she has learned to use her ears."—*United Presbyterian*.

"Nothing lost here but the squeal," declared the pork packer. "Are you as economical in conducting your business?"

"Just about," answered the visitor. "I'm in the lumber business. We waste nothing but the bark."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

Old Zeppelin and all his works
I'd find myself forgiving
If he'd soar up to where it lurks,
And from the sky
So high, so high,
Bring down the cost of living.
—*Current Opinion*.

"GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN"

"Are caterpillars good to eat?" asked little Tommy at the dinner table.

"No," said his father; "what makes you ask a question like that while we are eating?"

"You had one on your lettuce, but it's gone now," replied Tommy.—*Ex*.

Mr. Lloyd George was addressing a meeting in South Wales when the chairman, thinking to be witty at the Chancellor's expense, remarked to the audience that he was a little disappointed in Mr. Lloyd George's appearance.

"I had heard so much about Mr. Lloyd George," he said, "that I naturally expected to meet a big man in every sense; but, as you can see for yourselves, he is very small in stature."

"I am grieved to find," retorted Mr. Lloyd George, with mock seriousness, "that your chairman is disappointed in my size, but this is owing to the way you have here of measuring a man. In North Wales we measure a man from his chin up, but you evidently measure him from his chin down!"—*Current Opinion*.

OLD SILVER

The oldest piece of silverware known to the writer

Silver spoons have been found in Herculaneum and Pompeii.

The use of antique plate was largely fashionable in Columbus, especially in England.

All they [the Shermans] carried for pay and the support were paid by the provident people.

Silver was made to medieval times and generally for purposes and for church decoration.

Silver furniture was at one time in vogue. Louis XIV possessed much furniture of this sort.

Articles of silver were in high favor among the most savage nations. They are still worn in India and Burmah.

Cups made of cocoa-nut, with silver mounts done in repoussé work and engraving, were produced as early as 1610.

The beads of the highly ornamental necklaces used by citizens in Rome [illegible] were made smaller than those of modern [illegible].

Bishop Eyre's spoons at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, have nuts on their handles. These are of 1500. Seal-topped spoons date from 1450 to 1620.

The silver of the Queen Anne period was noted for its massiveness, simplicity and freedom from ornamentation. Fancy [illegible] decoration was then the ruling idea.

Genuine English hallmarks, cut from a spoon or other small article, are sometimes transferred by unscrupulous vendors to cups, vases or other important pieces.

The acorn bowl was an early decorative form. Sometimes a plain knob was used. An image of the Blessed Virgin appeared as a decoration for spoons as early as 1450.

In 1784 England imposed a tax on silver-plate. A new hall-mark appeared in the form of a sovereign's head which was placed on a silver article to indicate that the duty had been paid.

Sheffield plate was first made by Thomas Bolsover in 1742. He had discovered the process of coating with silver a metal of less value, and out of his discovery grew Sheffield ware, or a copper base with an outward coating of silver.

In 1300 it was established by an ordinance "That no goldsmith should make any vessel, jewel, or other thing of gold or silver, unless it be of good and true alloy . . . and that no vessel of silver depart out of the hands of workmen until it be essayed by the wardens of the craft and marked with the Leopard's head."

Silver was utilized as a proper medium upon which to impress some of the earliest of the Greek coins. The rude and often misshapen lumps of silver thus used by Greek artists have, in many cases, fortunately come down to us and, still bearing designs boldly and spiritedly exprest, have found places in numismatical cabinets and collections.

The famous Paul Revere was brought up to the trade of goldsmith, and he cut many book-plates, pieces of old silver plate and other metal objects. At the close of the war of the Revolution he cast church bells, brass cannon and iron ware, in addition to his work as silversmith. There are many collections of Revere silver. A portrait of Revere, by Copley, shows him at the bench in shirtsleeves, holding a silver cup in one hand and with engravers' tools by his side.

The Apostles' spoons are not as ancient as is popularly supposed. A careful examination of old inventories shows that they did not come in general use much before the sixteenth century. They were then often given to children at christenings. These spoons were surmounted by figures representing the Apostles, which were indicated by symbols such as the key for St. Peter, an ox for St. Matthew, a spear for St. Thomas, a cross [illegible] for St. Philip, etc.

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The Independent

VOLUME 83 AUGUST 9, 1915 NUMBER 3479

COURAGE

THE procession of months, and years, it may be, of this frightful war is no time for the lately eager advocates of peace to lose courage and hope. Our older readers recall the sad years of our own Civil War, from Bull Run to Gettysburg, when defeat followed defeat, until at last came the victory which righteousness is sure to win in the end, with union and peace. This greater war cannot fail to ensure a broader world peace.

Give us young courage, the assured hope of youth, and the steadier courage of age.

Of the courage of youth we have admirable examples in the work of England's three great nineteenth century poets, Wordsworth, Tennyson and Browning. How bravely Wordsworth held to faith in liberty when Bonaparte became dictator of France:

> Happy is he who caring not for Pope,
> Consul or King, can sound himself to know
> The destiny of Man, and live in hope.

And did not Tennyson in his youth call out to his generation:

> When shall all men's good
> Be each man's rule, and universal Peace
> Lie like a shaft of light across the land
> And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
> Thru all the circle of the golden year.

And Browning was always a voice of courage and cheer, for he knew and never forgot that "God's in his Heaven! all's right with the world." At fifty he could write:

> Grow old along with me,
> The best is yet to be.

But Wordsworth and Tennyson lost young courage in their old age. We believe that Browning would not have it that his "Lost Leader" was directed against Wordsworth, but it is hardly doubted that the Poet Laureate was in his mind when he said:

> Shakespeare was of us, Milton was for us,
> Burns, Shelley were with us, they watch from their graves!
> He alone breaks from the van and the *freemen*,
> He alone sinks to the rear and the slaves.

And there is Tennyson's "Locksley Hall, Sixty Years Later," as melancholy a specimen of the Torvism of age as one would grieve to see. But Browning kept perpetual youth.

So poets can hold exuberant faith in bloom surviving amid faded hopes and the deadly nightshade of war. And we need cultivate no shorter vision, but wait for the smoke to blow over, for surely after a while peans of peace shall thunder the world over out of cannons' mouths.

THE REASON OF IT

WHY is it that American children are so backward in their education as compared with German children?

There are several reasons, all valid. One is clear on the face of it, that it takes an American or English child at least a year longer to learn to read and spell than it takes a German child. German spelling is phonetic; English spelling is arbitrary. Germans plan to make the path of early education as straight as possible; they have simplified the spelling within the last fifty years. We do not care how hard and disagreeable we make the child's pathway; we discourage him the very first year as if to make school disagreeable. The American child will always be at a disadvantage, at least a year behind the German, until we get over our stupid conservatism and make our spelling more nearly phonetic.

Another reason why German children and youth get and keep ahead of American children is because they go to school to learn, and are pushed to it by parents and teachers. It is beaten into them that their success in life depends on strict application to their studies. Government positions will not be open to them unless they excel. They will have a shorter period of military drill, a year off if they are scholars. So they go to school to study, not to do something else, and certainly not to dawdle. Their ambition is expended in the legitimate work of the gymnasium or scientific school, and of course they excel. They cannot help it.

Why is it that in our city schools the children of immigrants, and particularly the Jewish children, excel the children of our native Yankee stock?

That question answers itself in the same way. They go to school to learn, and so they learn. Their parents urge and crowd them, and they want to succeed and do succeed. It almost seems at times, when we observe the ambition of these newcomers, as if the native breed were exhausting their energy, and the incoming of a new stock were likely to regenerate the breed; just as immigrants take our wornout farms and make them pay.

Why is it that with inadequate equipments the smaller colleges of the West, what are called the fresh-water colleges, and equally the larger Western state universities, graduate a larger proportion of well-trained, scholarly men than do the large and wealthy colleges of the East?

There is one and only one reason for it, and that is that the students come from a middle class who have

learned to work and who mean to make the most of their opportunities for learning. They are not rich and they want to learn. They have distractions, of course, but the distraction is not the principal thing. They have already fastened on a purpose in life, on what they want to be, be it farmer or lawyer, and they choose the department in the university which will help them, and they work in it. They succeed because they deserve to succeed.

Why is it that in coeducational schools the girls almost always excel the boys in their classes? In almost any academy or high school the girls at the end of their course will take the choice places on the commencement platform and will earn the prizes; why is it?

Not because the girl has more brains than the boy, nor because she matures earlier. It is solely because the girl puts her brains to work on her studies much more faithfully than does the boy. She works more honestly on her studies. She puts time on them at home. She has not the distractions that the boy allows himself. She may amuse herself with basket ball, but baseball and football are not for her. The boys are so daft that they take much more pride in having earned a letter on their sweaters than in the highest legitimate success of the school. Athletics is good, but it is not first. We see in the papers the announcement that such and such an academy athlete will go to Harvard or Yale, but never are we told where the valedictorian will go. Some college athletes do finely in after life, but it is the Phi Beta Kappa men that will in future win the most prizes. They have trained their brains more than their muscles.

It is brainwork that tells. It is not this college or that, it is ambition to excel and hard work. There is no royal road. The effort must be laborious and persistent. The Oxford student learned it, who had tried to make up by special cramming at the end for negligence during the year, and who wrote on examination day:

I've spent all my cash on a crammer,
And I shall get *Beta* or *Gamma*,
While that girl over there
With the flaming red hair,
Will get *Alpha plus* easily, damn her!

THE DIFFERENCE

THERE comes a sudden revolution in Hayti and its President captures and kills a hundred of the rebels. Then the populace are so angry with him that they attack him and he flees to the French legation; but the mob beats its way in, drags him out and fills him with bullets. The news is two days old, and President Wilson sends a military force to the capital to protect foreign lives and to maintain order. It is a small republic and a negro republic, and it does not count. We can take sudden and forcible and drastic action.

Two days; but Mexico has been in a turmoil for more years than that, fighting all over the country, multitudes of prisoners murdered, from President down, foreigners murdered by the dozen (none were murdered in Hayti), and American and British and Germans robbed, their lives endangered when they are not killed, obliged to flee for their lives and leave millions of wealth to be looted. The condition has been appalling, and the United States has looked on and watched and waited. The President has threatened, but thus far has not interfered, except as for a few weeks to send soldiers to a coast city for protection. The President does not treat Mexico as he does Hayti.

If the President makes his threat good he will very soon do something stern. He has said that he will interfere if the parties do not come together. But they do not come together. We do not want war with Mexico, but we believe there can be some sort of intervention that will be effective and will yet come short of war. At any rate the President is pledged to it, and the time is well past which he seemed to set for showing his hand. It is for him to choose the sort of effectual intervention which he will attempt. It may be that he will give somewhat more than moral aid to one of the parties. It may be that he will encourage some one of the rivals to set up a separate government for the northern states of Mexico. Whatever may be the best way, which it is his business to know, it appears to be time to bring the chaos to an end in Mexico, as we did twice in Cuba and have just done in Hayti. President Wilson has well said that the present condition in Mexico is intolerable, which means that we should not tolerate it any longer.

WAR STOCK SPECULATION

TRADING in the shares of companies which are at work on war orders has multiplied the sales and purchases on the New York Stock Exchange by three in the last three weeks. There were two million-share days last week, and at the end great advances for several of the war order stocks were shown. Notable examples were gains of 54 points for Bethlehem Steel and 23 points for Crucible Steel. Sales of the latter in six days had been no less than 558,700 shares.

This trading in war order stocks has become wild and dangerous speculation. Much of it is done not only in ignorance of the real condition and prospects of the companies, but also in defiance of explicit public warnings from their responsible officers. The price advances have been unreasonable. Here are two examples:

Bethlehem Steel common stock, on which the company has been paying no dividend, has risen in nine months from 26 to 275. Last week's gain was 54 points, as we have said. There has been no word from the officers since President Schwab said in April that probably there would be no dividend on the stock for some time to come, because funds were needed for extensions of plant. The price was then below 100, but 175 points have since been added. It is reported that the company's orders amount to $150,000,000, but a long time will be required for completion of the work, parts of which have been given to other companies on subcontracts.

There were sales of the Crucible Steel Company's common stock in May last at 22. Last week the price, on large transactions, rose to 83. No dividend has been paid on this stock. The price had not passed 51 when, a few weeks ago, Horace S. Wilkinson, a member of the company's executive board, gave a warning to the public. The company owed, he said, the accumulated dividends of three years on the preferred stock, or about $7,000,000. These must be paid before there can be any dividends on the common shares. The profits this year would not exceed $2,500,000. There was bond interest to be paid, and $2,000,000 was going into a new plant. Profits on $15,000,000 worth of war orders might be, in the course of time, $5,000,000. "I can see no reason," said he in conclusion, "why the common stock of the

company should be able to pay dividends for a great many years, or be worth its present selling price." But since this plain warning was published, more than 50 points have been added to the market price of the shares.

There are many war orders. Probably the total of those placed, with those under negotiation, exceeds $1,000,000,000. Mr. Morgan has had the supervision of contracts amounting to $500,000,000. But the work on a considerable number of the orders will require more time. Buyers of such shares must take into account a possible unforeseen ending of the war. Speculation or investment of this character, however, may end in a crash even if the war shall go on for a long time. Sufferers in such a crash would be inclined to criticise and attack the Stock Exchange. While we do not see what the Exchange authorities can do, beyond a careful examination of all transactions, enforcement of the rules and exclusion of manipulation, this hazardous and unreasonable speculative movement should receive their thoughtful consideration.

THAW, BECKER, *ET AL*

THE men who get elected to state legislatures in the United States are probably in fact as in theory fairly representative of the average obtuseness and the average crookedness of the American people. In the school books we say, "the average intelligence" and "the average morality," but school books are written for the innocent-minded of tender years. It would be cruel and inexpedient to open their eyes to all the realities of life before they reach years of discretion.

Our criminal law and our procedure in criminal cases are made in part by legislatures, in part by the bench and the bar. Our judges all in all are perhaps not more thick-headed or more crooked than our legislators; our lawyers, taking them by and large, are possibly a little more crooked. Without venturing to express too dogmatic an opinion upon such delicate matters, we content ourselves with the purely journalistic and impersonal observation that our criminal law and its applications are most rationally explained by presuming them to be the work of a passably clever criminal class, leaving the class otherwise undefined.

We anticipate, however, that the public in its average obtuseness and rascality will not express itself in such carefully considered phrases as we have used. The public likes to put its misfortunes "up to" somebody in particular; distributed responsibility is not melodramatic; and of late the public has shown a disposition to hold the courts responsible for sin, poverty, the cost of living, and sudden death. It undoubtedly holds that the courts reprehensibly mishandled the cases of Thaw and Becker.

If there are persons with old-fashioned ideas still alive, and if any of them chance to read these lines, we warn them not to suppose that the public condemns the courts for releasing Thaw from custody and permitting every legal means to be tried to save Becker from a felon's death. There is no more doubt that Thaw and Becker are popular heroes in America than there is that the ball pitcher and the prize fighter are idols. The average intelligence in America believes that Thaw is sane, that he always has been sane, and that he "had a good right" to shoot Stanford White. The average crookedness in America believes that Becker was done to death by the treachery of people that he had shielded, and that he died "game."

No, the "popular intelligence" and "the moral sense of the plain people" are not condemning the courts for releasing Thaw and allowing three years to be used up in the attempt to save Becker alive. They are muttering against the District Attorneys, judges and governors for "persecuting" a rich and dissipated "young fellow" for doing "what any red-blooded man would have done" and for "murdering" a really "good" man for no better reason than that two jurors found him guilty of planning and ordering a cold-blooded murder to save himself from exposure as a crook.

There are judges in New York and in other states who are neither criminals nor accomplices of criminals, who are neither congenital fools nor fools by habit. There are lawyers who are both high-minded and single-minded. Do they realize what the existing criminal situation is, or are they perchance asleep like a certain god of old, or gone on a journey? Do they understand that the criminal element in America, and in particular in the State of New York, openly defies them all, believing that it can and does undo the law by legislative and judicial and executive sabotage; and that the defiance is backed up by millions of idiots who, in all sincerity, hold that any punishment of crime is "unfair," undemocratic and un-American?

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

WHEN that eminent French Dreyfusard, M. Urbain Gohier, was in the United States not many years ago he gave vent to these somewhat ungracious remarks in the columns of The Independent:

> The diplomats of old Europe are gentlemen recruited from the richest, the most polite, the most ceremonious, the most egotistical, the most infatuated, the most limited, the most anti-democratic class; they gather ribbons and medals of imperial or royal orders. They array themselves in gorgeous apparel of laces and plumes and absurd tinsel, yet still manage to draw prestige and authority from them. They cover their miserable nakedness before the eyes of the people with a double veil of mystery and falsehood. The time has come to put an end to this sort of international politics.

This is one picture of the older diplomacy. When nothing was to be done it went thru the motions well enough. But when a real crisis arrived it frequently failed.

American diplomats have been the laughing stock of the world in the piping times of peace. Their unconventionalities, shirt-sleeve frankness, and democratic ways have been a perennial source of gossip to all the old ladies of both sexes in court circles. But when the emergency comes then the American diplomats are accustomed to rise to the occasion. Fresh from a life where success is achieved only by courage, hard work and willingness to assume responsibility, they know how to bring about results. Since when have the diplomats of the United States been put under a heavier strain than during the past year? And since when have the American people greater cause for pride in their work?

Walter H. Page, James W. Gerard, Brand Whitlock, Henry van Dyke, Henry Morgenthau, Paul S. Reinsch, to mention only a few, have truly represented the genius of the American people abroad. No finer work is now being done by American citizens than that by our diplomatic and consular representatives in the countries to which they are accredited.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

July 26—German air raid on Warsaw. French victory in the Vosges. Italian gains on Isonzo River.

July 27—Hard fighting at three sides of Warsaw. German submarines sink thirteen vessels. Slight German gains in Artois. French gains in Alsace.

July 28—Russians check German advance upon Warsaw. Total British losses in war reported to be 330,995 officers and men. Italian advance at various points.

July 29—German advance upon Warsaw resumed. German gains in Flanders. French gains in the Vosges. Italian gains on Carso Plateau. American protest to Germany about forged passports.

July 30—Germans and Austrians capture Lublin. Russian Government announces evacuation of Warsaw. Eight aerial raids by sixty French airships.

July 31—Italians advancing toward Görz and Triest. Pope issues letter to all belligerents urging peace. Holland provides for great increase of army.

August 1—Germans occupy Cholm. Italians break second Austrian line on Carso Plateau. Czar reaffirms pledge of autonomy for Poland.

The War in Poland

The German-Austrian drive at Warsaw, in some respects the most extensive and formidable army operation of the war thus far, was the dominant feature of the week. This stupendous movement had a triple object. First, it was to capture the Polish capital, and to win for Germany the political and diplomatic prestige which that achievement would afford. Second, it was to capture or to destroy the Grand Duke Nicholas's Russian army of 1,500,000 men and its vast stores of supplies and arms; which would be an irremediable disaster to Russia and the greatest military stroke of the kind in human history. Third, it was to release vast German and Austrian armies, either for a swing of the pendulum back against the Allies in the West and a drive at Paris or at the shore of the British Channel, or, more probably, for a drive southward thru Serbia for the conquest of that country and for the relief of Turkey and the defense of the Straits.

Von Hindenberg on the Narew at the north was only twenty-four miles from Warsaw on July 26, and from that point essayed an airship raid to destroy the Vistula bridges at Warsaw and thus to hinder Russian evacuation, but the attempt was fruitless. At the south Von Mackensen was for the time checked before the Lublin-Cholm railroad. Far to the north, in Courland Von Bulow's huge cavalry army moved southward to threaten the Grodno-Vilna railroad line from Warsaw to Petrograd. Thus with both the north and south routes in danger, there was left to Warsaw securely only the third and central line, by way of Siedlce and Minsk. Over this last the evacuation of the doomed city was hastened. Hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants, all the government archives and treasure, all the military stores and provisions, were carried eastward into Russia, beyond the Bug River and the Brest Litovski line of defenses. All copper and lead and other metal work, even the church bells, which could be used for military purposes, were stripped out and taken away. Factories and shops were dismantled or destroyed. Finally the three great bridges over the Vistula River were mined so that they could be destroyed when the last of the retreating Russians had crost over them.

Desperate resistance was meanwhile offered to the invaders on all three battle fronts, the Russians inflicting far heavier losses than they themselves suffered. On July 28 the whole attack



THE LOW TIDE OF RUSSIAN FORTUNES

The German drive at last forced Grand Duke Nicholas to the south of Warsaw and the Russians, by evacuating Warsaw and the Vistula line, saved their army. Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, was captured by the Austrians on August 1.

seemed checked, but on the next day it was renewed with added fury. At the west the Germans captured Pisarzow, only fourteen miles from Warsaw forts, and at the south Von Mackensen was reinforced by Austrians who had crost the Bug River at Sokal and pushed forward to Pinski and Biskupice on the Lublin-Cholm railroad. The Russian government on July 30 announced a withdrawal from Warsaw and the whole Polish salient to a new line of defense running thru Kovno, Grodno, Brest Litovski and Lutzk; and in the afternoon of that day the Teutonic Allies entered Lublin and secured control of the great southern railroad line from Warsaw and Ivangorod. Cholm was entered the next day. The fall of Warsaw seemed then a matter of hours rather than days, but the Russians claimed the satisfaction of having saved their army and withdrawn it intact and undemoralized, and of having inflicted upon their foes losses of half a million men.

The War in the West

The war along the Belgian, French and German line was supposed to be held somewhat in abeyance during the greater operations in the East, yet it did not lack activity and interest. At the beginning of the week it consisted chiefly of heavy artillery fighting, with some hand grenade work in the Forest of Ailly and mining in Champagne. The French on July 26 captured a strong German position in the Vosges north of Münster and dominating the Fecht Valley, while their aviators showered bombs and steel arrows upon the military railroad station at Nantillois, near Montfaucon. At the same time the Germans bombarded Furnes and East Dunkirk and their aviators dropt bombs upon Dunkirk. The next day the Germans took the offensive in the Vosges and in Artois, but made no gains of importance, tho they reoccupied some trenches in both regions. The French made further gains in the Vosges on July 29; there was spirited but indecisive fighting around Arras, Soissons and Souchez; and in Flanders the Germans bombarded and destroyed a pontoon battery on the Furnes Canal.

During the night of July 29-30 the Germans made an attack with "flame projectors" upon the British trenches at Hooge, and captured 500 yards of the first line, some of which was regained by the British on July 31. A furious attack with hand grenades and bombs was made by the Germans in the Labyrinth on July 30, but it was repulsed, as was also an attack upon the Verdun line. In Alsace the French moved from Metzeral down the Münster Valley toward Colmar, making a substantial gain. The last two days of the week were marked with extraordinary aerial belligerence. Germans dropt bombs upon Nancy with little result. They bombarded Gravelines and Pol-sur-Mer and killed some non-combatants. Two English aviators were compelled to descend and were captured on the Belgian coast. The French made a simultaneous series of eight aerial raids upon the German lines from Flanders to Alsace, in which more than three score aeroplanes were used. Fribourg, a factory of asphyxiating gas at Dornach in Alsace, the railroad station at Chaunay, the Ypres-Roulers railroad, German camps at Longneval, the German lines facing Rheims, and stations at Chatel in the Argonne Forest and at Burthecourt in Lorraine were all attacked by French aviators, who were said to be equipped with better aeroplanes than the Germans. The chief raid of all, with forty-five aircraft, was directed against the important oil works at Pechelbronn, near Strasburg. Baffled by dense clouds and fog, only a part of the fleet reached its destination and dropt 103 bombs upon the place, with results which could not be ascertained.



International News

A BATTLESHIP THRU THE CANAL

The "Missouri" between Contradoc Ou [illegible] and Point Mipaul. With the "Ohio" she went thru in safety, indicating that the canal may now be accepted as part of our [illegible]

Incidents of the Week

The heavy hand of German authority fell upon two Belgian cities during the week. The people of Ghent on July 28 were forbidden to wear, show, buy or sell the banner or the national colors of Belgium, pictures of the King or Royal family, or any patriotic tokens or emblems, under penalty of $1000 fine or five years' imprisonment. The city of Brussels was fined, on July 29, $1,000,000 because of supposed connivance at or exultation over the destruction of a Zeppelin airship by British aviators at Evere.

The Government of The Netherlands on July 30 provided for the immediate increase of the Dutch army from 330,000 to 550,000 officers and men, and for a corresponding increase in equipment prepared for immediate use.

There was made public on July 31 a letter from Pope Benedict XV addrest to the rulers and people of all the belligerent countries pointing out the fruitlessness of the war and exhorting them to seek negotiations for ending the "horrible slaughter which is dishonoring Europe."

The Italian Advance

The Italian advance upon Görz and Triest was continued tho not so rapidly as in the preceding week. Following the usual artillery prelude, on July 25 and 26 the infantry made appreciable progress on the lower Isonzo River. The Italians used the bayonet with much effect, while the Austrians resorted to hand grenades and poisonous gases. So destructive was the fighting that a truce was called to give opportunity for burying the dead. The Italian aviators dropped bombs upon Riva, an important town at the head of Lake Garda in the Austrian Tyrol. An Italian force occupied the island of Pelagosa, in the middle of the Adriatic Sea opposite the lower extremity of Dalmatia, and French vessels destroyed the Austrian aeroplane and submarine station on Lagosta, one of the southernmost Dalmatian Islands. The Austrians on July 29 strove to retake Pelagosa, but were repulsed with loss.

Austrian aviators on July 26 dropped bombs, without serious damage, upon the historic city of Verona, in the interior of northern Italy. They also bombarded Ancona from the skies.

while from the sea their cruisers and destroyers fired upon the railroad along the Adriatic coast between Ancona and Pesaro, destroying the station at Fano and doing much other damage. It was reported that the Germans had sent a Zeppelin and a Parseval to Pola, for the purpose of bombarding Rome. To guard against such a raid the Italians mounted aerial guns around their capital, and the Pope removed some of the art treasures of the Vatican to subterranean strongholds.

On the Carso Plateau the Italians made steady gains on July 29, 30 and 31, breaking the second Austrian line and winning several miles of trenches. They prest forward at Doberdo, on the road to Triest, and in the Cordevole Valley; and effectively repulsed an Austrian counter-attack in the Valley of Padola. In Carniolo their artillery destroyed Austrian fortifications. They suffered, however, in the campaign on the Isonzo the irreparable loss of General Cantore, one of their best commanders and the first general officer to be killed in the war. Austrian preparations for the evacuation of Görz were continued. It was estimated that Austrian losses in the war with Italy thus far amounted to more than 80,000.

Dealings with the Turks

The Turkish war has been in a week of slack water, no operations of commanding significance being reported. The Allies on July 26 bombarded some Turkish fortifications on the Asian side of the Dardanelles, and an aeroplane of the Allies put to flight a German submarine which was seeking to attack a British troopship. A slight Turkish gain was reported near Sedd-ul-Bahr, while north of Chanak the French advanced their right wing and their aviators did harm to the Turkish camp. The British battleship "Lion," which in January was seriously damaged in an engagement in the North Sea, was reported to have joined the Allied fleet at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

The Turks were said to have scarcely a month's supply of ammunition and to be desirous of making at once a separate peace with the Allies. But Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, in addressing the troops at Gallipoli bade them to be of good cheer, because within a month he would return them in triumph to their homes. Serbia, he said, could not last much longer, for soon an irresistible German army would march down thru that country to Turkey's aid. There were other indications that such a movement was contemplated by Germany and Austria, to follow upon the fall of Warsaw. Of course, if Serbia were conquered and traversed, Bulgaria would still have to be crost before the Teutonic aid could reach Turkey. But negotiations were in progress between Bulgaria and Turkey, and the expectation was increasing that upon the conquest and partition of Serbia the former country would at once join forces with the victors, anticipating reward in an apportionment of Serbian territory.

Meantime Italian animus against Turkey steadily increased and the Government at Rome seemed to be seeking a pretext for declaring war on the ground that Turkey had violated the treaty of Lausanne.

The British were reported on July 26 and 29 to be advancing rapidly up the Euphrates Valley in Asiatic Turkey, defeating a Turkish force and driving it twenty-five miles and capturing the town of Nasiriyeh, above the junction of the Um-el-Jemel Canal connecting the Euphrates with the Tigris River.

The Balkan States

The Balkan States are still halting between two opinions. Attempts to reorganize the Balkan League of three years ago have thus far failed, altho fostered by Italy and the Allies, and the meeting of the kings of Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece, which was to have been held this week, has apparently been indefinitely postponed. The Bulgarian government showed increasing inclinations to side with Germany and Austria-Hungary, doubtless because those countries promise her a large share of Serbia if they are successful, while the Allies can promise her nothing in that direction and nothing more than a very small part of Turkey. Rumania is strongly inclined toward the Allies, but hesitates to engage in the war because of lack of munitions. These latter can be got from abroad only by way of the Dardanelles, and she therefore awaits the fall of Constantinople and the opening of the Straits, and Russia's reinvasion of Bukowina, before declaring war upon Austria-Hungary. Meanwhile she bars the passage of German supplies to Turkey, and searches all cars from Germany and Austria-Hungary in order to prevent the smuggling of contraband of war across her territory. She has also imposed the practically prohibitive export duty of $100 a wagon load upon corn and beans, which will mean the cutting off of large supplies to Germany and Austria-Hungary, and heavy loss to contractors in those countries who have made large purchases of those products and have paid in advance twenty-five per cent of the purchase price.

Rumania has notified Austria-Hungary that since the participation of Italy in the war she is considering herself free to act according to her own interests, and Austria-Hungary has responded with an ultimatum-like demand that on or before August 12 Rumania shall declare her intentions. Two days later, on August 14, the Greek Parliament will reassemble with Eleutherios Venizelos in overwhelming control. There has been a strong disinclination to proceed to extremes against the will of the King during his serious illness, but Venizelos and the mass of the people are so intent upon intervention in aid of the Allies that action may not be long delayed.

Against the menace of a German-Austrian drive the Serbian army, 250,000 strong, has been reorganized and is said to be in admirable condition. French aviators patrol the frontier, and Belgrade is guarded by six Serbian, two British, two French and two Russian batteries. Meantime the Austrians, mindful of the efficiency of the Serbian attack, have laboriously constructed three lines of defense against another Serbian invasion.

The State of the Belligerents

The British government reported on July 28 that the total of army and navy losses down to July 20 had been only 330,996, so much less than had previously been reckoned from other official reports and reports of the Red Cross and other relief organizations. These losses were divided as follows:

Army—Killed, 4000 officers, 51,384



Paul Thompson

A LESSON ON POISONOUS GASES

The schoolmaster-German raids on England lend force and timeliness to the chemistry teaching in the schools. Here a class is learning what chlorine is and how to fight it

men; wounded, 5430 officers, 166,199 men; missing, 1464 officers, 62,592 men.

Navy—Killed, 499 officers, 7439 men; wounded, 87 officers, 787 men; missing, 29 officers, 774 men.

A closer scrutiny was made for spies; many arrests were reported, and on July 30 two convicted spies were put to death. Mr. David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, reported that he had established sixteen national munitions factories and had added nearly 40,000 men and women to the working force.

The French National Association of Liquor Dealers called a convention on July 29 to consider the government's anti-alcohol measures and to devise ways and means for saving the liquor trade from ruin. Meantime the government has been extending and strengthening its prohibition of the use of intoxicants.

In Germany, particularly Berlin, there is much complaint of a shortage of beer, the supply having been reduced about sixty per cent. In Wurttemberg a war budget was voted by all save three Socialist members of Parliament; all the other Socialists declaring that in the presence of great national peril all political differences must be ignored. Clothing for the army for another winter campaign is being prepared, and plans are being formulated for a third war loan.

German submarine activity was greatly renewed during the week. Six vessels were sunk on July 26, including the American steamer "Leelanaw"; thirteen on July 27, including two Norwegian sailing ships, and nine on July 28, including two Swedish and three Danish vessels. It was reported from Berlin that down to July 25 German submarines had sunk 229 British vessels (the majority doubtless fishing boats), thirty other enemies' vessels, and thirty-three belonging to neutrals, of which last six were destroyed "by mistake" and the rest because they were carrying contraband goods.

The Russian Duma has reassembled, and the Czar has reaffirmed his pledge of autonomy for Poland.

American Interests

The American steamer "Leelanaw" was destroyed near the Orkney Islands on July 25 by a German submarine. The procedure was, however, apparently in accordance with international law. The ship was stopped, visited and searched, and found to be bound from Archangel to Belfast with a cargo of flax, which Germany considers contraband. The crew was taken off and towed to within reach of land and the ship and its cargo were destroyed. The case closely resembled that of the "William P. Frye" in the Pacific in January last. The United States Government at once took steps to secure an explanation and indemnity, a note being dispatched on July 31. This was the eighth American vessel to be attacked since the beginning of the war. Three were sunk by mines, one by a cruiser, and two were sunk by submarines. One was torpedoed [illegible] and one was bombarded by an aeroplane. [illegible] American were killed or [illegible] while [illegible] aboard [illegible] killed on British ships.

The British Government is understood to be preparing a supplementary note to ours concerning the British war policy as now representing that it complies with the requirements of international law and earnestly strives to cause American [illegible] a minimum of inconvenience.

A grave development of the week was the disclosure of wholesale passport frauds, apparently committed by officers of the German Government. There has been found in Holland a veritable factory of forged American passports, directed by German officers. It is equipped with paper made in exact imitation of the American watermarked official paper and with facsimiles of American official seals. The Secretary of State on July 29 instructed the American Ambassador to Germany to call attention to this state of affairs, to demand an explanation and disavowal, and to give warning that such acts, if continued and sanctioned by the German Government, would constitute a distinct breach of friendship.

Workmen and Wages

The movement, which originated in Bridgeport with the strike at the Remington works, for an eight-hour day and high wages in all machine shops, is spreading slowly. At the Remington works the strike ended last week, because the eight-hour day and increase had been granted. The reduction of hours was conceded by the Bliss Company in Brooklyn, but there is danger of a strike there on account of a demand that the minimum wage shall be forty-one cents an hour. This company is making torpedoes and shrapnel. The leader of the union machinists was to make demands at the works of the Winchester Arms Company in New Haven. The company, however, voluntarily raised the rank's rate from [illegible] to forty-eight and granted wage increases. It has large war contracts. In New York City the employees of a company making machinery used in the manufacture of ammunition went on strike in accordance with the plan of J. J. Keppler, the socialistic leader, who aims to [illegible] in every war order factory in the country for eight hours and higher pay.

The Bethlehem Steel Company on the last day of the month voluntarily gave a wage increase of about ten per cent to its 17,000 employees. This company has been at work almost since the beginning of the war on orders amounting, it is said, to $150,000,000. An increase of twenty per cent was granted by the Hercules Powder Company, whose profits have been enlarged by war orders. A large carpet company in Yonkers, New York, voluntarily added ten per cent to the wages of its 7000 workmen. So far as the war order mills are concerned, it is plain that the machinists have determined to get a share of the profits. Probably strikes will be prevented in most cases by concessions.

President Gompers of the Federation of Labor has repeated, over his signature, his charges about foreign interest in strikes. He has not, he says, spoken of Germans, and he did not assert that the malign influence was exerted at the Remington works. But he has good evidence, he adds, that efforts were made to corrupt men in order that there might be strikes among seamen and longshoremen, and that the corrupting influence was that of "agents of a foreign government." But the efforts failed.

The strike of the Standard Oil employees at Bayonne, New Jersey, was ended by the somewhat remarkable labors of Eugene F. Kinkead, the sheriff of the county. Having sought in vain for militia aid and for the help of the



[illegible] POLISH CHILDREN GETTING [illegible]

The forced withdrawal of the Russians from the Warsaw salient leaves Poland in German hands and, as in Belgium, the welfare of the people will depend on the Germans and such relief agencies as they permit

police in neighboring towns, he set out to do the whole thing himself and was successful. He promised to get a wage increase for the men, and they accepted him as an honored leader. Incidentally he let several agitators feel the weight of his fists and had 129 of the company's strike guards arrested. They had killed four strikers. Under his leadership 8000 men resumed work. The wage increase is about ten per cent.

The Situation in Mexico

General Gonzales, who recently retired from the Mexican capital, saying he desired to attack Villa's flying column, reoccupied the city on the 31st. Little resistance was offered by Zapata's men. The flying column, Gonzales said, had withdrawn from Pachuca and gone to the mountains. Our Government had sent an emphatic note to Carranza telling him that he must restore railway communication between the capital and Vera Cruz at once, in order that food might be carried to the capital's residents.

It is reported that President Wilson has completed a plan which he will ask the factions to accept. It gives the office of provisional president to that member of Madero's Cabinet who was in line of succession; provides for the approval and support of Argentina, Brazil and Chili, with the aid of our Government; asks Villa, Carranza and Zapata to waive all personal claims, and offers the support of American financiers. It also involves an embargo upon the shipment of arms to those who oppose the new Government, while permitting such exports to the recognized authority. Vasquez Tagle would probably be the Cabinet member chosen. Villa would consent, but Carranza has shown stubborn opposition. He claims that his power is steadily increasing. Luis Cabrera, his Minister of Finance, has been sent to Washington. It is expected that he will ask for the recognition of Carranza's Government.

The Murders in Hayti

It was a bloody week in Hayti. The dark record began on the 27th. For ten days there had been a reign of terror in Port-au-Prince, the capital. President Guillaume Sam, seeing the gains of the revolutionist leader, Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, and distrusting those around him, made many political arrests. He placed in prison 160 prominent residents of the capital. He also disbanded one of his own regiments. These soldiers turned against him, and, with followers of Bobo, attacked the palace. For a time it was defended by the President and General Oscar, governor of the city, but they could not hold out and both found it necessary to run away. Sam got refuge in the French Legation, and Oscar found shelter in the legation of Santo Domingo. First, however, they put to death all of the 160 political prisoners. One of these was ex-President Oreste Zamor, who was driven from office last year by Davilmar Theodore.

When the people of the capital heard of the slaughter of the 160 prisoners they invaded the Santo Domingan legation, took General Oscar to the street and there shot him to death. Then Bobo proclaimed himself President. All this was on the 27th. On the following day the relatives and friends of the murdered prisoners broke into the French Legation and, in defiance of the French Minister's protest, took President Sam out and killed him. They mutilated his dead body and after dragging it thru the streets, dismembered it and marched about with parts of it displayed on poles.

Admiral Caperton of our navy landed marines on the 29th to guard the legations. Bobo is hostile to Americans and to the purposes of our Government. The landing was resisted and six Haytians were killed. Two of our sailors lost their lives. Undoubtedly France will resent the invasion of her legation, and if we, under the Monroe Doctrine, were not opposed to the taking of territory there by European powers, she might seize and hold the capital for apologies and reparation. Probably we shall have to represent her interests. A battleship has been sent to the port and 2000 marines and sailors will soon be available. They may hold the capital while there are negotiations for a treaty, with provisions for a fiscal protectorate like the one in Santo Domingo. Bobo has opposed such a protectorate. A committee of public safety offered the presidency to a dozen men. All refused to take it and then the committee named Bobo. Ex-Governor Fort, head of a commission sent to Hayti by President Wilson, says our Government should intervene, exercize control and stop the revolutions.



New York Tribune

THE BOAST OF ANOTHER YEAR



PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

THE GRIM BUSINESS GOES ON



NORMAN ANGELL

WHY NOT WAR, AND IF NOT WAR, WHAT?

BY NORMAN ANGELL

AUTHOR OF "THE GREAT ILLUSION," "THE FOUNDATION OF INTERNATIONAL POLITY"

IF America does not go to war in the ordinary sense with Germany over the sinking of the "Lusitania" it will not be, let us hope, because she takes lightly an act of that kind, but because we have now arrived at some real understanding of the permanent issues involved and have realized how ineffective would war in the ordinary sense be as a means of vindicating those principles laid down by President Wilson in his notes to Germany.

But because Americans realize the ludicrous ineffectiveness of war at this juncture to promote the principles for which they stand, that does not in the least imply that the only alternative is passively to submit to outrage and insult. Those who call for war seem to take it as an axiom, as self-evident, that war is necessarily effective for such ends as those which America now has in view: for insuring, that is, the future security and protection of American citizens, the observance of international law and the due punishment of those guilty of breaking it. Whereas the whole point of discussion is that war and military power is obviously and ludicrously ineffective to achieve any of these things.

First, let us see just how America now stands with reference to certain facts of this war as a whole.

The protest against the sinking of the "Lusitania" derives its real importance of course from the fact that if the United States were guilty of inert acquiescence in it she would be sanctioning the establishment of a precedent which would mark a definite step backward in the maintenance of certain fundamental principles of human relationship. America would have a large part of the blame for allowing to take place a re-barbarization of international relations and for undoing such small advance as we have made so slowly and painfully in the past.

So with her case against Great Britain. It is not a mere matter of profit on export trade which is concerned; nor is it because America wants to harass Great Britain at a difficult time over dollars and cents matters that she presses her points, but because if she accepts that reading of sea law which enables Great Britain absolutely to control the neutral international trade of the world in war time she might be placed in the position of having to accept the same reading when some other power has command of the sea in some future war—Japan at grips with China or with Russia. America might, if she accepted this view of international law, find herself compelled in some measure to become the unwilling ally (because the belligerent that controls the sea can avail himself of the economic resources of neutrals and prevent his enemy from so doing) of some sea power other than England in a cause upon which she might look much less favorably than upon the British cause in the present war.

Now the mere fact of joining the Allies and helping in the defeat of Germany would not necessarily ad-

vance the solution of any of the problems here indicated.

American lives at sea would not be more secure; during the war at least they would obviously be less. And as to the future, if America, in joining the Western Allies, committed herself to accept the view of at least some of them on sea law, American ships would still in future wars be subject—legally—to destruction in war areas by floating mines; neutral rights would during the war at least be likely to be still further whittled because America herself would cease to be a neutral and would become a combatant, and consequently tend to take the combatant rather than the neutral view; and if it be said that the final defeat of Germany would facilitate the internationalization of sea law it is necessary unhappily to reply that it is England that has in the past opposed the internationalizing process and Germany that has favored it: on the whole, Germany and America have stood for it in the past as against English influence. The fact of becoming England's ally would not make it easier to stress points of difference but the reverse, just as the existing relations of England and the others to Japan has made it impossible for them to protest even verbally against Japanese action in China—or Russian action for instance in Finland. Nor would American action against Germany be rationally punitive for the "Lusitania" outrage. The last thing likely to happen even in the event of German defeat is the efficient punishment of German admirals or bureaucrats. The soldiers and sailors whom America would share in killing would be those having had no part in the outrage, who were possibly averse to it.

And even if America could secure some sort of undertaking from the Allies as to the future law for which they would stand, what assurance has she that this agreement would outlive the existing military alliance if the military motives and ambitions of European states are to be in the future what they have been in the past? It is nearly true to say that of all the combatants now fighting there is not an enemy who was not in quite recent times an ally, nor an ally who was not quite recently an enemy. For—and this perhaps is the most important consideration of all—this war is a struggle for political power. In the most general view it is the result of the attempt of a nation not content to be a member of the society of nations, to impose its domination on the world. Such a pretension as that of one nation to dominate the world even tho it be based upon an alleged superiority of ideals and culture is fatal to real freedom: no really free society of nations can be formed on the basis that one nation can by its power dictate to the rest. But as a matter of fact, world power, the capacity to dictate in large measure to the rest of the world, belong to the nation that controls the sea because, as this war proves and as Admiral Mahan has shown other wars to have proven, the issue of any great war is determined by predominant sea power, "a truth that becomes truer" as nations become more interdependent.

There is a very significant passage in President Wilson's last note to Germany, the full import of which hardly seems to have been realized either in Germany, England or America. The note says:

> The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom from whatever quarter violated without compromise and at any cost.

What does this mean, "the freedom of the seas"? Is the United States really contending for the free movement or the partly free movement of German merchant ships upon the sea in war time, so that Germany can in some degree supply herself with materials and so limit the effectiveness of British sea power which so many Americans believe in large part stands between their country and the possibility of German aggression? Had not Germany the freedom of the seas before she made war? Could not her ships move freely without interference? What, then, does the President mean?

Well, as a matter of fact, if the position that America is taking in this matter means merely freedom for Germany to supply herself despite England's naval superiority, there are certainly very many Americans who would regret that the United State should stand for anything of the sort. But freedom of the sea stands for both more and less than this.

Let us suppose that Britain's views of belligerent rights at sea are freely admitted and become the rule for nations in the future. Then, when Germany is defeated she will argue "We were defeated because we did not control the sea. In future we must be sure of doing so." And other nations will argue in the same way and you will get what Admiral Mahan prophesied would take place a competition among groups of nations as against other groups for the domination of the sea. Armament competition and the struggle for political power will go on between the nations in an intensified form. There is one thing only that can prevent it and that is that limitation of belligerent rights for which America is contending and which must end finally in the internationalization of the sea, which in its turn must end in the internationalization of the world.

Two courses are open to the world: to sanction a sea law which by the whittling down of neutral rights makes sea power more and more the determining factor in all great international conflicts; or, by development of sea law, the growing internationalization of the sea to place the final decision of those conflicts in the hands of the nations as a whole. The first solution means an intensified armament rivalry, a weakening of the powers possest by the community of nations as a whole and a strengthening of the powers possest by the commander of the seas for the time being. It is irrelevant to say that Britain has never abused her command of the sea. Others than she may be involved in certain conflicts of the future; and if she holds her power as a great international trust on behalf of civilization, then it should be legally internationalized and civilization should be duly represented.

And there is this hope in the internationalization of sea power: if the nations are agreed so to do they can exercize a blockade or siege of a given country by means that will be perhaps more largely non-military than military. If, for instance, the nations of the world had agreed not to export anything whatsover to Germany they would be doing more effectively perhaps by agreement between them the thing which England is now trying to do simply by the power of her ships. If there were international control of world communications, civilization would possess a very powerful instrument for the coercion of a recalcitrant member of the society of nations. But this power, if exercized at all, is one that should belong to the nations as a whole, to be exercized on behalf of the community, not by an individual nation against all the rest.

To that end the policy now espoused by the United States will finally lead if it is pursued with resource and energy. If America can obtain the cooperation of the great states of the world—and she might so obtain it at this present juncture—to exclude Germany from intercourse with civilization it could be

made plain that military aggression involved a price which even Germany—perhaps especially Germany—would not lightly pay. If Germany had to face the alternative either of cooperation in some sane peace, a rational settlement or the exclusion of her merchants from every market of the world for half a generation, the inability of her ships to enter a civilized port, the confiscation of such German ships and other property as might be found outside Germany for the purpose of indemnifying Belgium (say) on the judgment of an international court, the nations as a whole would at least have something wherewith to bargain other than the threat of the use of armies—an instrument which has proved to be, not for the first time, of very uncertain effectiveness. Those non-military forces have hinted at have not been organized and coördinated, but if the United States, obliged to take some coercive action against Germany, offers her economic cooperation to the Allies on conditions which will mean finally an international control of the highways of the world, she would certainly be taking a long step in the direction of such world organization.

"Sea law" sounds an abstract thing of little interest save to lawyers. But round it will probably gather the main problems of civilization during the next ten years. Very nearly the whole case was stated as briefly as I have seen it stated anywhere, by certain American university students interested in international affairs and gathered recently at a national conference. The statement took the form of a resolution in these terms:

[illegible] seems have shown that the lives of [illegible] and other neutral citizens and Americans and other neutral commerce on the high seas cannot be made secure by America's taking part in a war in which both sides are in some measure straining or violating the law and support an interpretation of law which would have those rights without the protection in the future.

We respectfully submit that the protection of American rights necessitates

(1) The development and reform of existing international law, which involves

(2) An international legislative body for the framing of such law,

(3) An international court for its just interpretation, and

(4) An international arrangement for the due execution of the Court's decision by such combination of economic or military measures as may be most effective.

That is very nearly the whole case

THE RETURN OF AUGUST

BY PERCY MACKAYE

Darkly a mortal age has come and gone
And man grown ancient in a single year.
August! The summer month is blasted sere
With memories earth bleeds to dream upon.

To dream upon. Ah, were we dreaming then
Ere Europe, blindfold, lulled in holiday,
Harkened the sudden thunder thru her play
And fumbling held her breath to hark again,

Or is this blighted year our dream?—How swift
The blackening tempest fell! How vast, thru fire
And cloud of Belgium's rape, a planet's ire
Flared on that pall of shame, while thru the rift

The livid sorrows racked our sympathies!
For still thought burned unclouded: Right and wrong
Strove for the palm as in epic song;
And so we poured our succor overseas,

Neutral in act but never in our souls,
Yet guarding the brave goal of peace. Till soon—
Slow-warping to the waning year's blind moon—
The tide ebbed back, and in the freezing shoals

We stared upon the dead—the dead, whose mothers
Suckled them still in dreams. Stark mid the stench
And yellow choke that reeked from shell and trench
They lay together there—mere boys, and brothers.

Were *these* the epic hosts of Wrong and Right
Whose clash had whirled us in their spirits' war?
These silent boys! What had they battled for
To lie such still bedfellows in the night?

Must breath of dying brothers wake the brass
That thrills the call to arms? Shall ghostly lips
Summon the living to the dark eclipse
And all their dearest shout to see them pass

Merely for this: That these who might have shared
A simple handclasp share a bloodied sod?—
So for a while we gazed and questioned God:
A haunted while: for dimly as we stared

Far off we heard the multitudinous cry
Of mangled Poland like a cry in sleep,
And Serbia fever-panting, and the deep
Half-breathed self-doubt of prisoned Germany,

And still far tidings blew, but that first spark
Of August splendor burned in them no more;
Pity and sorrow palled, and custom wore
A deeper callus and a blur more dark,

Till sudden—the "Lusitania"! Lightnings shot
The unhallowed message, and a shuddering fire
Leapt from our long-charred hearts—a glowing spire,
And Europe's sword swung nearer to the knot

That ties the bonds of peace. And now— And now
The summer steals again toward winter's sleep.
The reaping time draws near—ah, *what* to reap?
And spring, that lurks beyond, comes hither—how?

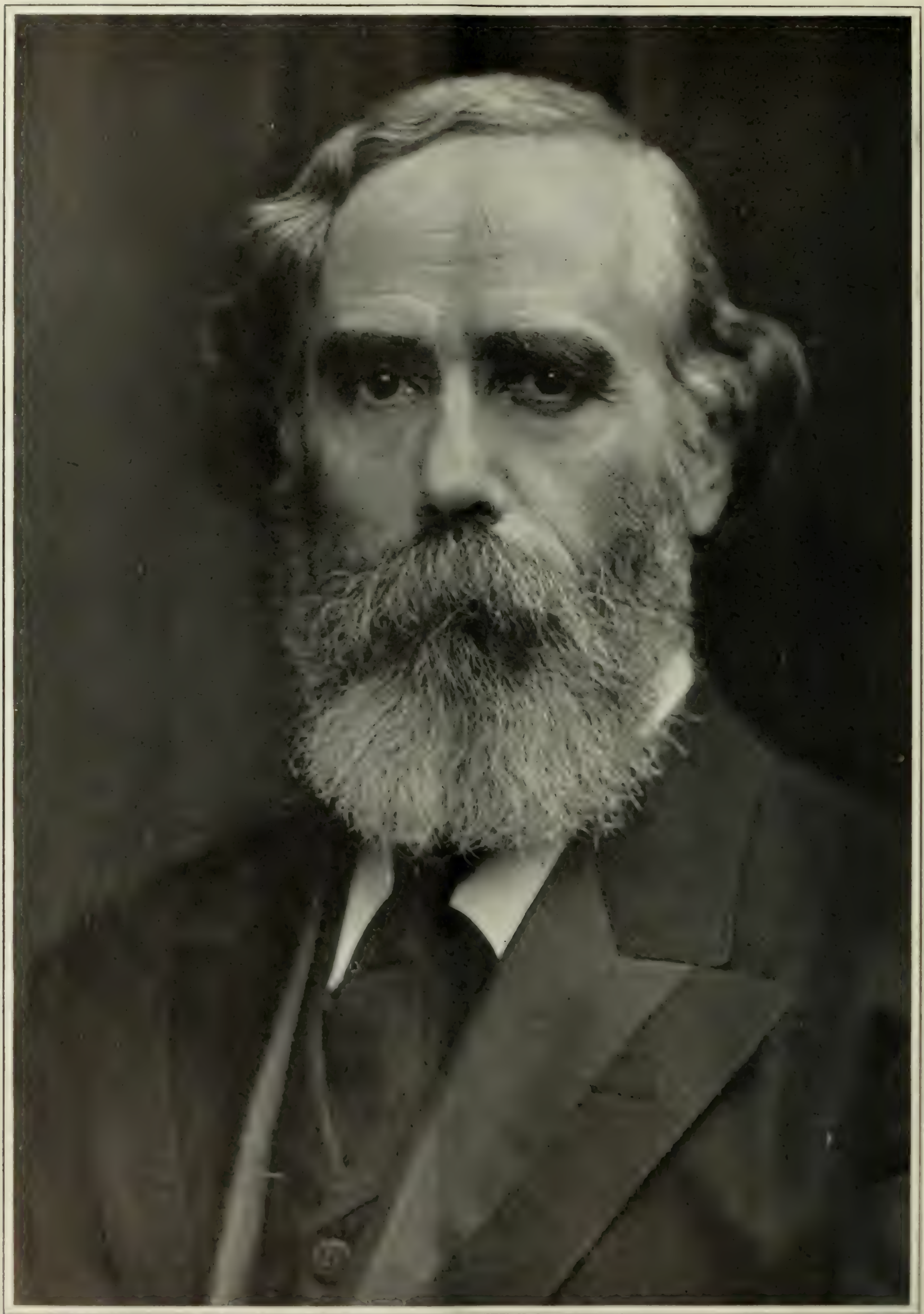
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Still, O my Country, while we may, look back!
The blighted year cries from the charnel grass:
Must breath of dying brothers wake the brass
That thrills the call to arms?—A blood-sered track

Leads backward to that other August day
Prowled by the still unglutted Minotaur;
But we, who watch to slay that beast of War,
Shall we hunt *him* or those he mangles?—Say:

For reason has its ire more just than hate;
Imagination has its master hour,
And pity its foil, and mother-love its power
Mightier than blood-lust and more obdurate.

My Country! poised in forward visioning,
With pity, love and reason let us pray
Our lives shall serve to cleanse this August day!—
The summer wanes: the ploughman comes with spring.



DR HENRY M LEIPZIGER BUILDER OF A PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

THE APOSTLE OF THE OPEN SCHOOLHOUSE

DR. HENRY M. LEIPZIGER, THE PIONEER OF ADULT EDUCATION IN NEW YORK

BY G. W. HARRIS

A QUARTER of a century ago one man in New York City had a splendid vision of the possibilities of a university for the people. And he did more than dream about it. His vision would not let him rest. Fortunately for New York he possesst in rare degree executive ability—a genius for administration—as well as creative imagination. He saw not only the vital need of adult education, but also that the schoolhouses, hitherto used only for teaching children and used only six hours a day, could be utilized in providing it. He became the apostle of the open schoolhouse.

By following his dream with unflinching zeal and ceaseless labor, in the face of great and recurrent obstacles, he has built up in the last quarter of a century (and is still building) an institute for adult education, which in reality is a great university of a new kind.

This man is Dr. Henry Marcus Leipziger, officially known as the Supervisor of Lectures of the Department of Education of the City of New York. He was born in Manchester, England, in December, 1854. He came to New York in 1865 and received his schooling here, being graduated from the City College in 1873 and from the Law School of Columbia University in 1875. While in college and university he supported himself by work in a public library and by teaching night school, and these activities led ultimately to the development of the chief purpose of his life. For eight years he was an instructor in the public schools of the city and that experience imbued him with an intense love for democratic education. He decided not to follow the career at the bar for which he had been trained, but to devote himself to educational work and particularly the broadening of the concept of education.

His experience showed him also the one-sidedness of the educational curriculum then followed, and after his resignation from the school system because of broken health, he found opportunity to study and reflect for a space on the problems of educating the people in a great city like New York. He became a pioneer in the cause of industrial education, advocating the training of hand and eye as an essential part of the school curriculum. He was the leading spirit in the development of several free libraries which now form a part of the New York Public Library. Dr. Leipziger started the first manual training school of a public nature in New York City, directing it from 1884 to 1891.

In 1889, following the suggestion of the New York *World* that lectures on historic and scientific subjects would be of great value to a large class of residents of the city, and having secured the necessary legislative sanction, the Board of Education started in a tentative way a system of free lectures "for the benefit of workingmen and workingwomen." These lectures were given on two evenings a week, from January to April, in six schoolhouses situated in those parts of the city where the population was thickest. Dr. Leipziger (he received a doctorate in philosophy from Columbia in 1888) at once joined the staff of lecturers and threw himself into this new work with such ardor and energy that at the end of the second season he was appointed Supervisor of Lectures, which high and responsible office he has held ever since.

This public lecture system is not a series of miscellaneous lectures. It is systematically organized. Hundreds of courses are given and several centers have been devoted for years to lectures on specific subjects. Nothing is done by chance. Every detail is worked out as a coherent part of a great and complex plan. Dr. Leipziger's constant aim is to make the courses of studies sequential. Use is made of the syllabus and the quiz. The question-period at the end of the lecture is encouraged and has developed to a surprizing extent. Examinations are held and certificates are awarded which are highly prized by their winners.

Courses are provided in general and applied science, including particularly the great industries carried on in New York; courses in descriptive geography; courses in history and biography, ancient and modern, American and foreign; courses in social subjects, including government, federal and municipal, economics, education, sociology, public questions, vocational opportunities and home economics; and courses in literature and the fine arts, for Dr. Leipziger says:

> Valuable as civic education is, and desirable as is efficiency, still the joy of life must also be increased thru acquaintance with the treasures of music, literature and art. Under the stimulus of the lectures people go to the museums of art and science who never went before, and people who went before look at their treasures with keener intelligence.

The purpose of the whole plan and scheme of the lectures is not to amuse and entertain, but to instruct and uplift, and the content has gradually but steadily increased in seriousness and educational value and in breadth of appeal. In the course of the season from October 3 to May 1, lectures are given in 175 lecture centers (mostly schoolhouses, tho a few of the "centers" are public halls and two or three are churches). These lectures are given by about 700 lecturers, speaking on some 1700 different topics, before 6400 audiences. And these audiences comprise a total attendance of more than 1,200,000. Is not that a great university, indeed?

The lectures are attended by people of every class and station in life. Most of the lectures are in English, of course, and are given by specialists in the subjects on which they speak. But certain courses, particularly in subjects helpful toward fitting them for American citizenship, are given in Italian, in German, and in Yiddish.

Would this marvelous development indicate that this great dreamer had realized his vision completely? By no means. Only its initial stages have been realized. His University for the People does not confer degrees. But Dr. Leipziger hopes to make it possible to secure a degree from a university thru the medium of the free lectures. He has no idea of inventing a short-cut to knowledge, but a possible future development of the reading in connection with the lecture courses into a correspondence school, and he does not regard it as at all utopian to arrange courses of study graded to the various capacities of the student auditors. He says:

> This city contains a number of institutions of higher learning. A federation of our colleges and universities could be made possible, and by coöperation with the public lecture system a correspondence school under the ægis of this great union could be established. This would greatly increase the influence of these great institutions of learning, and thru the public lecture system bring them more closely in touch with the people!

This dreamer, who marshals and directs his great body of educators with the skill and regimen of a commanding general, is a man of quiet and retiring modesty, a nature of innate and ever-present kindliness. He does not seek advertisement or personal exploitation. His work has worn him and impaired his health. But he has given his strength gladly.

New York City

UPBUILDING AMERICAN EDUCATION

THE NATIONAL WORK OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

BY ABRAHAM FLEXNER

THE General Education Board is one of many privately established and managed funds devoted to educational improvement. It belongs in the same category as the Peabody, Slater, Jeanes and Carnegie endowments, differing from these only in the extent of its resources and the breadth of its purposes. First and last, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, its founder, has contributed to American education thru the General Education Board a little less than $75,000,000; of this sum $41,000,000 have gone mainly to strengthen the resources of higher institutions of learning and to develop public education in the southern states; the Board retains a productive fund valued at $34,000,000 and yielding an annual income somewhat in excess of $2,000,000.

The charter of the General Education Board is drawn in general terms, so that it is free, within the limits of the United States, to undertake any kind of educational endeavor whatever. Obviously, however, the Board could hope to be effective only by concentrating its efforts on carefully chosen strategic lines, in coöperation with other agencies. It could not alone undertake to create or to maintain educational systems. Its resources were not adequate and the undertaking would, in any event, have been in the highest degree unwise. Coöperation became, therefore, the keynote to its policy. Thus, having decided to promote training in agriculture, the Board arranged to coöperate with the United States Department of Agriculture; having decided to interest itself in secondary, rural and Negro education in the southern states, the Board established effective relations with state universities and state departments of education; having decided to assist in the development of promising colleges and universities on private foundations the Board has coöperated with religious denominations, alumni and boards of trustees.

A word as to why these several lines of activity were selected. In the decades immediately succeeding the war, the need of adequate state educational systems was acutely felt thruout the southern states. For the South was undergoing a social and industrial reconstruction, the thoroness and the success of which, it was seen, would depend largely on the education of the masses of the southern people. Meanwhile, the economic situation was in a high degree unfavorable to educational progress

The General Education Board has at its direction an annual income of about two and a half million dollars, to be used for "the promotion of education within the United States of America, without distinction of race, sex, or creed." Frederick T. Gates is its chairman, Wallace Buttrick its secretary, and Dr. Flexner one of its assistant secretaries. Dr. Flexner served as an expert with the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching from 1908 to 1912, during which time his work and his educational views came prominently into public attention thru the publication of his books, 'The American College," "Medical Education in the United States and Canada," and "Medical Education in Europe." Since 1912 he has been serving the General Education Board. On August 6, 1908, The Independent published an article on the work of the Board, by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, its secretary, and these two authoritative studies of this influential educational agency are, we believe, the only articles by members of the Board that have been published. An account of the work of the General Education Board with illustrations has recently been published and will be sent gratis on application to the Board. 61 Broadway, New York.—THE EDITOR.

The South must derive its wealth, in the first place, from agriculture; yet despite highly favorable conditions in respect to soil and climate, one crop was disproportionately emphasized, and even this was wastefully and inefficiently produced. School systems could not be presented to the southern people as gifts; the southern people could not themselves afford to support them. The South must have something more to tax before it could have proper school systems; and this "something" must come from the soil. The Board, therefore, undertook to assist in educating the adult southern farmer as the shortest cut to that increased wealth, which had to be procured if schools were ever to be successfully supported by taxation.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

After diligent search and inquiry for a method of doing this, the Board at length found in the "demonstration method" of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp precisely the instrument it required. Thru Dr. Knapp, and in coöperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture, annually increasing numbers of southern farmers have been "taught by doing." Dr. Knapp was engaged in showing how the boll weevil could be circumvented by intelligent and efficient agricultural methods. The United States Government supplied the money necessary to this demonstration instruction in states afflicted with the boll weevil. It was clear, however, that the method was equally important to states not thus afflicted; and the appropriations of the General Education Board enabled Dr. Knapp and the United States Department of Agriculture to extend the work. In the course of a few years, it was so organized that eleven southern states became practical schools in improved agricultural processes. In 1906, 545 farmers were receiving instruction in Dr. Knapp's methods; in 1912, over 106,000. As the work has proved its value, the sections profiting by it have shown eagerness to contribute to its support. In the year 1913-14 Congress appropriated $375,000; the General Education Board $252,000; the southern people $490,000. Improved cotton raising was the first of Dr. Knapp's objects. But crop rotation was soon emphasized, and the same principles were thereupon employed in dealing with corn, tobacco, hay, stock raising, dairying, gardening and poultry raising. Toward the close of his life Dr. Knapp induced the General Education Board to support a similar line of work for boys and girls: corn clubs were accordingly founded for the former, poultry and canning clubs for the latter. The improved southern agricultural outlook, and the agitation in favor of higher standards in domestic activities are thus to no small extent the direct result of the deliberate decision of the General Education Board to aid in developing southern agricultural resources in order that schools should follow as the sequence of greater earning capacity.

This plan and forecast proved entirely sound. Taxation for education followed hard upon increasing prosperity. But trained leadership was lacking. The southern people were willing and anxious to establish public schools—high schools as well as elementary schools. Despite the aid of the Peabody Fund and the Southern Education Board, the state departments of education were operating with very insufficient personnel. At the request of one state after another, accordingly, the General Education Board provided salaries and



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, FOUNDER OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

traveling expenses for a group of educational agents whose object it was in each state to encourage and guide the development of high schools, rural schools for whites, and rural schools for Negroes, respectively. An organized group was thus formed in each state; and the different states were quick to get into close and effective coöperation with one another. Under this stimulus the state appropriations for public elementary and high schools in North Carolina, for example, increased from $1,091,226 in 1901 to $4,300,000 in 1913; and in Alabama from $1,369,809 in 1900, to $4,279,478 in 1913. Other states have done equally well. It is no exaggeration to say that at this moment the South leads the country in educational striving. Its resources are, of course, still relatively meager. A photographic description would therefore show very unsatisfactory conditions in many respects. But a situation of this kind cannot be fairly represented except in a moving picture, showing the direction and the rate of progress. Southern educators are pushing the educational campaign in every direction in which there is the least prospect of scoring an advance. They are fighting illiteracy; warring upon truancy; endeavoring to improve school buildings and school sanitation; consolidating rural schools; multiplying and improving high schools; and experimenting in a variety of ways to make the school a community center, competing as such with the church and the courthouse. There is a long way still to go, but the march is in full swing.

THE COLLEGE SITUATION

The Board's largest and most important activity during its first decade has, however, lain in the field of higher education. Unlike—and very fortunately unlike—the nations of continental Europe, we have developed in the United States two types of college and university—one state-supported and managed; the other privately supported and managed. The General Education Board has assisted in the development of the latter. It was believed that, in a democracy, privately conducted institutions of learning possessed great advantages which it was important to foster. They are more readily kept free from political influences; they occupy a position of greater strength and independence. On the other hand, the state universities have the financial strength that comes of close association with the taxing power. The loyalty of alumni, friends and beneficiaries must stand the privately supported institution in place of the state purse. The General Education Board has helped substantially to strengthen the financial resources of the private institutions. Thru gifts aggregating almost $12,000,000 it has participated in a movement that has in ten years added to the funds of a hundred colleges and universities over $40,000,000. The institutions aided have been chosen on the basis of their location, their present strength and their prospects of support from other sources. Some are denominational; some non-denominational. Some are for men only; some for women only; some are coeducational. The Board holds no views as to what and how they should teach. It has absolutely and consistently refrained from any interference in internal affairs. It has believed that faculty and trustees are best capable of dealing with whatever problems arise; that in the long run freedom will develop the variety of viewpoint and policy required for sound national development; that meanwhile the proper function of an organization like the Board would be found in helping to provide funds that will insure greater usefulness in whatever ways the institution itself deems best.



THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

In the back row, reading from the left, George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota; Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale University; in the second row, Wickliffe Rose, director-general of the International Health Commission; Dr. Harry B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute; John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Edwin C. Sage, assistant secretary of the Board; Starr J. Murphy; Albert L. Page, editor of the *American Review of Reviews*; Jerome D. Greene, secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation; in the front row, Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Frederick L. Gates, chairman of the Board; Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago; Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the Board, and Abraham Flexner, assistant secretary. Ambassador Walter H. Page, Edgar L. Marston and Andrew Carnegie are also members

I said a moment ago that our position in respect to higher education is fortunately unlike that of European governments. The present war has proved that governmentally conducted universities can be made an effective instrument in carrying out a particular governmental policy. When, therefore, policy is illiberal or unenlightened, higher education, which ought to be the stronghold of free and searching criticism, becomes an adjunct to bureaucracy. It may be highly improbable that our state universities will ever become so intimate a part of a state political machine; but assuredly, the danger, whatever it is, is reduced by the existence of strong and numerous colleges and universities in a position to deal independently with all questions that arise. Indeed, the state university itself is safeguarded by the private institution: it has been well said that, if half the universities of Germany had been privately supported and managed, German learning and German science would never have become the pliant tool of German militarism.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

An organization like the General Education Board need not, however, confine itself merely to current activities; it can afford to support promising educational experiments, for which it is usually difficult to procure financial backing. Perhaps the most important experiment that has been thus assisted lies in the field of medical education. It is well known that medicine and surgery have been hitherto taught by men engaged in medical and surgical practise, with the result that both teaching and research have suffered from lack of time and thought. It could not be otherwise: medical practise is a distracting and absorbing pursuit; medical research, difficult and complicated; meanwhile teaching makes heavy demands on time and strength. It is impossible that any individual should do justice to all three.

Having been brought to realize the need of radical measures, the faculty of the Johns Hopkins Medical School sought the aid of the General Education Board in order to reorganize clinical teaching on the "full-time" or university basis. On this basis the hospital and teaching staff in each of the important clinical branches devote their entire time to teaching and research, withdrawing altogether from paid private practise. For the purpose of effecting this reorganization in the departments of medicine, surgery and pediatrics, the General Education Board voted the sum of $1,500,000 to the Johns Hopkins Medical School; subsequently, $750,000 was voted to Washington University and $300,000 to Yale for the same object. The scheme has been in operation at Baltimore during the past year, and its first results have fully justified the sanguine expectations of those who proposed it.

For some years to come the General Education Board may be expected to develop still further the various activities above mentioned. But it will also, from time to time, take up fresh problems in the endeavor to respond to public and professional opinion. Latterly, much thought has been given to the question of creating and distributing a larger body of educational literature of scientific quality. The existing situation in this respect is highly unsatisfactory. Education is a field in which those engaged are, as a rule, altogether absorbed in practical routine. In consequence, experience remains largely the affair of the individual; it is, as a rule, not adequately studied or recorded, is rarely exposed to really scientific criticism, fails to profit from the stimulus of other minds occupied with similar problems and, even if valuable, obtains no authoritative or thoro publicity.

As a matter of fact, education is, like government, a social science in which there is something to be found out; there is room for experiment and readjustment; there is abundant opportunity for profiting both by successes and mistakes. The funds available are, however, for the most part not adequate even to the demands of routine work. In consequence, persons who might do original or critical work are utilized for routine purposes and the literature of education is largely of inferior quality.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Two or three agencies—notably the Sage and the Carnegie Foundations—are now doing important work in the field of educational research. Recently the General Education Board decided to participate in this effort. It proposes, by means of grants, to aid promising workers in the investigation of problems in educational theory and practise; from time to time it will undertake to make possible the preparation of scientific monographs dealing with large questions of educational policy and experience. Without promulgating or making itself responsible for any particular doctrine, the Board hopes to assist in ascertaining facts in order that practise may be in a position to utilize experience. Education will thus tend to develop like medicine, in which gradually a large body of scientific material has been accumulated and is being more and more made the basis of practise.

The increasing prominence of experiment and research indicates an important change in the educational standpoint. Educational authorities once possessed philosophies of education, usually associated with some particular brand of metaphysics and having little or no bearing on practical educational procedure. These philosophies were subject to change of style; but change tho they might, practise went on very much as before. The modern educator has done with the mere philosophers of education. He is interested in the natural world and the social order, and in the how, why and wherefore of specific educational processes contrived for the purpose of dealing with these two objects. He is undertaking, therefore, in the first instance, not to urge a program, but to find out what has been happening. Traditional procedure will, in this way, be subjected to rigorous cross-examination. It will have to prove its value or be forfeited. Meanwhile, the same critical attitude will be adopted in reference to suggested improvements. Education ought to be more effective, more economical, more intelligent, more liberal as this point of view comes to prevail. The General Education Board hopes to contribute directly to the progress of this wholesome movement.

Organizations like the Sage and Carnegie Foundations and the General Education Board are indigenous to the United States. Nothing like them is to be found in Europe, where, however, they are sincerely wished for by those who desire to see other than bureaucratic forces, other than official standpoints adequately represented in education. On the other hand, in the United States, these organizations do not in spirit, management and object differ from the privately supported and controlled institutions of learning that I have already mentioned. Of these institutions some have been established by single individuals, others have been created by religious denominations. So, of the privately conducted educational boards, some have been established by individuals, some by religious, others by philanthropic, societies. All alike, however, manage their own affairs. Responsible to public and to professional opinion, private initiative in higher education has thus operated to the general advantage—so much so that it may be fairly said to have been the leading factor in our educational progress.

New York City

HELPLESS POLAND

BY IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI

The great pianist is lecturing in America in aid of the war victims of his native country. There are three relief committees at work; Russian, German and Austrian, each covering the territory held by its own nation. American contributions, which should be in cash, not supplies, are received at 33 West 42d street, New York, where the National American Committee has offices. Checks should be made to "National City Bank, for Polish Victims' Fund."—THE EDITOR.

AFTER ten months of carnage, conditions in Poland are indescribable. Three times armies have swept her territories with fire and shell, leaving their paths marked by ruin and desolation, homes burned over the heads of helpless people, whole villages wiped out, and crops laid waste before they were ripe.

Poland's geographical position makes her particularly alone in her misery. Unlike Belgium, she cannot ask succor of her neighbors. Holland and England are almost as inaccessible to Polish refugees as America. Not fronting on the sea, Poland is shut off from the aid, and in a measure, from the sympathy of the world. Her privations have been hidden behind the veil of censorship. It is only occasionally that a hint of her sufferings reaches the world.

Imagine a population of 21,000,000, more than three times that of the city of New York, without food or shelter, forced to spend the winter like beasts in the fields. Imagine children, thru exposure and want of nourishment, dying like flies, and a land from which the stench of the unburied dead continually rises. These are but the barest outlines of the sufferings of Poland today. Such wo as this the world has rarely known even in its darkest history.

Add to these horrors a new calamity! With the spring came a fresh enemy. Instead of bringing back life and balm for the sick and wounded, it brought famine, typhus and cholera. Those actually engaged in battle met a more merciful fate than the innocent non-combatants; bullets spare some, strike more quickly, and leave fewer dregs.

To combat all this, is it too much to ask aid of the nation that has responded so nobly to the appeal of others? Poland did nothing to bring on this war. She had neither neutrality nor national power to provoke the jealousy of her neighbors. Her crime was simply that she lay between the territory of the belligerents who sought one another's throats. Even her own sons were forced to turn the sword of brother against brother, and thus share in her desecration while paying for the sins of Europe.

America's heart has gone out to brave Belgium and its people. Her sympathy and aid have been extended no less to heroic Serbia in her fight against the double odds of disease and war. Will it be any the less responsive to stricken Poland, the greatest sufferer in the present war?

The plight of Belgium is happy compared to Poland. She had to suffer the invasion of one foe, only. Her lands, with the exception of Flanders and near the Meuse, have not served as battle grounds. Thanks to the great work of the Belgian Relief Committee in England and America, there has been little of starvation, of actual want or disease. The response to Belgium's cry came in a measure because Americans were familiar with the country. There was a real, personal interest in her people, her churches, her treasures. With Poland it is different. Until her present tragedy she was an abstraction, a place no longer represented on the political map. One could not go to Kalisch or Cracow on a day's excursion from Paris. Poland's great historic treasures and monuments are little known compared with those of Louvain, Bruges, or other Flemish towns.

I have spoken to many Americans who to my own knowledge are leaders in the support of great philanthropies, and the facts presented have come as a revelation to them. We meet with the most generous and enthusiastic response as soon as the frightful conditions are realized by those able to help. The one element that is essential to the success of our work is promptness. The needs are so pressing that today's contribution, even the smaller than what might be given tomorrow, will be more effectual in saving human life and postponing to the morrow of the helpless women and children.



PADEREWSKI AT HIS HOME IN MORGES, SWITZERLAND
He is conferring with Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and Mr. Marsh, husband of Miss Goodrich, about the relief of Poland

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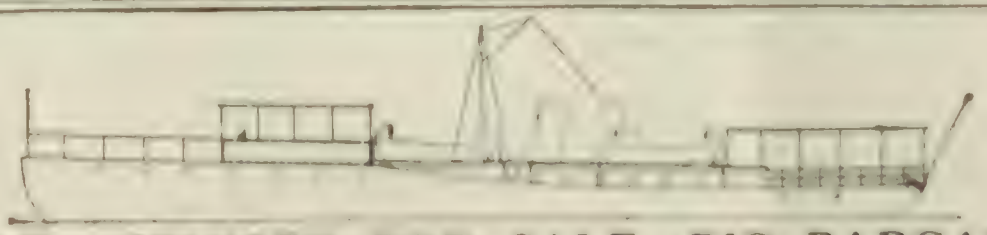
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To help solve an ever-recurring problem, which has baffled many mothers, we have a guide to religious education in the family. It offers many valuable suggestions and much worth-while information.

Webster's Shorter School Dictionary. 60 cents. **Webster's Elementary School Dictionary.** 90 cents. American Book Co.

These handy desk dictionaries keep so much of the advantages of the unabridged as may be held in such small compass. The pronunciation symbols are repeated on each page, a great convenience, and the second book contains many of the useful appendices of the larger work.

The Junior Assembly Song Book, edited by F. R. Rix. A. S. Barnes Co., 38 cents.

A music book for elementary schools, this collection contains the national songs, many of the old Scotch and other ballads and folk songs, and a few hymns. The old airs are used, arranged for children's voices, and it is a good gleaning.

Complete Course in Isaac Pitman Phonography, by Abraham Rosenblum. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., $1.50.

Besides the foundation theory and elementary practice in shorthand, this volume contains letters and vocabularies used in various trades and kinds of business, and literary dictations such as cause the downfall of most beginners.

Practical Exercises in Geography, by William J. Sutherland and Chester M. Sanford. I, Our Own Country and Her Possessions; II, South America and Eurasia. Silver, Burdett & Co., 60 cents.

Pedagogically up-to-date manuals, thru which the pupils in the upper grades can be taught to study, to use reference books, to make records of their studies. Should make geography really significant.

Agriculture and Life, by A. D. Cromwell. J. B. Lippincott Co., $1.50.

A handbook of agriculture for teachers is no simple matter for the reason that agriculture is a science of many, varied and complex branches. This book contains much more than the average teacher would be wise in attempting to teach, but in it will be found helpful data as to fertility of soils, care of milk, uses of birds, etc.

PEBBLES

Germany is contending for the freedom of the seas. *I. F. J.* in New York *Tribune.*

But," said the young mosquito, "is not man much stronger than we?" "He is," replied the fond parent, "but we may rejoice to attack him on account of our superior mobility."—*Punch.*

Have you made up your mind what party you will vote with next election?" "No," replied Senator Sorghum. "In these days of political change a man must sit still and see what parties there are."—*Washington Star.*

Stranger, Sorghum owes me $ I handed him in your town today. I speak you for a dollar. You give it to the next time you meet down to square this."

Citizen (reluctantly)—Yes?

Stranger—Well, are you still sore?—*Judge.*

A certain Hibernian who is fond of quoting his boss when talking about matters of which he knows little, was overheard to say: "Me boss is a very animal on astronomy. He says the sun is the center of the solar system, and I'm inclined to agree with him."—*Boston Transcript.*

The New Books

DISCIPLINE AND THE SCHOOL

The most common cause of failure in the teachers' profession is the inability to maintain "discipline." Now many superintendents and administrators of schools content themselves with the declaration that "discipline is a matter of personality," and assume that personality is fixed by the Fates. More careful students have gathered a vast amount of material on the factors in discipline, with the result that this problem can now be treated in the normal or training schools on almost the same basis as that of scholarship, which every one admits may be acquired. Three books issued during the past school year devote themselves to this subject, and the authors approach it from entirely different points of view.

Superintendent Perry, in *Discipline as a School Problem*, analyzes the child and the internal factors that lead to those types of conduct that give the young teacher nightmare. The first part of his book is therefore taken up with a study of the psychology of conduct, in terms of intellect, feeling and will. The child's heritage or "instincts" as well as his family, race and social environment are considered; and great stress is laid upon the stages of the child's development. On the part of the teacher, Dr. Perry expects, apparently, very little more than an intellectual appreciation of the nature of the child and a knowledge of what to do to make him react as desired. Upon the principal he places the responsibility for organizing a routine that will reduce problems of discipline to a minimum; for keeping teachers up to their best effort; for coöperating with parents and with various civic agencies; and for diagnosing "cases" psychologically and physiologically. The point of view is almost entirely administrative.

In *The Discipline of the School*, Miss F. M. Morehouse approaches the problem from the point of view of methods or modes of school government. She analyzes five principal modes,—absolute authority, appeals to personal interest, control thru personal influence, "wholesome repletion," and appeal to social consciousness. She discusses the advantages and the dangers of each mode, and shows that this series corresponds roughly with the needs of the developing organism. Obedience must be absolute in the earliest stages for reasons that are well recognized, but this must give way gradually to the other modes of control. The "wholesome repletion" is more familiar to us as the doctrine of substitution, that is, you

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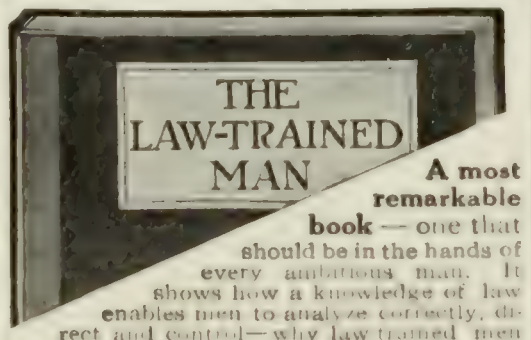
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must keep a child so busy that he has not time or energy for mischief. It is the scientific way of cheating the devil. There is also a study of "disciplinary devices." The latter are discussed from the point of view of aiming at self-government thru social coöperation.

Dr. Bagley's treatment is more philosophical than either of the others, and at the same time more directly usable as a textbook. In *School Discipline* the main analysis is that of the teacher's personality and is worth the consideration of every teacher and administrator. After pointing out that there has been a radical change in our ideals during the past generation and that there is in each school a "fashion" of order to which practically all the pupils conform, general causes of the unruly school are discussed, as harsh and unsympathetic treatment; indulgence and weak control; inadequate preparation and tenure of teachers. There is a chapter on each of the chief agencies for transforming the unruly school—the objective attitude; raising the standards; individual assignments; stimulating group responsibility; routinizing the work. There is a good discussion of coercion and penalties, with a special chapter on corporal punishment. Dr. Bagley's classification of troublesome types is in terms of "character" and will probably be more helpful to the inexperienced teacher than Dr. Perry's.

Discipline as a School Problem, by Arthur C. Perry. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25. *The Discipline of the School*, by Frances M. Morehouse. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.25. *School Discipline*, by William Chandler Bagley. The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

SCHOOLS OF TOMORROW

Politicians, educators and other citizens have before them no problem immediately concerning all the people of greater importance than the decision of next steps to be taken in the development of the public schools. Especially serious for the future of democracy is the issue as to whether vocational schools shall be an integral, vitalizing part of the whole system or a separate organization seeking primarily to provide industries with more efficient workmen rather than the best means of growth for all concerned.

It is these problems that Dr. Dewey has in mind in his latest work, *Schools of Tomorrow*—probably the most important social book of the year.

The decision of the city of New York as to whether or not she will take advantage of what has been accomplished at Gary in remaking her schools will be a matter of great consequence to all the country. The appearance of this book is fortunate at a time when the public is unusually awake to educational needs. It takes nothing for granted on the part of its readers but a sincere interest in education and in democracy. There are no technical terms used—any reader of ordinary intelligence will enjoy all of it.

The fullest accounts are those of the Gary schools, Mrs. Johnson's experiment in the far South, and that of Professor Merriam at the University of Missouri. Public schools in Chicago, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, together with nearly a dozen others, mostly private, complete the record. There is no attempt to include all schools of this type or even to list them. The rural school movement is referred to appreciatively but is not reported.

The result is surprizing even to those who are best informed. It must not be forgotten, however, that probably no other individual has done so much to make possible these evidences of progress as has Dr. Dewey. To take but a single instance—there are three factors most evident in accounting for the Gary success: the possibility of beginning with a new situation which was destined to grow at once to large dimensions, Superintendent Wirt's genius, and Dr. Dewey's experimental school at the University of Chicago back in the 90's. This last was, before the time of the Gary scheme, the most important educational experiment of which we have record. In it the essential features of all these movements were demonstrated under very difficult conditions. The superficial criticisms made concerning it, at the time and since then, failed to grasp the remarkable significance of what was accomplished. Discipline, control, information and other conventional desirabilities were never more thoroly attended to, but, for once, they were placed in a reasonable perspective.

The greatest hindrance to educational progress, in the future, as in the past, will lie in the fact that teachers and parents lack the needed vision and experience to appreciate what next steps are feasible. *Schools of Tomorrow* will be a great help in accomplishing the training needed.

Miss Evelyn Dewey has made many of the investigations necessary for the work. There are excellent illustrations, but some readers will regret the absence of an index.

Schools of Tomorrow, by John Dewey and Evelyn Dewey. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

GUIDANCE FOR YOUNG WORKERS

The child labor problem has in recent years crowded over into the school, and there takes the form of the complex movement that includes the agitation for vocational training on the part of employers and for vocational guidance on the part of educators and social workers. Professor Scott in his *Historical Essays on Apprenticeship and Vocational Education* explains the rise, development and decline of the gild system of apprentices and the serious results of its unavoidable destruction. The final chapter deals with the present situation in the United States in its broader aspects.

A recent study from Cleveland by Jeannette Eaton and Bertha M. Stevens, *Commercial Work and Training for Girls*, brings out all the various features of the private vocational schools. The employer suffers because the labor force is not properly trained and the children suffer because they are neither trained nor selected. There

is a mass of significant facts on the conditions that lead to the waste of young lives, on methods for preventing much of this waste, and particularly on the kinds of work in commercial fields that are open to women.

A study of 13,000 *Working Girls in Evening Schools* in New York was made under the direction of Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Secretary of the Committee on Women's Work of the Russell Sage Foundation. This study throws a flood of light on the problems common to industry and education, but it is an illumination that hardly reaches beyond the point of making us aware of their complexity. The questions raised by Miss Van Kleeck reach to the very foundation of our economic system.

Education for Industrial Workers, by Herman Schneider, is a constructive study for vocational training in New York City. It goes deeper into the essentials of the situation than do books that consider children in some measure free to choose and so to go, when guided, into the better pursuits. The graver matter is the great body of boys and girls forced by present factory conditions into monotonous occupations that dull the brain and leave them incapable of study. For these there must be classes in which instruction is so given as to answer the imperative need for excitement that is the natural recoil from days of deadening labor.

From the point of view of school management, Jesse B. Davis, in *Vocational and Moral Guidance*, has developed a plan for giving systematic information on vocational subjects, especially in connection with the English work of the high school and the upper grades. This book should be of particular help in schools that are groping out of the academic ruts. *The Young Woman Worker*, a pretty book of counsel for girls, in the naïve manner of certain mid-Victorian moralists, is offered by Mary A. Laselle. She accepts at his own valuation the employer's estimate of human relations. There is no suggestion that the young worker has rights as well as duties. Also with no challenge to the gods of things as they are, Eli W. Weaver and J. F. Byler in *Profitable Vocations for Boys*, yet approach the problem from the point of view of the boy at school, and take cognizance of the fact that some employers are much less desirable than others. They place the emphasis on wise choice of occupation and of employer, and on the cardinal virtues lacking which so many drift into "the present day industrial slavery." Over thirty groups of occupations are described in terms of general conditions and requirements, prevailing earnings and extreme "opportunities."

In a pathetic little book, *The Unheard Cry*, J. F. Sullivan pleads, out of his own experience, for special training for cripples to fit them for life which, while it must be sorrowful, need not be, as it now is for the many without means, menaced by helplessness and want. In answer to this comes from the Russell Sage Foundation *The Care and Education of Crip-*



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Historical Essays on Apprenticeship and Vocational Education, by J. F. Scott. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Ann Arbor Press. 60 cents. *Commercial Work and Training for Girls*, by Jeannette Eaton and Bertha M. Stevens. The Macmillan Co. $1.50. *Working Girls in Evening Schools: A Statistical Study*, by Mary Van Kleeck. The Survey Associates. $1.50. *Education for Industrial Workers*, by Herman Schneider. Yonkers, N. Y.: World Book Co. 90 cents. *Vocational and Moral Guidance*, by Jesse Buttrick Davis. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.25. *The Young Woman Worker*, by Mary A. Laselle. Boston: Pilgrim Press. $1. *Profitable Vocations for Boys*, by E. W. Weaver and J. Frank Byler. A. S. Barnes Co. $1. *The Unheard Cry*, by J. F. Sullivan. Nashville, Tenn.: Smith & Lamar. $1. *Care and Education of Crippled Children in the United States*, by Edith Reeves. The Survey Associates. $2.

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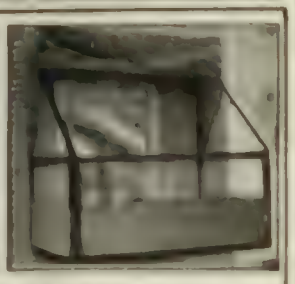


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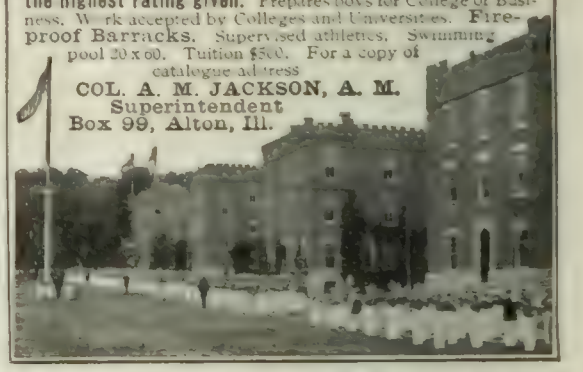


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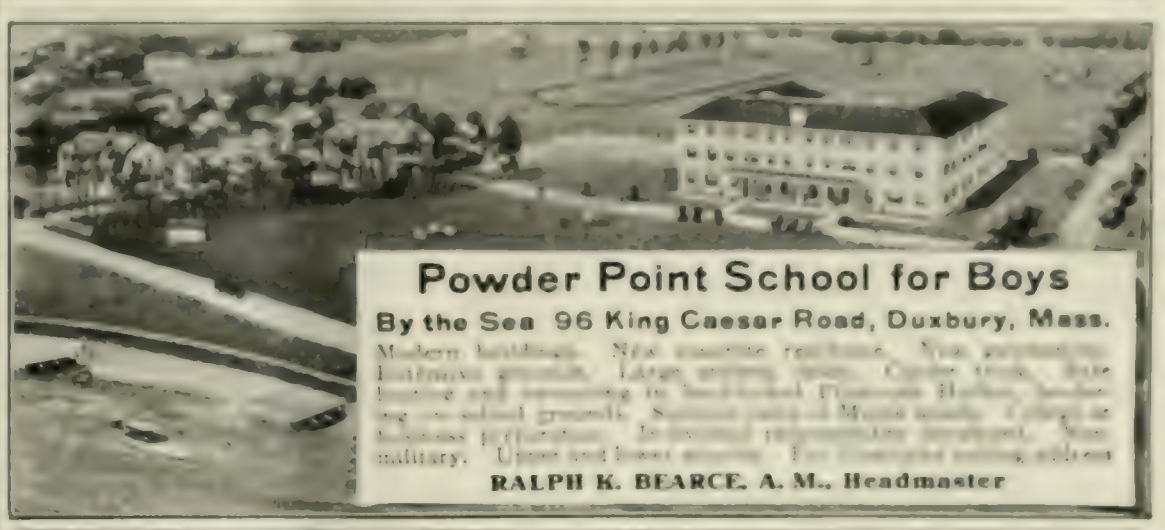
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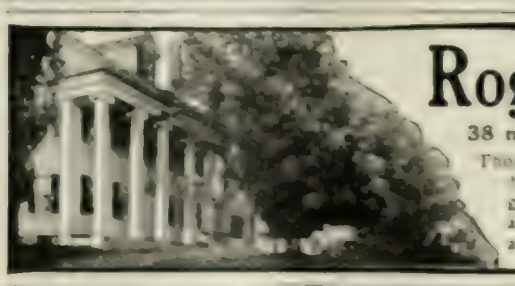
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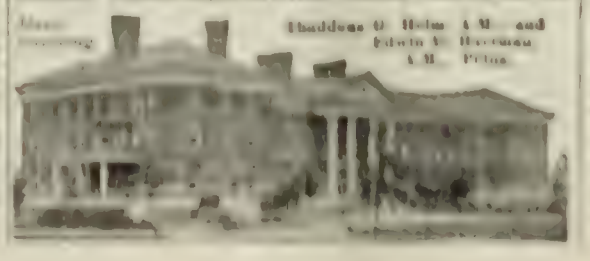
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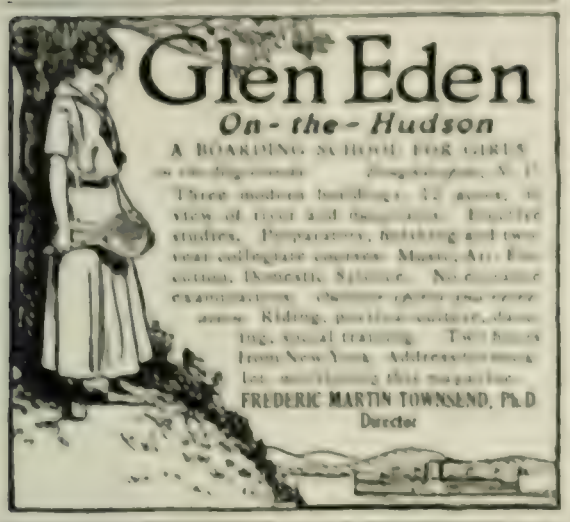
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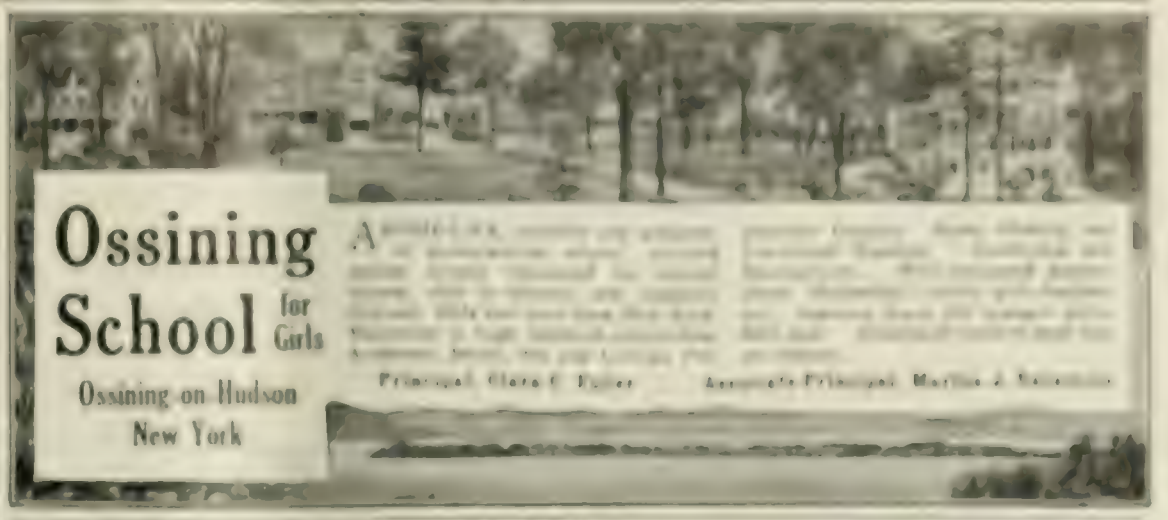
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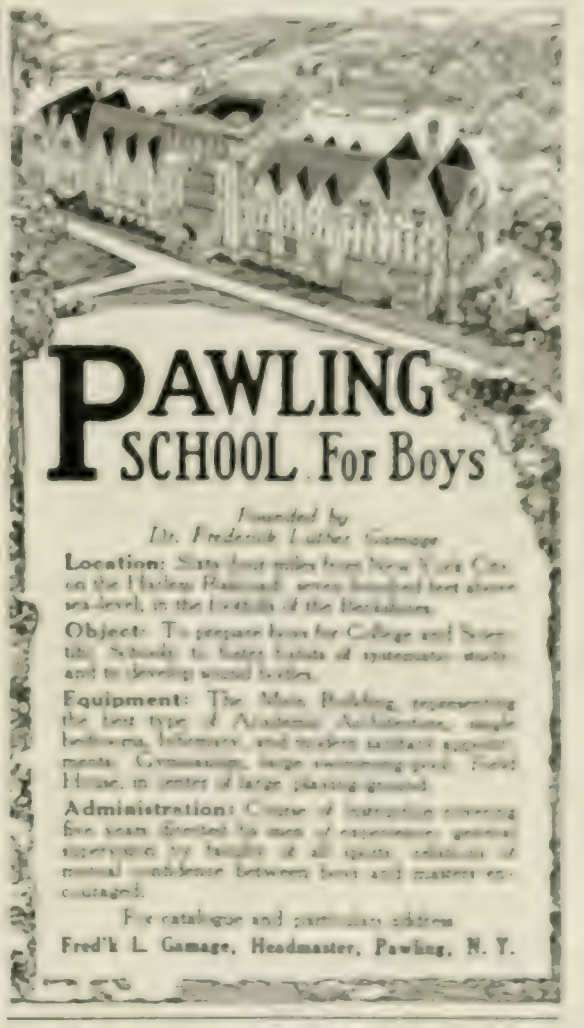
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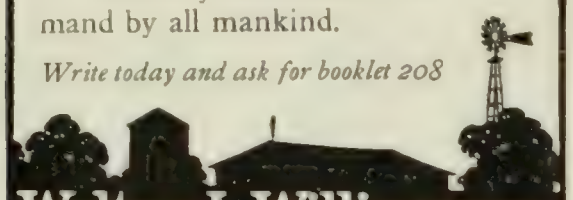
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They settled on their farm to rear their nine boys and girls.

This farmer and wife were not college-bred, but they recognized things worth while. When they heard that there was to be a Chautauqua at Crete, Nebraska, they decided to give their children the benefit. They hitched up their team, put in their baskets of provisions and their bedding, and went to the Chautauqua to camp out for the session.

Every one of the nine children became college men and women, Christians, engaged in some kind of constructive work. And the one boy who said at this Chautauqua, "This is the work I am going to do when I grow up," is the J. R. Ellison who has now 110 Chautauquas along the Pacific coast, in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Montana.

The Chautauqua at Augusta, Georgia, was held on the Richmond Academy baseball grounds where President Woodrow Wilson often played while a lad. Across the street from the Chautauqua grounds is the First Presbyterian Church of which President Wilson's father, Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, was pastor from 1858 to 1871. On another corner, opposite the church and the Chautauqua grounds, is the historic old parsonage where the Wilson family lived for many years. On a visit to Augusta a little over two years ago President Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, sought a small story-and-a-half brick building to the rear of the parsonage, climbed a flight of steep stairs and recalled the many days spent in his little workshop in the loft. Most of the Chautauqua committee at Augusta were schoolmates of Mr. Wilson at the Richmond Academy. He lived in Augusta from his ninth year until he entered Princeton, and his return visits have been frequent. The church and the academy are now more than 100 years old.

Chemistry Teachers' Week and Rural School Education Week, the latter conference program supplemented by sessions of the Texas Rural School Assembly, are red-letter features of the Summer School catalog of the University of Texas.

1915

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Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

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San Francisco, California, July 21, 1915.

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THE INDEPENDENT

The Market Place

A WILD STOCK MARKET

On the New York Stock Exchange last week there was wild speculation in what are called the war stocks. While the fluctuations were severe, there were net gains at the close, the most notable being 54 points for Bethlehem Steel (after losing 20 points from its highest, 275) and 23 points for Crucible Steel, which rose to 83 and fell back to 68 on sales of 558,000 shares. A prominent officer of the company recently informed the public that he could not see a dividend on Crucible Steel for many years to come. Railroad shares advanced from 1 to 3 points, partly on the rumors that permission to increase the Western rates would be granted by the commission, but in comparison with the war stocks they were neglected.

This great activity made a total of $5,388,866 shares for the week, with two million-share days, 1,131,400 on Wednesday and 1,422,350 on Thursday.

THE GREAT FAVORABLE BALANCE

We now have all the official figures for the foreign trade of the United States in the fiscal year that ended with June. They show that Secretary Redfield was well within bounds when, some months ago, he predicted that the "favorable trade balance," or excess of exports over imports, would be more than $1,000,000,000. The excess was $1,094,442,792. This is greater by $428,000,000 than the largest excess (1908) in the past. But it was due in part to a reduction of our imports by $219,700,000. June added $110,855,459 to the growing favorable balance. It is noticeable that the total of imports and exports was $4,442,864,272, or $164,000,000 above the previous high record, altho imports declined. A glance at the reports for 1875 shows how our foreign trade has grown. In that year the total was only $1,046,000,000. Now it is more than four times as much. In those days, also, there was an annual excess of imports. But the tide soon turned.

In the first month of the great war there was an import excess of $19,000,000. Our shipments of cotton and other products were restrained, and the time for war orders had not come. But there was an excess of $17,000,000 on the other side in September, and thereafter the balance rapidly increased,

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reaching its summit, $174,000,000, in the short month of February. The excess has been due very largely to greater exports of foodstuffs, which show an increase of more than $450,000,000. Shipments of ammunition and arms have not accounted for it. The large exports of such war supplies are yet to be made. There has been, however, a notable increase of the exports of horses and mules (the value of these having been more than $65,000,000), aeroplanes, motor cycles, automobiles and auto trucks. With the foodstuffs must be counted those sent for the relief of the Belgians. While the total was rising we were losing in certain classes of exports, including agricultural implements, sewing machines, lumber and furniture.

STEEL CORPORATION REPORT

Those who study evidence concerning the condition of business and general trade are accustomed to consider with care the quarterly reports of the great Steel Corporation, and especially those parts which show the company's net earnings. In the closing quarter of last year the net gains were less than $11,000,000, and in the first quarter of the present year they were only $12,457,000. But the report issued last week shows a decided advance for the second quarter, which ended with June. The net earnings rose to $27,950,000. This is an encouraging change from the earnings of the March quarter, which involved a deficit, after obligations, including the dividend on the preferred stock, had been satisfied. And the gain in the recent quarter was progressive, for there was an increase of about $2,000,000 in each of the three months, June's earnings having been at the rate of $34,000,000 for a quarter. The Corporation's mills, as a whole, are working at ninety-three per cent of capacity.

War orders given directly to the Corporation do not account for this marked improvement, for it has received none. Mr. Morgan, the fiscal agent of two of the Allies, is regarded as a friend of the Corporation, as his father certainly was, but the Corporation has taken none of the contracts which are under his control. Russia's large order for rails was given to two of the independent companies. But the orders for war supplies, wherever they are placed, as a rule, make a market for many of the Corporation's crude products. It is estimated that at the present time from twenty to twenty-five per cent of the output of our steel mills is going into war supplies of one kind or another.

The favorable character of the quarterly report affected the price of Corporation shares in the stock market. Last week 1,958,454 common shares were sold. The price rose to 68⅞, and a decline to 66⅞ left a net gain of 2⅞

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

W. H. R., North Olmsted, Ohio—The Presbyterian Ministers' Fund is an old line life insurance company, one of the oldest in the United States and well managed in the interests of members. Its policy contracts are fair and liberal. Assets, December 31, 1914, $6,106,157; net surplus, $623,951. The company had insurance in force on that day $20,643,914.

H. S. A., Salem, Ohio—The John Hancock Mutual ranks in the first class of American companies. You seem to have monthly income policies, guaranteeing to your beneficiary after your death a certain specified income every month for twenty years certain or during her lifetime if she lives longer. It is an excellent plan. As to answers to your questions 3 and 4, if you cannot secure the information from the policies themselves, ask the agent in your locality or write the company. You may place implicit reliance in any statement the company makes.

C. W. M., Houston, Texas—Any system of life insurance which does not provide adequate reserves with which to meet increasing obligations growing out of the advancing age of insured persons, resulting in a constantly increasing death rate, is a failure. Fraternal orders have ignored this essential for years. A few of them are now accumulating a small reserve on new members and such old members as are willing to pay higher rates. Your son's occupation makes it difficult to secure old-line insurance in mutual companies, altho there are a few companies which accept such risks at a slightly advanced premium rate. Stock companies transacting a non-participating business write them more freely. I suggest that you consult O. S. Carlton, Houston, Texas, president of the Great Southern Life Insurance Company.

K. Y., Provo, Utah—You are offered two kinds of policy contracts by three companies. The first company you name offers you a policy under which it makes an annual accounting to you in the matter of dividends and if you wish them will pay them to you as declared. But if you prefer to leave them the company will use them in accelerating the maturity of your policy, while you retain the option of taking any or all the dividends in cash. The other companies offer you a policy which exempts them from accounting to you until the end of the contract period and there is a provision that if you die before that period is completed, or if you lapse your insurance, your title to dividends is automatically cancelled. The policy first described, as well as the company, is far superior to the others.

C. E. B., Baltimore, Md.—You do not state in your inquiry that you have dependents, but assuming you have, your present age would indicate a necessity for all the protection for which you can afford to pay. Under such circumstances, I suggest that you secure from the company in which you are carrying the thirty-five year endowment, an ordinary life policy for $2000, the annual premium on which would be $65.20. The cash value of that policy at the end of twenty years would be $782, to which are to be added the dividends for the period. From the same company you can get a fifteen-payment life policy for $1500 at a premium of $70.56, the cash value of which at the end of the term would be $885, plus dividend. If permitted to remain twenty years (no premiums payable after the fifteenth) the cash value would be $976, plus dividends.

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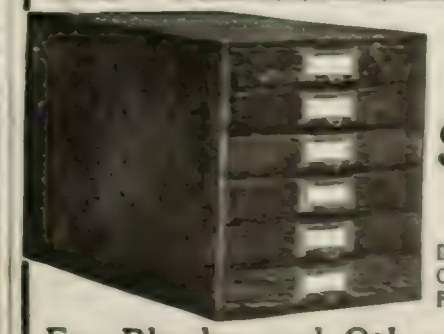
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FROM STATE TO STATE

ALABAMA: As a result of the recently increased interest in stock-raising in the South, and especially in Alabama, the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce is making a study of stockyards and packing houses thruout the country with a view to establishing one or the other, or both, in Montgomery. The opinion of a majority of the investigators seems to favor the packing house over the stockyards. It is pointed out that with low freight rates on packing house products, and ample water, fuel and labor supply at hand, Montgomery offers many advantages for such a plant as is proposed. It is believed the project will be carried out, and soon.

ARKANSAS: Two important decisions were recently rendered by the Supreme Court of Arkansas concerning the state common school fund, which amounts to $1,250,000 a year and is raised by a special tax. In one of the cases it was contended that, since the last Legislature made no appropriation from this fund, the State Auditor could not lawfully issue warrants against it. The court held that the distribution of this fund is provided for by the constitution, and that legislative appropriation is not necessary. The other case was to prevent the distribution of $50,000 from this fund among certain high and normal schools named by the State Aid High School Board. The court held that every high school is a common school and entitled to a share of the fund, and that it is unlawful for the board to discriminate in favor of certain schools.

FLORIDA: Two important improvements under way in this state are the drainage canals in the Peace Creek and the Elkton districts, contracts for which have been recently awarded. The Peace Creek canal proper is to be twenty-two miles long, with a bottom width of eight feet at the upper end and fifty feet at the other. The fall will be about twenty-seven feet for the entire distance, and there will be branch canals and lateral ditches bringing the aggregate length up to 142 miles. It is estimated this will reclaim and perfectly drain nearly 50,000 acres. The Elkton canal will be nearly five miles long, with a bottom width of from twelve to twenty-four feet and a depth of from three to five feet. It will drain many thousand valuable acres near St. Augustine.

GEORGIA: The Savannah Automobile Club has started a movement for a paved boulevard from Savannah to Jacksonville, Florida. As a first step the commissioners of all the counties between Savannah and Brunswick have been called together, and it is likely that they will cooperate in the work. The fact that the Georgia commissioners of the Dixie Highway must select the eastern route from the state not later than August 31 is stirring the several counties to special efforts at this time.

IDAHO: Last season's forest fires in this state left an enormous quantity of dead timber which must be cut soon to prevent its utter loss by decay. The leading three companies of the Clearwater country have already cut so much that it is estimated they will have 150,000,000 feet ready for shipment by fall. But then they will face the difficulty of getting this timber out, since it will be necessary to build twenty-two miles of railroad in order to reach Elk River. It is hoped that the promise of large shipments will tempt the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company to extend its St. Maries-Elk River line to the Clearwater country in time to save this timber.

ILLINOIS: The Dixie Highway from the southeastern states to Chicago having been laid out in Illinois from Danville north, it is now proposed to build a great highway from the southwestern states. In Illinois the route, as planned, will parallel the Wabash Railroad for 320 miles, from St. Louis to Danville, there connecting with the Dixie Highway. It has been ascertained by surveys and investigation that this route will give a better roadway at smaller cost, and be only twenty miles longer than the present direct route from St. Louis to Chicago.

IOWA: Estimates made by Census Director Swan from the figures of this year's state census indicate that the population of Iowa is only about five per cent greater than was shown by the United States census of 1910. In the last five years the rural districts have practically stood still, most of the increase having been made in the larger cities, including Des Moines, Sioux City, Davenport, Waterloo, Cedar Rapids, Dubuque and Mason City. The last named city led in growth with a fifty-three per cent increase. Director Swan is making a card index for every county in the state. It will contain the name of every citizen of the county, alphabetically placed, together with the information included in the census report.

MAINE: The construction work of the new granite, steel and concrete viaduct and bridge to connect Portland and South Portland is already so far advanced that it is safe to say the structure, when completed will be one of the most strikingly beautiful municipal improvements in New England. The State street viaduct, a considerable portion of which is practically completed, runs upon a series of graceful arches in a long, sweeping curve suggestive of a giant stadium, and gives to the poor old Clark street viaduct, which it will soon supersede as a highway, an appearance of almost pathetic ugliness.

MARYLAND: Baltimore music lovers have begun a series of community concerts which they hope are but a beginning of a general movement for folk singing thruout the country. They assert that there is no such thing as American music because the nation has not found its voice; that a few sophisticated persons are familiar with complex forms of composition, largely imported and generally appealing to the intellect, but that we have no music in which the great body of Americans take interest. They maintain that we, as a nation, have taken up operatic, orchestral and chamber music without going thru the preparatory stage of folksong, as the leading musical nations have done. Hence these concerts, where the words of good songs are thrown upon a screen and everybody sings.

MICHIGAN: It is probable that the people of Detroit will soon own the street railway system of that city. Three weeks ago the officers and directors of the Detroit United Railways offered to sell its lines to the city. The Street Railway Commission, to whom the offer was officially made, gave the company until August 2 to secure the ratification of its stockholders and bondholders. The assent of both these bodies is said to be assured. The terms of sale provide for a vote of the people on the question, and that being favorable to the purchase (as it is said it is sure to be), the price to be paid by the city is to be fixed by the Circuit Court, sitting in chancery.

NEW YORK: Having failed, after a campaign lasting three years, to force some of the property owners along the shores of Jamaica Bay, in Queens Borough, to drain their land of stagnant water and thus destroy the breeding places of mosquitoes, the Health Department has issued an order to Borough President Connelly of Queens to have the work done. The order calls for the drainage of 3500 acres of salt marsh land by the construction of open ditches from ten inches wide and twenty-four inches deep to main channels thirty-six inches wide and thirty-six inches deep, as well as culverts twenty-four inches square.

NORTH DAKOTA: The farmers of this state have ceased to look with suspicion on the agricultural experts sent out by the Great Northern Railway Company and the International Harvester Company to lecture upon and to give demonstrations of improved methods of farming. The old criticism that these companies were working merely for their own interests is now supplemented by appreciation of the fact that these interests are best served when the farmer is made more prosperous. The result is that these experts, working together, are greeted by practically the entire farming population as benefactors. For weeks now the experts have been traveling about the state in automobiles, giving lectures at community centers, visiting individual farms and helping to solve the problems of crop production and more profitable marketing.

OHIO: The Greater Dayton Association, familiarly known thruout the state as the G. D. A., is one of the most efficient citizen organizations in the United States. It has more than 7000 members, including mechanics, clerks and laborers as well as business and professional men. Any reputable citizen of Dayton who will pay $5 a year dues and leave his politics outside is eligible. It has absorbed practically all the old civic bodies, such as the Chamber of Commerce, charitable institutions and city improvement organizations. It pays its secretary $10,000 a year and maintains a large force of clerks. It has thirty-six big committees working on a program laid out for the next three years, a part of which is to push to completion a flood-protection plan which will cost Dayton and its immediate vicinity from $17,000,000 to $20,000,000.

OREGON: Portland is at last to have its long-expected $600,000 public auditorium. The plans have been prepared and the work of construction is soon to begin. The plans indicate a very beautiful exterior, with flexible interior arrangement designed to fit the needs of large and small conventions, expositions, social functions, theatrical productions and the exhibits of the City Museum and the Oregon Historical Society. The large hall will have a seating capacity of 3600 for theatrical performances, etc., while for convention purposes it can be made to seat 5500 or more. Other rooms for smaller gatherings are on a level with the theater stage, and by means of removable partitions and flooring all may be thrown together into an enormous flat-floor hall.

SOUTH DAKOTA: A large number of tracts of Indian inheritance lands are to be sold on the Cheyenne River Reservation August 14, when bids will be opened. The lands are in tracts of from thirty to 480 acres, and are appraised for sale at from $3 to $20 an acre. The sale of these lands is intended to scatter white farmers over the reservation in order that their examples of thrift may be instructive to the Indians.

UTAH: What is known as the Deseret State irrigation project, in the southern part of Utah, has reached a point where actual work is to begin at once. It [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] bids [illegible] [illegible] 140 feet [illegible] [illegible] stream side by [illegible] and canals of [illegible] concrete. The spillway has been designed so that [illegible] of water can be passed [illegible] without a rise in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE FOREMOST FAMILY WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

(Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914)

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INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

On the letterhead of the Winfield *Evening Free Press*, which carries at its head this modest expression of local pride: "Winfield is a college and railroad town of 8000 prosperous people, the county seat of Cowley County, which has a population of 35,000, with thirty-two rural routes," comes a report of the results of the Kansas Model Town Contest described recently in our pages. Mrs. Anderson is very careful to explain that Winfield "does not like to be called a model town—odious claim to perfection that the term implies," but one will hardly quarrel with her evident conviction that the "8000 prosperous people" would find it hard to discover a place where they would be better off.

I read with interest the article by Mr. C. M. Harger entitled "What Makes a Model Town?" in your issue of July 12. The contest mentioned by Mr. Harger was decided and Winfield was given the Stubbs prize of $1000 for being the best town in Kansas (under 18,000 population) in which to rear children. . . .

Three judges were sent by the child welfare department of the State University, two of whom came heralded, were entertained and were shown the town's good points. The third came as a "mysterious stranger" looking for the evils to be found in every city. In Winfield he found no commercialized vice, no sales of intoxicants or cigarets.

Winfield, with her work in community music and drama, her two colleges of liberal arts; her excellent public school advantages, including domestic science, manual training and agriculture; her Chautauqua, third in excellence in the United States and now in its thirtieth year; and with her community house, the town's greatest asset for all the year among large schools, tho of larger size.

How we will count the [illegible] when we have a number of such towns [illegible] not been decided, but the contest for a municipal swimming pool seems to point to that direction.

Max [illegible]
Winfield, Kansas

The President's last note to Germany appeals to most Americans as being a more statesmanlike handling of a delicate problem than any plea based on Mr. Bryan's views of the matter, but a friend in West Virginia who thinks that "when passion and prejudice have subsided . . . Mr. Bryan's address, 'The Real Issue,' will be regarded as a classic," believes that even the sinking of American citizens on the high seas should have been referred to arbitration. But would Germany have agreed to suspend such methods of warfare while a tribunal deliberated?

It seems to me that we should have unhesitatingly agreed to submit our differences with Germany to arbitration, the enemy agreeing to suspend methods of warfare complained of by us until the leaders of her arts should have been determined by a competent tribunal, and if such tribunal should decide against Germany, then such acts to cease absolutely. Such an action on our part would have made certain the law, beyond equivocation, and would have been the means to the ends we seek. Of course, all other questions over which we disagree, but none of which are remotely liable to cause war, would have been submitted.

What else could we ask? What else can we hope for? By thus acting we and the world would get the benefit of the moral lesson, and at the same time secure without quibble or delay the very purposes we are seeking. Homer Watkins

Keyser, West Virginia

On the other hand, a professor of Latin in Denison University believes that the note was not only the right thing under the circumstances but a constructive step toward bettering international relations:

The fundamental demand of this note, which but repeats in stronger terms the substance of that which has twice before been asked of Germany, is simply respect *for law* in the widest sense of the term. Leaving Germany out of the question for the moment, the deeper significance of the note is its revelation of what is to be the attitude of our Government in the international conferences and special diplomatic intercourse which must follow close upon the conclusion of the present war. It is evident that if President Wilson is at the helm when this time comes, the influence of our Government will be thrown heavily into the scale for the following principles: (1) That treaty obligations must be held as sacred, entirely apart from the strength or weakness of the nation to whom they have been incurred. (2) No nation shall be considered as justified in a self-alleged "military necessity" in any act which violates the principles of international law as against a country. (3) No new military inventions shall be permitted as impairing in the least such safety of life and freedom of action as are guaranteed to any class of persons under existing international law. (4) The President's words show clearly that he will demand that the law of humanity be considered in the future, as it in the past, as underlying the principles of international law. The President's policy is right and it will win.

W. H. Johnson

Denison University, Granville, Ohio



Frank Hampson

A CROSSING OF THE AISNE

FRENCH CAVALRY DRIVING CAVALRY MOUNTS OVER THE RIVER ALONG WHICH THE LONG TRENCHES WERE DUG AFTER THE RETREAT FROM THE MARNE. THE HORSE HAS NOT DISAPPEARED FROM THIS WAR OF MOTOR-CARS

The Independent

VOLUME 83 AUGUST 16, 1915 NUMBER 3449

ACTION AT LAST

AT last something is to be done about Mexico. No longer are we to watch and wait while a hundred and fifty thousand lawless fighters impose anarchy, pillage and starvation on fifteen millions of their helpless compatriots.

We have called upon All America to join us in the task. In conference with the President and the Secretary of State are the representatives of the three great A B C powers of South America and of three other Spanish American countries, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala.

What is wanted from such a conference is a plan of action. For nothing but action can solve the Mexican problem. We have tried watching—and we have seen things get steadily worse. We have tried waiting—and nothing has turned up. We have tried action just once—and stopped before we had got anywhere. We have tried advice—and nobody listened. We have tried warning—and nobody heeded. Now we must really act, with full appreciation of what we are entering upon, but with unswerving determination to see it thru to the end.

What Mexico needs first is a provisional government. It must be of such a character that the United States and the other American powers will be willing to recognize it. It must be strong enough to restore order. It must be responsible enough to attract financial support.

The first task of such a government will be to subdue the lawless bands into which the revolutionary movement that opposed Huerta has degenerated. There is no longer a revolution in Mexico. There is anarchy and brigandage and guerrilla warfare.

In this work we must be ready to give our assistance. This does not mean that we must send an army across the border. That may not be necessary—or it may. But we can help by recognition of the new government; by encouraging the loaning of money to it; and by cutting off the supply of munitions of war from the government's foes. There seems little reason to doubt that an administration in Mexico backed by the moral support of the United States would have no difficulty in borrowing money. That, of course, is the first requisite. It is practically certain that with the supplies of arms and ammunition from this country cut off the guerrilla fighting would speedily flicker out. Reliable report declares that the fighting today is being done with munitions received last week.

When order has been restored, measurably if not completely, will be time to consider how the next step is to be taken—the establishment of a government selected by the people of Mexico. That, of course, must be the ultimate aim, for that is the American ideal. But it must be sought not rashly and precipitately, but deliberately, a step at a time. Each step must be determined not in accordance with a stereotyped plan laid out in advance, but by the conditions that actually exist when the time comes to take the step. We must be opportunist, doing each day what that day shows to be best. But—and this is the most important thing to be remembered—we must keep on doing. Once we have assumed the task, our time of watching and waiting must be over till the task is done.

It is a matter of deep congratulation that we are to have the counsel, the cooperation, and perhaps the active assistance of the Spanish-American powers. The responsibility is primarily ours, for we are Mexico's next friend; we are her nearest neighbor; we are the logical leader of international affairs in the North American continent. But we are naturally subject to suspicion from our southern neighbors both because of our size and because we are not Spanish-American. We know that our motives are pure. We know that we covet no territory; that we plan no exploitation across the Rio Grande. But does the rest of the Americas believe it? In particular, do the Mexican people believe it?

We can do little to help them while they suspect us. The coöperation with us of six Spanish-American countries should help to allay the suspicion. It should increase our influence in Mexico. It should make easier a task that can be none too easy at the best.

This enterprise we are entering upon should have more far-reaching results. It means a revised Monroe Doctrine; not weakened nor abandoned, but expanded into a Pan-American doctrine. It should make for All American understanding and solidarity. It should furnish an admirable object lesson in collective action among nations.

JOHN SOBIESKI'S HEART IS CAPTURED

AT last the Germans have taken Warsaw from the Russians, who took it from the Poles, who took it from the Austrians, who took it from Napoleon's Duchy of Warsaw, which had it from Prussia, which took it at the Third Partition from the Poles, who had long since lost control of it to Russia, after they had thrice recovered it from the Swedes, who thrice took it from the kings of Poland, who had it from the extinct Dukes of Mazovia, whose name in its German form clings to the Mazurian Lakes of bitter memory to Russia.

The Prussians—long the foes and once the vassals of Poland—have now captured John Sobieski's heart, and what could be more truly a Polish talisman than that? It is buried in Warsaw's Church of the Transfiguration,

which the great John himself, King of Poland, built as a thank-offering for his glorious victory that saved Vienna from the Turk in 1683. But Sobieski, hero that he is, was faithless to Poland in his youth and a thorn in the flesh of his predecessor on the throne. By turns reckless anarchist and brilliant soldier, he sums up in his own person much of Poland's story.

It was probably from Warsaw, the seat of Conrad, Duke of Mazovia, that seven hundred years ago permission went to the Teutonic Order to settle in the Baltic marches and subdue the wild Prussians. There these knights helped to build up the Prussian power that now sweeps back—not for the first time—to the old city on the Vistula.

"The capital of Poland's decay," more recently the residence of Russia's "Governor-General of the Provinces on the Vistula," Warsaw is no stranger to the clash and mingling of nations. As capital of Poland she was a compromise between Polish Cracow and Lithuanian Vilna. In Napoleon's Duchy of Warsaw the elements were so mixt up that they past into a proverb: "Warsaw duchy, Prussian money, Polish army, Saxon king, French code." The prey in turn of every one of her neighbors, what reason has Warsaw to regard her latest conquerors as more than a passing brigade in a procession centuries long?

QUITE RIGHT, MR. ROOT

ELIHU ROOT believes that for a generation the government of New York State has been about "as representative as that of Venezuela." He has set forth this view with vigor to his associates in the task of revising New York's Constitution. He declares that the Constitutional Convention must afford the people of the state relief from this condition in order to save them from the worse fate of the adoption of the initiative, the referendum and the recall. The chief remedy which he urges is the short ballot.

With Mr. Root's diagnosis every careful observer must agree. New York, with brief intervals of sanity, has been persistently boss-ridden. Of the states of the Union it has been one of the most loth to adopt the modern machinery of popular government. Its conversion to the direct primary, for instance, was belated and half-hearted. Even now there is a strong inclination to backslide to the convention system of the dark ages of American political history. For years the boss and the Bourbon have largely controlled New York's political life.

Mr. Root has also hit the mark fairly in choosing a remedy. The short ballot is a prime instrument of really representative and truly popular government. Any man with more than rudimentary intelligence can vote intelligently for a governor. We defy any man to cast an intelligent ballot for a governor, a lieutenant governor, a secretary of state, an attorney general, a state controller, a state treasurer, and a state engineer.

How many voters, between elections, could even name this list of elective offices? Where would you find even one who could, six months after casting his ballot, tell the name of the treasurer, the controller and the engineer? Who among the rank and file cares who is lieutenant governor?

This long ballot is the stronghold of the machine. It puts a premium on unthinking partizan loyalty. It discourages intelligent voting. It diffuses responsibility. It encourages inefficiency.

The Federal Government gets along very well with but two elected officers outside of the legislative branch; it would get along even better if there were but one. For a vice-president is a ridiculous institution. To elect a man merely to sit around and wait for another man's shoes—which he will probably never be called upon to put on—is an absurdity.

New Jersey does better yet. It elects a governor and lets it go at that. There is your simon-pure short ballot. There just across the line should New York look for its example.

LIGHT ON AN OLD BOGY

THERE are some movements we cannot understand —and one of them is that against vaccination. In face of the overwhelming testimony of the medical profession and of the cumulative experience of mankind, they must be hardy folk—foolhardy were perhaps the better word—who continue to oppose the use of this simple protection against a once dread scourge.

If they were only fair and honest in their methods of opposition it would not be so bad. But there is now cause for gratification that one of their horrendous bogies is once and for all put to rest.

Lockjaw never springs from vaccination. Thirteen years of patient experiment by the Public Health Service have proved it conclusively. In that time enough vaccine virus to inoculate more than two million persons has been tested; and not once have tetanus bacilli been found in the virus. The report of the director, Dr. John F. Anderson, is unequivocal. Every authentic case of tetanus after vaccination was found to be due to subsequent infection of the wound.

So the anti-vaccinationists must, if they would be honest, shift their ground.

You may be vaccinated to your heart's content, and, if only you use the slight care necessary while the wound is healing, snap your fingers in the lockjaw specter's face.

TWO GREAT GAMES

FRANCIS OUIMET, the young American amateur who performed the remarkable feat three years ago of winning the American open golf championship from two of England's most seasoned professionals, has let us into the secret of his achievement. It will be remembered that the three, Ouimet, Vardon and Ray, had tied for first place and that the younger man went calmly on and beat the veterans on the play-off.

And this is how he did it:

In that match, I had made up my mind to play my own game without regard to theirs, which is the best thing a golfer can do at almost any time. In this match I turned my back on their shots, so that I would have no impression of what they had done and what I must do.

Another youthful champion in another game, Maurice E. McLoughlin, has recently given us a hint of how he goes about beating one of his most formidable rivals. He writes of his match with the great Australian tennis player, Norman Brookes, in 1909:

After discovering in the first few moments of play that Brookes' service was dangerous, not in its width or break,

but in speed and placement. I bent my whole mental energy toward discovering something in the action or bearing of the Australian that would give me an inkling as to where he would place the ball. I found to my dismay that his physical action differed not one whit when he sent it close to the center line from that when he sought to catch me out of balance by serving to the outer line. In both instances, too, his standing position was the same. I watched the direction of his gaze and found that, regardless of where his thoughts were centering, he would look far off to the right or left. Eventually I detected that almost at the moment of contact between racket and ball he would shift his glance to the direction which he wished the ball to take. From that time on I watched his eyes up to the last possible instant of time left me—watched sometimes too long, in fact, and was caught out of balance for a clean ace. A match with Brookes resolves itself at once into a battle of intuition with one to whom this faculty is a birthright and whose sphinxlike face betrays no secret of the mind.

These confessions suggest a prime distinction between the vigorous rivals for popular favor, golf and tennis.

Golf is played side by side, tennis face to face. In golf you match your score against your opponent's, in tennis you match your playing, stroke by stroke, against his. In tennis each time you hit the ball—except on the serve—your problem is determined by what your opponent has just done to the ball. In golf—except on the drive—your problem is determined by what you have just done yourself. In tennis your opponent may take advantage of your mistakes. In golf you must reap the disadvantage yourself.

Golf is played—as far as the real essence of it goes—*in vacuo*. Tennis is played in company. It is only an accident of golf that you spend perhaps half your time at your opponent's side. It is an essential of tennis that you face him every instant.

In tennis you fight your antagonist; in golf you fight yourself.

Golf is rhythmic, tennis staccato. Golf is subjective, tennis objective.

So the two games demand different qualities. In tennis you must have nerve; in golf you must have no nerves. On the court you need alertness, swiftness, rude power, adroitness, intuition, courage. On the links you need poise, deliberation, calculation, coördination, patience, self-knowledge. Golf needs cool blood, tennis hot. In tennis you must discover your opponent, in golf you must know yourself.

So they are two great games. There is no better game than either—not even the other.

OVERLOOKED OR FORGOTTEN

AUSTRIA has sent to our Government a long protest or argument against our sale of war supplies to belligerents who are her foes. Nothing is said in this protest about the fact that Germany and Austria, having prepared for the war with ample supplies of arms and ammunition, and with great plants for the continuous production of them, have not found it necessary to look beyond their boundaries for such material, while the Allies, having made no preparation of the kind, have been at a disadvantage. We are not considering now, however, the defects of Austria's argument, but would direct attention to certain matters of official record which Austria overlooked or has forgotten.

In our Civil War the Confederacy could not supply its armies from its own factories. It sent agents to Europe, and Austria was easily induced to sell to them large quantities of arms and ammunition. One of these agents was Major Huse, who wrote in a little book about what he had been able to do at Vienna. There he purchased 100,000 rifles, ten batteries of field artillery (fifty guns in all), and a quantity of ammunition. He says that the United States Minister, Mr. Motley, protested and was told that the manufacture of arms was an important industry of Austria, and that the Confederacy was a lawful buyer. His narrative warrants the inference that the seller was the Austrian Government. There is other evidence in the official records of the Confederacy's War Department that such sales were made in Vienna. These records speak of shipments of Austrian rifles, cannon and shrapnel shells, and of about $600,000 worth of similar material to be shipped upon the receipt of the price.

This was overlooked or forgotten, as we have said, by those who prepared and forwarded from Vienna the note of protest recently received at Washington. But it deserves to be considered in connection with that note, being not wholly unrelated to the questions involved.

OUR SEAL HERD

IN 1911 the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia signed an agreement to stop killing all seals on the high seas for fifteen years. This ought to have settled the "seal controversy," which has been waged throughout the country for twenty years. Unfortunately it did not.

Such reputable men as Dr. David Starr Jordan, Dr. C. H. Townsend, Director of the New York Aquarium; Dr. B. W. Evermann, Director of the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences, and other members of the Advisory Board of the Fur Seal Service, have been stigmitized as "scientific prostitutes" and "hogwash experts" because their efforts to conserve the seal industry on the Pribiloff Islands in Alaska did not suit certain interests whose profits depended on killing seals.

At last we have an exhaustive report on the whole seal situation by the New Seal Commission, appointed by the Bureau of Fisheries. The long continued pelagic sealing had greatly reduced the herd, the Commission reports; it now contains 294,000 animals, of which 93,250 are "mature breeding cows."

In 1912, a year after pelagic sealing ceased, the herd numbered 215,000 animals; in 1913, 268,000, and in 1914, 294,000. The Commission attributes this increase entirely to the discontinuance of pelagic sealing with its waste of females and not to the discontinuance of the land killing of surplus males. The records show that nearly a million seals—mostly female—were taken at sea between 1880 and 1911, and, as many more than those taken sank after being shot, the total loss "can never be known." Land killing of males was by comparison insignificant. As the male seal is a highly polygamous animal and the sexes at birth are equal in number, it follows that there can be no advantage in saving the surplus males, especially when by such a course the Government faces a minimum loss of $2,700,000 in failing to take and market the skins at the proper time. The Commission states that the reserve of breeding males now meets all possible demands of safety to conservation. The herd is in excellent physical condition, and the Commission strongly advises

both from the standpoint of economy and welfare of the herd that the commercial killing of the surplus males be begun at once. Moreover the blue fox herd on the islands, normally yielding $50,000 a year, is reduced to small proportions as a result of the failure to kill the surplus males, whose carcasses, abandoned after being skinned, have hitherto furnished the bulk of vulpine food.

One who has followed the fortunes of the great governmental seal farm in Bering Sea will find this report interesting. Any one with a love of natural history will find it fascinating.

Dr. Jordan and his associates on the Advisory Board will derive some satisfaction, even at this late date, in having their recommendations relative to the seal islands upheld.

To serve intelligently without salary and receive abundant abuse is often the lot of the public spirited citizen. It is not, however, always good for his patriotism.

RAILROAD FATALITIES AND ACCIDENTS

THE Pennsylvania Railroad, which many consider the best managed in the country and which has the proud record of carrying 180,000,000 people last year without killing one in a train accident, is engaged in a commendable publicity campaign "to inform its patrons as to facts and problems of importance to the railroad and the public."

Bulletin No. 8 is a poster in red and black ink that gives the public a vivid warning not to trespass on the tracks. "Do you realize," it begins, "that more than 5000 people are killed every year in the United States while trespassing on railroad tracks, that trespassing causes a greater loss of life on American railroads than all other causes put together, that fatalities to trespassers while classed as railroad 'accidents' are accidents for which the public alone is responsible?"

All these are true statements. Surely the public should be kept off the tracks, and the railroads should not be blamed for accidents to trespassers. Nevertheless, there is another side of the question. Are the railroads doing all they can to prevent fatalities and accidents to those whose business on and with the roads is perfectly legitimate? While it is true that railroad trespassing "causes a greater loss of life than all other causes put together," it is only a trifle greater, while accidents to passengers, employees and non-trespassers are about thirty-two times as great as to trespassers.

According to the latest figures at our elbow, we find that 5434 trespassers were killed and 5687 trespassers were wounded in 1912. The table for non-trespassers for the same year is as follows:

	Killed	Injured
Passengers	270	14,291
Other persons (not trespassing)	1,198	5,023
Employees (on duty)	2,968	51,215
Employees (not on duty)	716	969
Employees (industrial accident)	100	92,363
Total	5,151	163,861

These figures show that the public should keep and be kept off the tracks and that the railroads should do and be compelled to do much more than they have ever done before to devise ways of preventing deaths and accidents.

THE SONG WHERE NOT ONE OF THE GRACES TIGHT-LACES

THERE are poems to read by the winter's firelight —sonorous colorful things such as in our day Alfred Noyes is writing; and poems of wanderlust to read in March, songs of young love and old to read in April; and deep-souled poems to read in the early dark of autumn. And there are poems for a midsummer afternoon.

They must be light and easy and musical, these summer songs. For the heated days one craves something cool and effortless. It is the time when one turns from opera with its hard-breathing tenors and orchestras with their busy bowing to band concerts or roof gardens, where the music drifts lazily thru real or simulated greenery. It is the time when we will not breast our way thru Browning, or stride magnificently thru blank verse, or wander uneasily in the wayward footsteps of *vers libre*. Rather we will read those fragmentary lays

> Where the verse, like a piper a-Maying,
> Comes playing,
> And the rime is as gay as a dancer,
> In answer.

Call it *vers de société*, or light verse, or familiar verse —so it be brief, brilliant and buoyant, as Brander Matthews says—it is the fare for the summer season. Read it where you will—in the warm stubble of a New England hillside meadow, in the fragrance of a California garden, or on a shaded veranda by the lakes, where the tinkle of ice and the dancing sparkle of the waves coquet with the rhythm as you read. Of course you are reading aloud; summer is no time for bookish seclusion. Could anything be more refreshing than the double rimes that skip thru a song of Dobson's, or crisper than a last line of Prior's or a pun of Locker's, or easier and friendlier than Praed's "Every-day Characters"? Love is a fancy and life a whimsical jest with these versemen. One need not go as far as does sharp-tongued Mat Prior:

> The World Agrees
> That He writes well, who writes with Ease:
> Then He, by Sequel Logical,
> Writes best, who never thinks at all,

but in August at least we are content not to have our poets think too soberly. Then, if ever, it is true

> That many people read a song
> Who will not read a sermon

And if now and then tripping Fancy flouts the realities which the colder days will bring back to us,

> 'Od's life, must one swear to the truth of a song?

Truly there is nothing in rime and little enough in reason that fits better into the mood of these sun-filled days than such trifles. If you do not care to wander thru your Dobson and Locker and Praed and Prior and Herrick and Holmes and Thackeray and others of that "jocund company," you may take your *Lyra Elegantiarum* and your *American Familiar Verse* and do the same thing, and more, anthologically. But you must not forget that some of the most charming light verse ever penned was written after these collections were made. It has not yet ceased to flow, indeed, to quote again from the little poem of Dobson's that says far better all we have said here:

> It will last till men weary of pleasure
> In measure;
> It will last till men weary of laughter
> And after!

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

August 2—Russians prepare for evacuation of Riga. Germans gain trenches in Argonne with use of flame projectors. Allied airships bombard Strasburg.

August 3—Bavarian troops back in new defenses of Warsaw. Germans attack British at Ypres. Italians repulse Austrian attacks.

August 4—Russian army evacuates Warsaw. Italians bombard defenses of Goeg. French bombard Turkish Anatolian ports.

August 5—Bavarian troops under Prince Leopold enter Warsaw. Germans capture a hill in the Vosges. Austria sends 40,000 fresh troops to the Italian frontier.

August 6—Austrians and Germans take Ivangorod. Italian dirigible bombards Pola, but falls and is captured. Germans fail in an attack on the Meuse heights.

August 7—Russians determine to sustain a siege at Novo Georgievsk. Germans attack Kovno and Osowetz. Italians storm Monte Michele.

August 8—Germans capture fortress of Serock. Many German attacks on western battle line repulsed. Russia rejects German offer of peace.

The Fall of Warsaw

The fall of Warsaw dominated the news of the first week of the second year of the Great War. Linked with it and far more important from the military point of view, tho perhaps less spectacular to the public mind, was the retreat of the Russian army from the jaws of the German trap. These doings involved the most tremendous performances which the war has yet seen. More than three million men were engaged on a battle front extending on a serpentine line more than six hundred miles from the foot of the Carpathians to the shore of the Gulf of Riga—say, from the Chesapeake Bay to Chicago! The third city of the Russian Empire was the immediate object at stake; the ultimate object was the fate of a Russian army larger than an aggregation of all the armies at the high water mark of our Civil War.

The capture of Mitau on August 2 brought the Germans within striking distance of Riga, the chief Baltic port of Russia, and threatened a turning of the right of the new Russian line of defense which might compel the abandonment of Kovno. On the Narew and on the Vistula, just north and south of Warsaw, the Teutonic armies closed in upon the doomed capital. At almost every point the Russians retreated, but in stubborn rear guard actions made the Germans pay dearly for their advance. At Orz the Germans were hurled back with fearful losses, and at Ivangorod they were held for a time in check. But on August 3 a part of the Ivangorod forts were captured by the Austrians; at Blonie, on the west front, the Bavarian troops drove the Russians back upon the inner defenses of Warsaw; and in the north the Germans reached Kupreshki, only fifty miles from the railway to Petrograd.

The end came on August 5. Prince Leopold of Bavaria drove his forces thru the Russian rear guard, and entered the City of Warsaw. He found it an empty shell, from which the kernel had been taken. The Russian army had withdrawn, taking with it all its stores and leaving practically nothing that could be of value to the victors. Also the Russians have destroyed the three bridges across the Vistula, so as to impede the further progress of the Germans. A German government was at once set up in Warsaw, and preparations were made to unite Russian Poland with Galicia and to give the whole autonomy under a mixt Polish-German and Austrian government. Thus Germany hoped to win the popular favor of the Poles and to draw them away from Russia.

Ivangorod was captured by the Austrians on August 6. On the same day and the day following, at the far north, Russian lines upon the inner defenses of Warsaw, and in the north the Germans reached Kupreshki, only fifty miles from the railway to Petrograd.

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THE GREAT RETREAT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY

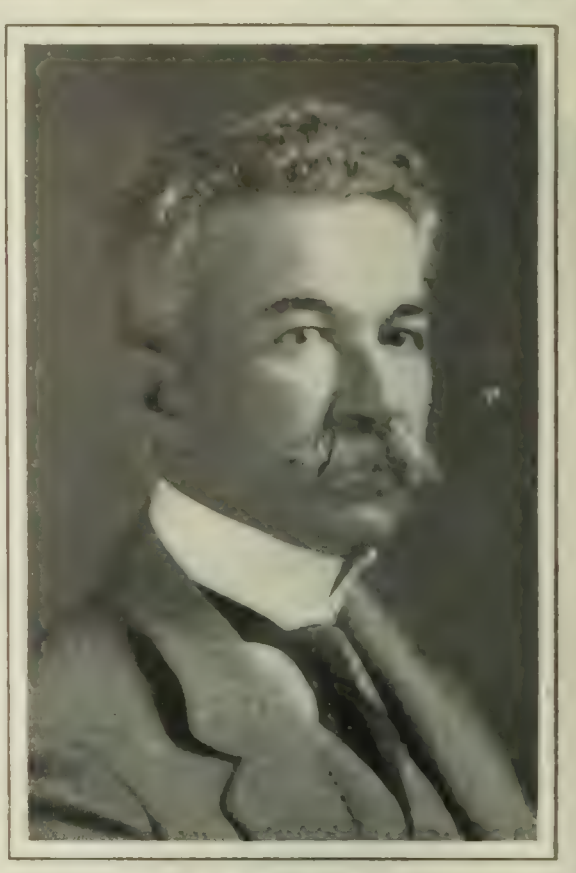
Except for a narrow salient culminating in Praga, the suburb of Warsaw on the eastern bank of the Vistula, the Russians have fallen back almost to the Kovno-Grodno-Brest-Litovsk line. The shaded territory, including Kovno, is still in their hands. The principal trunk railroads running out of Warsaw are indicated.



DON JOAQUIN MENDEZ
Minister from Guatemala



DON IGNACIO CALDERON
Minister from Bolivia



DOMICIO DA GAMA
Ambassador from Brazil

THE SIX DIPLOMATS IN CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY LANSING OVER MEXICO

Photographs © Harris & Ewing

Activity in the West

While great deeds were being wrought in the East, the war in the West by no means failed. As if to dispel the notion that their strength had chiefly been shifted to the Russian line, the Germans assumed the aggressive in Flanders, France and Alsace. The "flame projector" devices which had prevailed against the British at Hooge were employed against the French in the Argonne, near Marie-Therese, on August 2, and some trenches were thus captured, but were in part retaken by the French. On the same day a flotilla of Allied aeroplanes flew over Strasburg, the capital of Alsace, forty miles from the border, and dropt many bombs.

Still greater violence marked August 3. A German assault was made upon the British lines at Ypres, developing into the third hard battle for the possession of that strategic point. The British held firm, however, and the Germans made no gains to repay them for their heavy losses. In Artois, in the Argonne, and in the Vosges of Alsace, there was fierce fighting at many points with no material gain for either side. So strenuous was this day that on August 4 both armies were glad to remain in comparative quiet, tho the Germans did make two attacks in the Argonne, which were repulsed. But that night the Germans made a tremendous artillery attack upon the French position on the crest of Lingekopf, in the Vosges, and the next day they captured it with a resolute infantry charge. This victory, synchronous with the capture of Warsaw, nerved the Germans to further efforts on August 6. The Crown Prince's army made vigorous attacks at both sides of Verdun, while others were made in the Argonne, and on the hights of the Meuse River, all of which were ultimately repulsed by the French. An all-night attack by the Germans at Souchez was also baffled. The French made unsuccessful efforts to retake Lingekopf. German aviators bombarded Fraize, in the Meurthe Valley, and German guns discomfited four French air craft, one of which was destroyed and one was captured.

Two more attacks were made by the Germans on August 7, directed against the French at Schratzmannele, in the Vosges. One was repulsed by a cross fire of French artillery and the other by a dashing counter charge of the French infantry with set bayonets. A German attack in the Argonne penetrated the first line of French trenches, but was then driven back. In Flanders the heavy German artillery compelled the Belgians to retire from some of their positions on the Yser, south of Dixmude. German attacks were made at numerous points along this line on August 8, but were all repulsed.

In the Alps and Adriatic

The brilliant achievements of the Italian mountaineers in the Carnic Alps compelled the Austrians on August 2 to take steps for the abandonment of their first line of defense along the Isonzo Valley. Advantage was taken by the Austrians of a dense fog to make an attack upon the Italian lines between Scarbitz and Monte Cristallo, but they were repulsed with considerable losses. A similar fate was suffered by another Austrian attack on the Carso Plateau. Meantime in the Tyrol the Italians made a further advance upon Roveredo, thirteen miles southwest of Trent, their advanced siege guns getting within range of the outer defenses of the city. Two Austrian railroad trains, one laden with troops and the other with munitions, for the supply of Roveredo, were fired upon by an Italian mountain battery and both were destroyed, nearly all the entrained soldiers being killed. Heavy guns were carried by the Italians on August 4 and 5 to the neighborhood of Görz, and the bombardment of the outer defenses of that place was begun.

Further progress was made by the Italians on August 6 on the Carso Plateau; tho at Montfalcone they were held in check by heavy Austrian artillery. It was reported that Austrian guns had wantonly destroyed the historic castle of Lissani, where Dante lived in exile. On August 7 the Italians made an irresistible attack upon Monte San Michele, on the Doberdo Plateau, and captured that vantage point overlooking Görz, from which it was said that their artillery would be able to cover their infantry's advance upon the Austrian stronghold. On August 8 some progress was made by the Italians in the Tyrol, in the Sexten Valley, and on the Isonzo River.

The Italians were also busy in the air. On the night of August 3 and 4 one of their dirigible balloons flew over the Austrian port and naval station of Pola and dropt a number of bombs. On starting to return, however, it got out of control, collapsed, and fell into the sea, where its six occupants were rep-



DON EDUARDO SUAREZ
Ambassador from Chile



DR. CARLOS MARIA DE PENA
Minister from Uruguay



SR. ROMULO S. NAON
Ambassador from Argentina

THE "A B C" AMBASSADORS AND THE RANKING MINISTERS FROM LATIN AMERICA

Photographs © Harris & Ewing & Numa © International News

tured by the Austrians. That same night another dirigible bombarded the Austrian encampment at Lake Doberdo, and returned in safety, tho made the target for Austrian guns. A third dirigible bombarded "with great effect" the important railway junction of Opcina, northeast of Triest, and returned safely after an exciting encounter with an Austrian sea plane. An Italian submarine was, on August 7, reported to have been sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Adriatic Sea.

The Turkish Campaign

Australian and New Zealand troops again distinguished themselves on August 2 by storming a network of Turkish trenches and winning the crest of the ridge on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The action comprized the bombardment of the Turkish position, the explosion of mines which had been constructed beneath it, and finally a bayonet charge. The result was materially to improve the position of the Allies. A few minor operations of little effect filled out the week's record on the land.

A French squadron, consisting of a cruiser, torpedo boats and hydro-aeroplanes, on August 3 and 4 attacked Sighadjik and Scala Nova, on the Anatolian coast. On the first day the custom house and some of the fortifications of Sighadjik were demolished. On the second day the fortifications and the Turkish quarter of Scala Nova were bombarded, and the village of Spelia, supposed to be a supply station for Turkish and German submarines, was destroyed.

A British submarine destroyed a Turkish steamer in the Sea of Marmora, and Russian vessels continued their campaign against Turkish shipping in the Black Sea. It was reported on August 4 that down to that date nearly nine hundred Turkish vessels had been sunk or burned. Most of these were small sailing craft, for coastwise commerce, tho there were several large steamers and a dozen large sailing ships. But even the small craft were of value to the Turks in carrying supplies to Constantinople from the eastern part of the coast of Asia Minor, and their destruction meant increasing distress in the capital. There were several engagements during the week in the Caucasus, with indecisive results, and word came on August 3 of extensive Turkish massacres in Armenia.

The French Government on August 6 appointed General Serrail to the chief command of the expeditionary forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula and in the East generally, to replace General Gouraud, who had been in command since May but who had lost an arm and had both legs broken in battle.

The Wavering Balkans

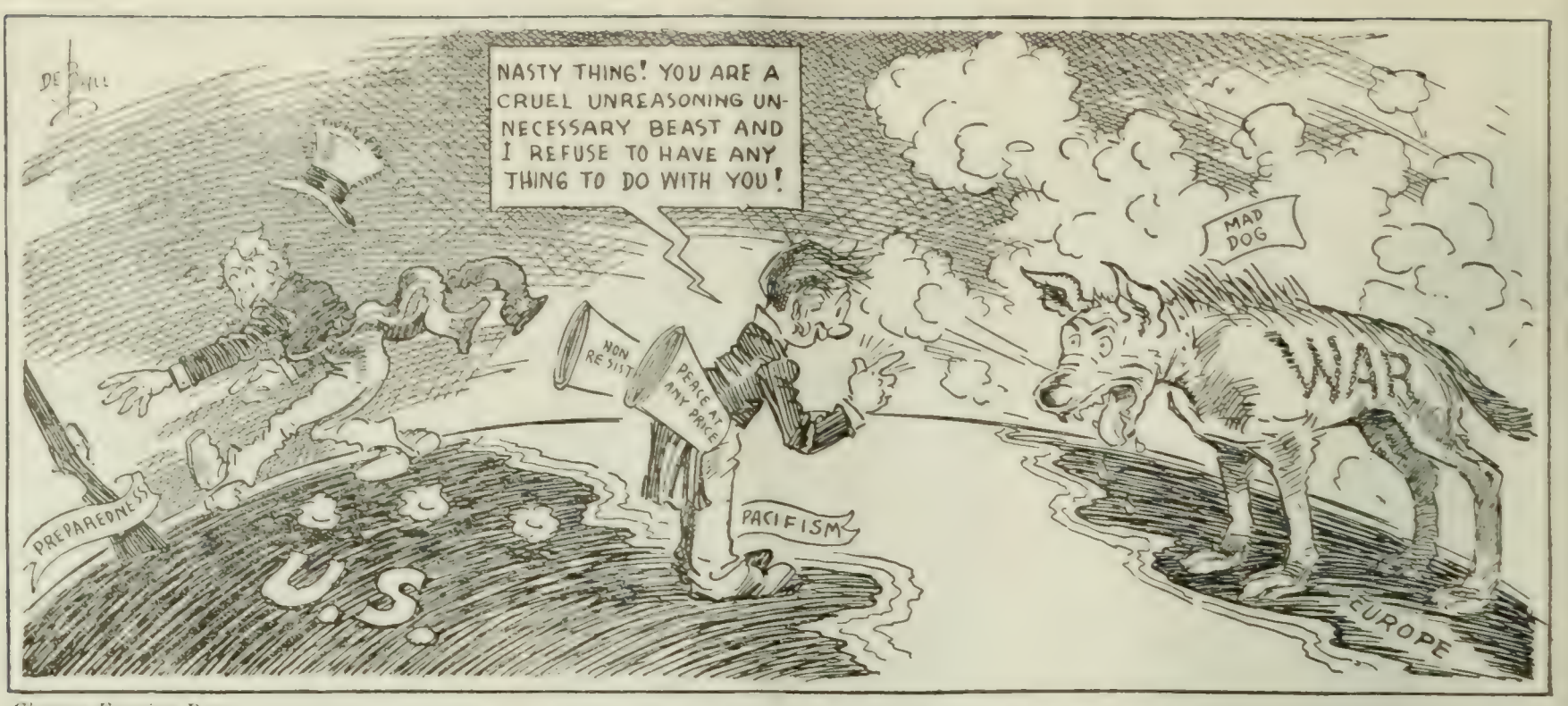
Uncertainty continues to prevail in the Balkan States. Bulgaria, however, inclines more and more toward the German-Turkish side. The Prime Minister, Mr. Radoslavoff, was quoted on August 2 as saying that the country was seeking solely its own advantage and the realization of its own rights, and that all negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily. Nevertheless the Turks are reported to be refortifying the Tchataldja lines, as if to guard against another attack from Bulgaria. The increasing intimacy between Germany and Bulgaria was further indicated on August 2 in the announcement that a syndicate of German bankers was arranging to take $50,000,000 of the Bulgarian gold loan of 1914 and to redeem $24,000,000 of Bulgarian treasury notes.

Meantime on August 4 Count Reventlow warned the German government that Rumania's neutrality had become malevolent, with an unmistakable tendency to enter the war as an ally of Germany's foes.

The Ministers of Russia, France, Great Britain and Italy in Serbia made on August 6 another effort to reconstruct the Balkan League so as to sesure the mustering in of Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece by the side of Serbia in aid of the Allies. The good offices of Mr. Pachich, the Serbian Prime Minister, were sought to that end. The effort served the interesting purpose of marking a closer coöperation than had before been observed between Italy and the Allies. The Serbian government was so impressed by the representations of the Allies that it indicated a willingness to make some concessions to Bulgaria in Macedonia. Mr. Gounaris, the Prime Minister of Greece, however, declared that Greece would not think of ceding any Macedonian territory to Bulgaria.

Operations at Sea

The week's record of naval operations was unusually full. The British Admiralty on August 2 reported that its submarines had sunk two war vessels, a transport, and a fourth enemy's steamship. The transport was a large



Chicago Evening Post

WOULD YOU CALL THIS FELLOW BRAVE, OR JUST PLAIN CRAZY?

German vessel, in the Baltic, the loss of which was acknowledged by the German Government. The others were Turkish vessels in the Sea of Marmora. On the same day three British steamers were reported sunk, one of them certainly and the others probably by German submarines. A Russian torpedo-boat destroyer was sunk by some unknown means in the Black Sea. The sinking of another British steamer by a German submarine was reported on August 3, but the locality of the incident was not disclosed, the Admiralty having adopted the prudent system of not letting it be known in what waters German submarines were operating. A Belgian steamer was torpedoed by a German submarine on August 4; two British steamers and a trawler were sunk on August 5; and six British trawlers and a Danish steamer were destroyed on August 6.

The German Government on August 5 apologized to that of Norway for the sinking of a Norwegian steamer under the supposition that it was British, and offered to pay a full indemnity. Two American steamers, the "Llama" and the "Wico," laden with petroleum and bound for Stockholm, were seized by the Germans and taken into Swinemunde.

The British Government has now succeeded in stretching a steel net fence across the Channel west of Dover and also across the northern entrance to the Irish Sea. These effectually prevent the passage of submarines. The result is that German submarines in order to reach the British Channel or the Irish Sea must make the voyage clear around the British Isles, a distance of 2500 miles, or more than half their entire radius of action. Thus it is expected the activities of those vessels in those waters will be largely if not entirely prevented.

Among the Nations

The British nation observed the anniversary of the beginning of the war, on August 4, with a service of prayer. At noon all business and industry ceased for an hour, while cathedrals and churches were thronged with interceding worshipers. Secular meetings were also held during the day to confirm the people in patriotic resolution. A British Order in Council was issued on August 3, prohibiting after August 30 the shipment of coal from the United Kingdom, excepting to British possessions and protectorates. Shipments had already been restricted to British possessions and protectorates and Allies. The new order will cut off supplies to the Allies, which may be a serious thing for France, seeing that her coal mines are chiefly in the hands of the Germans.

The French Chamber of Deputies marked the anniversary of the beginning of the war on August 5 with an extraordinary demonstration of patriotic devotion, in which it was made clear that Frenchmen of all political parties and social creeds were joined in a "sacred union" for the inexorable prosecution of the war to an end which should comport with the interests and honor of France. The Chamber voted an appropriation of $24,000,000 for the purchase of wheat and flour for the civil population.

The German Emperor celebrated the anniversary of the war with a proclamation justifying his course in beginning the war, and insisting upon the winning of a lasting peace on conditions satisfactory to the German Empire. This was approved with enthusiasm by practically the entire German press. A little later the empire was filled with exultations and rejoicings over the capture of Warsaw. The German Minister of War on August 2 reported that during the preceding week 120,000 prisoners had been taken. The total of Russian prisoners taken to date by Germany, he said, was 1,784,469, and by Austria-Hungary 1,249,733, a grand total of 3,034,202.

The fall of Warsaw, which had been fully discounted, did not discourage Russia but rather seemed to strengthen the determination to prosecute the war with renewed vigor to a triumphant end. The Duma on August 3 unanimously adopted a resolution declaring it to be the unshaken purpose of the empire, without distinctions of race, language, religion or politics, to continue the war until complete victory was attained. It was reported on August 8 that Germany, thru the King of Denmark, had made to Russia an offer of peace, separately from the other Allies, on the basis of the cession of Galicia to Russia and of western Poland to Germany. The proposal was said to have been rejected as unworthy of consideration.

American Interests

The British Government on August 2 and 3 made reply, in a series of three notes, to the American protest against the Order in Council declaring a blockade of neutral European ports. The gist of the reply was a denial of the American contention. In support of its policy the British Government cited as a precedent the practise of the United States itself during the Civil War, and argued that under international law commerce with an enemy could not enjoy exemption from blockade and seizure merely by the expedient of passing thru an intermediate neutral port. It was suggested that if the United States could not secure satisfaction in the British courts it would be free to carry the matter before a tribunal of arbitration. This reply was not satisfactory to the United States Government, which immediately began the preparation of a rejoinder; with the expectation that in the end the whole matter would have to be referred to arbitration.

The German reply to the American note of June 24 on the sinking of the American ship "William P. Frye" by a German cruiser was received on August 2. It was to the effect that the German Government held the act to have been quite legal, and that the question of indemnity must be settled by the German prize courts. The American contention had been that the sinking of the ship was illegal and that the jurisdiction of a German court could not be recognized. Both countries are apparently willing to have the dispute arbitrated, and that disposition of it will probably be made.

A French prize court on August 4 approved as legal the seizure of the

American cotton ship "Dacia" early in the war. The ground of the seizure was not that the cargo was contraband but that the "Dacia" was a German ship which had been transferred to American registry after the beginning of the war in order to escape being seized as an enemy's vessel, or compelled to intern. It is not expected that the United States will acquiesce in this decision of the French court without further protest.

Despite the efforts of alleged German agents and others to cause a general strike in arms and ammunition factories in this country, American shipments of war materials continue on an extensive scale. The steamer "Adriatic" sailed for Liverpool on August 4 with what was said to be the largest cargo of such goods ever shipped.

The War Orders

Italy has been buying American horses for several months, but she sought ammunition for the first time last week, when an order for $5,000,000 worth of cases used in making shrapnel was given to a company in Chicago.

In the four months ending with June the exports of war material and food supplies from our northern ports on the Pacific, mainly to Russia, were as follows: Seattle, $10,000,000; Portland, $4,000,000; Tacoma, $2,300,000. They included cartridges, arms, barbed wire, horseshoes, aeroplanes, automobiles, dynamite and powder.

Very large orders from Russia for shrapnel are said to have been placed within the last few days. It is said that the Canadian Car and Foundry Company's original order of $25,000,000 has been increased to $114,000,000. Reports say that France intends to give an order in this country for $50,000,000 worth. An order for munitions taken by Baltimore manufacturers requires the construction of three additional buildings. Russia has sent agents to buy here the rolling stock required for her new railroad from Petrograd to Kola, a port not far from Archangel, and the first order is for 7000 cars. An American engineer is making the railroad.

Sinking of the "Eastland"

At the end of last week the federal and state grand juries engaged in the inquiry about the sinking of the "Eastland" in Chicago adjourned for a few days. The coroner's jury had already finished its work. This jury declared that the boat had been improperly constructed and was improperly loaded. There was no evidence that the passengers had been "guilty of any unusual act that contributed to the disaster." It was recommended that six persons be held on a charge of manslaughter. These are William H. Hull, general manager of the company that owned the boat; Harry Pedersen, the captain; Joseph N. Erickson, chief engineer; Walter K. Greenbaum, general manager of the chartering company; Robert Reid and Charles C. Eckleff, federal steamboat inspectors at Grand Haven, Michigan. Reid officially reported a few months ago that the boat was safe and in good condition. He also gave permission for an increase of the number of passengers allowed from 2500 to 3500.

The testimony showed that when the boat pulled over and went down there was no water in her ballast tanks, although it was greatly needed for the safety of so topheavy a craft, and a naval architect had advised her owners that the tanks should always be kept full. The officers asserted that only 2408 tickets were sold, but 3500 have been found. This number did not include the many children, the youngest of the age of seventy-two days. There are indications that about 3000 persons were on board. The latest report is that 991 lives were lost. Of the 549 bodies recovered, 528 have been identified.

Indictments from the two grand juries are expected. General Uhler, supervising inspector of the federal department, told one of the juries that the disaster was due partly to the failure of Congress to act in response to the department's recommendations that the regulations should be made more stringent and the inspections more searching. The Board of Inspectors which has been making an inquiry under the direction of Secretary Redfield recommends in a preliminary report that there shall be a board of naval architects to pass upon the plans of merchant vessels prior to construction, and to exclude such vessels from service until their safety has been tested to the satisfaction of the board.



Brooklyn Daily Eagle

THE LUNACY COMMISSION



Richmond Times-Dispatch

BIG ENOUGH TO HELP WITH THE KIDS

GETTING TOGETHER TO SOLVE MEXICO'S PROBLEM



Doubleday, Page

THE LAST VETERAN IN SERVICE

Col. John L. Clem, U. S. A., who reached the retiring age on August 13. He has been for two years the only man still in the service who took part in the Civil War. Col. Clem was a drummer boy at the age of twelve and was said to be the youngest enlisted man in the war

A Plan for Mexico

It became known on the 2d that our Government had sought the coöperation of Brazil, Argentina, Chili, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala in support of a plan for a restoration of peace and the establishment of a good Government in Mexico. The Ambassadors and Ministers of these countries were invited, on June 30, to attend a conference at Washington. On the 5th the first session of the conference was held. In the course of two hours the condition of Mexico was described and the purpose of our Government set forth. There had been ample time for communication with the home Governments of the conferees, and the movement had their approval. At the second session, on the following day, an agreement was reached as to the general terms of an appeal which is to be sent to the faction leaders. Each Government will send an appeal of its own, but all will be of the same character. Another session is to be held in New York.

While the plan has not been fully developed, the substance of it is that the faction leaders shall be asked to lay down their arms and agree to support a provisional President who was a member of Madero's Cabinet. Our Government would name Vasquez Tagle, formerly Minister of Justice, the only member who did not resign. The exportation of arms and ammunition to those refusing to support him would be forbidden. Tagle might, after a time, retire in favor of the head of his Cabinet, and this head might be Eduard Iturbide. The great obstacle is Carranza, who asserts that he himself is entitled to recognition, and who opposes Tagle, saying that the latter would represent Villa. Carranza has sent to each of the conferees a letter setting forth his objections. They realize that if he remains obstinate it might be difficult to support a Government which he and his army rejected. It is understood that Villa and Zapata accept the plan and that Tagle is their candidate.

Villa, retreating, has come northward to Chihuahua. Obregon, Carranza's military leader, was at Monterey last week. When he captured Aguascalientes he got possession of large stores of Villa's ammunition. In Chihuahua, Villa confiscated the goods of American merchants who refused to take his currency at 30 cents on the dollar, the current rate being only two cents. He put to death thirty-three Mexican railroad men who asked to be paid in American currency, with seven Mexican, Spanish or Chinese merchants who would not take his notes at his own valuation. At Vera Cruz, Carranza's currency has fallen to about five cents on the dollar.

In Texas, along the border near Brownsville, Mexican bandits have been raiding American ranches. They have killed several Americans. Two of our cavalrymen have lost their lives while attacking them. More than twenty of the bandits have been shot to death. Calles, Carranza's commander on the Arizona border, persists in attacking Nogales, and General Scott has undertaken to procure a renewal of the border neutrality agreement.

Our Forces in Hayti

American marines now control and hold the capital of Hayti and the port of Cape Haytien. The number landed is about 1400 and they are to be reinforced by 850 who are now on their way to the island. A small force of French marines was landed at the capital, after the consent and approval of Admiral Caperton had been obtained. In seeking his consent the French Minister virtually acknowledged the superior interests of the United States. At the capital our marines promptly took possession of a fort that dominates the town and also of the barracks, the port offices and a Haytian gunboat. In the course of these proceedings one Haytian was killed by a marine's gun. At Cape Haytien the revolutionist army was warned to refrain from entering the town. When they showed an inclination to disregard this warning it was emphasized by a few shots from an American gunboat.

It is expected that possession of the two cities will be retained by our forces until a decision is reached by our Government as to its policy. Admiral Caperton sent to Cape Haytien a commission. A naval officer was chairman, but all of his associates were prominent Haytians. Among them was an ex-President and an archbishop. The commission urged the commanders of the two factions to lay down their arms and to attend a conference at the capital. Both refused to do this. Dr. Bobo, the revolutionist leader, started for the capital, saying he would disarm his forces there. Blot, the Government leader, fled to Santo Domingo. At the capital the Congress planned to elect a President on the 8th. Admiral Caperton thought, however, that such action would be inopportune and the election has been indefinitely postponed. The president of the Senate sent a complaint to Washington, objecting to our occupation of the capital. The Haytian Minister was assured by our Government that no permanent holding of territory nor any impairment of Haytian sovereignty was intended. The people of the bankrupt country are in a deplorable condition. There is danger of famine in several towns.



THE LONGFELLOW HOUSE, NOW PUBLIC PROPERTY

The Craigie House, where Longfellow lived, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been left to the public, in the name of those families by Mrs. Barbara Henry Thomas. It is proposed that it be opened to the public as a specimen of the best colonial architecture in and maintained as a historical monument to the association of the house, by George Washington during the siege of Boston in the Revolutionary War and as a memorial to Mrs. Thomas's grandfather

FROM STATE TO STATE

ARIZONA: Dean Byron Cummings of the school of arts and sciences of the University of Utah, has declined some tempting offers in the East in order to identify himself with the University of Arizona. For many years he has headed expeditions into the archaeological fields of southern Utah and northern Arizona, with the result that the University of Utah has one of the most important museums of archaeology in the United States, and Mr. Cummings is recognized as a leading authority in that study. Since leaving Utah he has been doing field work in Arizona with a view to establishing a museum for the university of that state before taking up his regular work.

COLORADO: A committee of expert agriculturists from federal and local institutions is making a farm management survey of the several counties of Colorado. The aim is to increase the efficiency of farm management by visiting each farm, obtaining information concerning its management and then, after expert consideration, sending to each farmer a written communication suggesting how he may improve his methods of economical production and profitable selling. At first the committee encountered some opposition from farmers who did not understand why they should tell their private affairs, but this has been practically overcome by the real help that has been given. It is estimated that five years will be required for completing the survey of all the counties.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The old stone steps at the front of the National Capitol, on which many Presidents of the United States have taken the oath of office and delivered their inaugural addresses, are being removed, to be replaced by new granite ones. Mr. John R. McLean, the publisher, has purchased the old stones and will use them in the construction of a sunken garden at his beautiful country home, which is one of the show places of the District.

INDIANA: Superintendent L. J. Montgomery of the South Bend High School favors a course in Bible study for his pupils, and expects to put it into effect this fall, conducting the work according to a plan laid down by the State Board of Education. This plan permits groups of pupils of any denomination to be instructed by teachers of that denomination at a place provided by them. The courses must be in accordance with those approved by the state board, and before credit will be given, the students must pass examination under the supervision of the school board.

KANSAS: In a recent letter to the new Civil Service Commission of this state Governor Capper laid down the rule that no man who takes a drink of intoxicating liquor can work for the State of Kansas. In discussing the matter later the Governor said this rule should have been applied many years ago. Kansas has had prohibition laws for thirty-five years, and this is the first time a test has been put upon the law of upper by its supporters. Indeed, it is said never before to have been applied to the employees of any state. There are about 3000 persons on the Kansas payroll, and the use of liquor by any of them will be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal.

MINNESOTA: Thus far this year one real estate agency has sold 119 farms in the vicinity of Bemidji, in the northern part of this state. Not any of this land went to speculators. It was all bought by actual settlers, seventy-nine of whom have already begun improvements on their places, while the others are to do so soon. Diversified farming will be the leading occupation of these new comers, the many will operate poultry ranches and some will establish dairies. The average price paid for the 119 farms was about $15 an acre.

MISSOURI: With the opening of the Panama Canal the people of this state are beginning to see great shipping possibilities in their two great rivers—the Mississippi along the eastern border and the Missouri crossing the state centrally and forming nearly one-half of its western boundary. New Orleans is providing docks, elevators and other means of transshipping from river craft to ocean vessels, and many lines of freighters are organizing along the Mississippi and its tributaries. For the first time in twenty-five years river freight is passing between Kansas City and Omaha. It is not very heavy as yet, but is regarded as a good start toward revival of river traffic. A cement company at Hannibal, Missouri, which has maintained a fleet of barges for carrying its own products down the Mississippi, has announced regular sailings from Hannibal and St. Louis downriver, handling all classes of freight.

MONTANA: The first natural gas supply ever found in Montana was recently located two miles east of Havre. A well 947 feet deep has a daily capacity of 15,000,000 cubic feet, according to the United States Government rules for computing gas measurement. The largest gas well in the world, in Pennsylvania, measures 30,000,000 feet; the second largest, at Bow Island, Canada, measures 19,000,000, only four million feet more than the Montana well. Experts who have been working on the ground for a long time say that the northern part of Montana is likely to develop into one of the richest gas and oil fields in the world.

NEVADA: In the matter of agriculture Nevada has never taken herself very seriously. Want of irrigation has made farming in many parts of the state a rather melancholy joke. Now, however, under the leadership of the University of Nevada, she is beginning to come into her own. C. P. Camp[illegible] of the municipal engineering department of the university has succeeded in reducing some of the land already to paying production by making [illegible] and running ditch that has proved enough to irrigate seventy acres of alfalfa. Some [illegible] with sorghum have been made with surprisingly good results. At Indian Springs a moist-bearing stratum was found at twenty-two feet. At Las Vegas several wells have given the irrigation problem and abundant crops are assured.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: The citizens who voted the new code of New Hampshire, go to have control of the state institutions, began their duties in July. These officials described as "representative New Hampshire business and professional men whose services could not be secured for money," have no fixed salaries and receive nothing from the state but their bare personal expenses while actually performing state duties. As an example of what may be expected from them, the fact is cited that the law permits them to appoint a business manager of state institutions at a salary of $4000 a year and a purchasing agent at a salary of $3000, but one of their first official acts was a decision that the business manager should perform the duties of both offices and save to the state the salary of a purchasing agent.

NEW JERSEY: The State Water Supply Commission purposes to develop the Wanaque watersheds with a view to selling ample supplies of potable water to Jersey City, Elizabeth, Newark, Harrison, Nutley, Orange, East Orange, Passaic, Paterson, Glen Ridge and Montclair. It is planned, if the cities accept the proposition, to build a dam 1400 feet long and forty-eight feet high at Midvale. According to preliminary surveys, this would create a lake about six miles long and nearly a mile in average width, which would impound approximately 11,000,000,000 gallons of water. The state would guarantee a supply of at least 50,000,000 gallons daily to each of the municipalities entering the project. The cost of the improvement is estimated at $6,000,000.

NORTH CAROLINA: Interest in several large tracts of waahoo timber in this state has been excited by inquiries recently made by a Massachusetts manufacturer as to the extent and condition of this wood. No operations have been conducted on these tracts for many years, but now that there is a demand for waahoo, which is used in the manufacture of wooden spindles, many almost forgotten stands of it have been located in North Carolina. One large tract along Big Ivy Creek in the northern section of Buncombe County is to be cut at once, and others are expected to follow soon.

OKLAHOMA: [illegible] was granted an [illegible] to [illegible] that the usual [illegible] purpose there has been [illegible] its laws on a free [illegible] [illegible] and what to [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] has now declined to abandon the [illegible] of land and [illegible] land of [illegible] has [illegible] Muskogee a [illegible] of $1,000 [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REASONABLE PREPARATION

BY LINDLEY M. GARRISON

SECRETARY OF WAR

HOW should the American people view the problem of national defense? Circumstances force this question upon our attention whether we will or no. Every citizen worthy of his privileges must give it full and free consideration and not rest until it has been settled to his satisfaction. It is not merely a matter of selfish interest to each citizen, tho that aspect should enter into his consideration. A great nation like the United States of America owes a duty to its citizens in the protection of their lives and property, but it has also undertaken the solemn obligation of handing down unimpaired those principles of government which were obtained by the heroism and enlightened intelligence of our forefathers. If it be true, as we like to think it is, that our type of government, which allows the fullest, freest opportunity to the individual citizen, is the greatest advance yet made along the line of civilization, then our obligation is immeasurably increased, because of the imperative necessity of preventing that type of government from being overthrown and its beneficial results lost.

It becomes necessary, therefore, for each one to ask himself this question: Has this country, in the light of all that should be considered, taken proper military precautions?

To those whose judgment is determined by preconceived convictions, the answer is of course a simple one and reasoning is futile. If one is convinced that man is never justified in the use of force to defend or protect himself or otherwise when circumstances would seem to require it, then no argument or reasoning or other considerations will prevail. Likewise to those who feel justified in trusting to luck or chance, reasons and facts are useless. But to the great mass of men who look upon this matter from the standpoint of reason, common sense and duty, there is a very live, real question which calls for their best efforts to solve properly.

It is interesting to observe that even those who shrink from taking military precautions constantly refer to the defensive possibilities possest by the country in its undeveloped, untrained personnel. In other words, they recognize that in the world as it exists today force may become necessary to preserve the most sacred and essential elements of life, but they prefer not to prepare for this possibility, and assume or state



Harris & Ewing

SECRETARY GARRISON

that when the emergency arises we can develop the resources to meet it. I do not feel that this is an intelligent way to deal with this great question or that it will appeal to a reasoning mind. So long as force is used in the world, those against whom it may be used must reckon upon the possibility, and if they are wise men and intelligent men and courageous men, they will prepare themselves therefor. There must be a clear decision between no preparation and proper preparation. Words have such an unfortunate way of accumulating meanings foreign to their essence that I prefer the words no precaution and reasonable precaution. To many people the use of the word preparation conveys the idea of getting ready to do something which one wishes to do, whereas the word precaution more nearly describes the state of mind of those who are getting ready to ward off or deal properly with what may come, but against their will and not because of it. Intelligent, clear thinking minds conclude that reasonable precaution should be taken.

Some, however, refuse to accept this conclusion, their contention being that if this nation takes reasonable precaution it fails to avail itself of the opportunity to set an example to the rest of the world. They argue that we should set this example, and justify themselves in leaving the nation helpless, by the great benefits to mankind which they see in this course. An all-sufficient answer to those who voice such sentiments is present before our eyes today. This nation has surely set just the example desired for the 139 years of its existence. A less militaristic nation has scarcely, if ever, existed upon the face of the earth. At all times when not actually engaged in warfare, the military precautions taken by this country have been absolutely negligible. What is happening upon the Continent of Europe does not seem to have been a happy outcome of our example any more than does what has just happened in the Far East. If our example is to have no more effect than is exhibited upon the opposite side of the two oceans, then it seems to be the hight of foolishness to leave ourselves helpless because of the supposed benefit of our example. Across the Atlantic the effect of our example has been negligible, unless we are to claim proudly that those nations which almost lost their national existence because of lack of military precautions did so because of our example, and unless we are to claim proudly that across the Pacific our example was responsible for the condition which led the President of a great republic to say:

> Our rights and privileges in Manchuria have suffered enormously. We are shamed and humiliated, but our own weakness invited insult. Let all the people unite and work harmoniously for the supreme object of saving the country.

Even upon that side of the question which does not appeal to the finer emotions and sense of duty, but concerns itself with the material or financial aspect of the question, the reasons which make for proper precaution are just as cogent. We have always maintained the minimum of military preparation, with the result that whenever we have engaged in war we have suffered the maximum of loss in life and money. In payment of bounties and pensions and other necessary results of the lack of proper preparation, we have met with the inevitable results of improvidence. A tithe of the amount

trained and ready for military service, would have made these enormous expenditures unnecessary.

Those who approach the subject reasonably must therefore look upon the question of preparedness for national defense from the point of view of necessity. We recognize certain constitutional obligations resting upon the nation to preserve the republican form of government, to suppress disorders and to repel invasion. Part of these obligations can be met and always have been met by us with a small military force permanently set apart for such duty from the rest of the citizen body. And with such a force we may control, as for several years we have done along one of our borders, a situation which might otherwise endanger the national peace. For such a purpose the Executive must have at his command a small but highly trained and highly disciplined force that can be relied upon to obey his will as unerringly as a piece of mechanism obeys the will of the engineer. It is too little realized how much the avoidance of trouble along our southern border has been due to the perfect discipline and highly proficient training of the men of the regular army. The possibilities of widespread conflict, leading perhaps to warfare between two countries, were inherent in the situation and required calmness, firmness, tact and thoro discipline to avoid.

What, then, is reasonable to do by way of preparation under the circumstances? It is not difficult to determine what must be the strength of the small permanent force that is needed to enable the Executive to perform the first two of the constitutional obligations, because we have ample experience to guide us. But it is a more difficult matter when we try to determine in advance what additional preparation a free state must make to perform its supreme function of repelling a hostile invasion of its territory. It is true that in this case, too, we have had experience, but it has been under such widely divergent conditions that much study is required in order to draw safe conclusions for meeting the conditions of the future. One thing, however, is certain. The experience of the past has demonstrated to any reasoning mind the absolute necessity of proper preparation, whatever may be our individual conclusions as to what is reasonable. We have tried the minimum degree of preparation and our history is full of its unhappy lessons.

In our first war we enrolled 400,000 untrained men. But while we had to endure the cost of maintenance of this very large percentage of our then population and suffer the corresponding loss in useful production, we were seldom able to muster more than about 30,000 men to meet the invader in all parts of our territory. A far smaller, well-trained and reliable force under Washington would undoubtedly have won independence with much less waste and loss of life and money. And the pensions subsequently paid to the great number of ineffective and useless men were a very considerable part of the total debts recognized by Congress and the states at the close of that war.

In our second war we enrolled more than half a million men. Notwithstanding this reckless extravagance in men the largest force that our enemy ever opposed to us was about 16,000 strong. A thoroly reliable and trained force one-twentieth of that which we actually enrolled should have decided the war in its early months and prevented all the loss that followed.

In our third war the early part was successfully carried thru by a force of 2100 thoroly trained regulars. The second part was carried thru by another such force which at no time exceeded 13,400 men, while the enemy's capital was captured and the war ended with a trained force of less than 6000 men. Nevertheless, the total number of men enrolled for the war was over 104,000 men.

In the Civil War we enrolled nearly three million men; and this takes no account of the great number enrolled on the other side in that unhappy struggle. Making all due allowance for reenlistments the number was still enormous in comparison with the number actually engaged in the campaigns of any one year. Of course in such a war it is difficult to conclude what would have been the result had the Executive had at his disposal at the outset a vastly smaller well-trained force. But if we must draw any conclusion it is that such a force in the beginning, insignificant in comparison with the ultimate total, might have accomplished the same result in far less time with correspondingly less loss of all kinds.

In our latest war we enrolled 275,000 men, of whom the total number actually employed for any useful purpose during the war did not exceed 60,000 men. The remainder furnished the death and disease roll in camps where troops lived as a useless burden on the Government.

Now, from the point of view of a business man we naturally ask ourselves the cost of all this extravagant expenditure made necessary by the absence of previous reasonable preparation. Statistics on this point are not at hand, but it can be said that the cost of the war between the states, on one side alone, has been estimated as approximating six billion dollars; this is exclusive of its resulting pensions, and our total pensions to date amount to a trifle less than five billion dollars. There should be no doubt of the choice, from the business point of view, between no preparation or the *minimum* preparation on the one hand, and reasonable preparation on the other.

And so we come again to the question: What is reasonable preparation and how are we going to determine it? There are some who have a dread that even reasonable preparation—which they admit to be necessary—will set us well on the road to militarism. But it has been shown that the permanent military force needed to enable the Government to comply with most of its constitutional obligations can be relatively very small. And, at the most, a comparatively small increase in that permanent force is all that is necessary to enable it to perform its all-important function—that of training a citizen soldiery. For, it must not be forgotten that the one great lesson of all our wars is that they must be carried to a conclusion by citizen-soldiers and these citizens must be *trained*. To thrust untrained citizens into the field is nothing short of death by governmental order.

Men who have studied this subject with care, think that a well-trained body of four to five hundred thousand citizen-soldiers, immediately available together with our permanent force in the regular and militia establishments, will give us reasonable guarantee against hostile invasion of our territory. In reaching this conclusion due weight must be be given to the coöperation of our navy and our land cost defenses. The latter—with the reasonable improvements necessary to keep up with the progress in invention—will amply protect all important harbors, all exposed centers of population and industry, all terminals of railroads giving access to the interior. The former will make it very difficult but not impossible to land on other parts of the coast. But it is fairly safe to say that no enemy is likely to attempt to land unless our fleet should be driven from the sea. Reasonable preparation practically consists in being ready to meet this latter contingency, and to meet it a force of this size is believed to be necessary.

Hundreds of young men are eagerly coming to our student camps of military instruction. They are there



Paul Thompson

FIFTY-FIVE HUNDRED MILITIAMEN AND REGULARS CAMPAIGNING AT FISHKILL, NEW YORK

New York City-bred troops had a splendid opportunity to apply in the field what they knew of the science of fighting, which at best can be but inadequately learned from the "Book" or on the armory floor. They dug trenches, made long marches with full equipment and engaged in remarkably interesting and realistic sham-battles. The "citizen soldiery" studied modern fighting with the aid of machine guns, field telephones, pontoon bridges built by the men themselves, an aeroplane and many other inventions of modern warfare



Paul Thompson

TARGET PRACTICE AT FORT TOTTEN, ONE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS GUARDING NEW YORK HARBOR, USING A GREAT MORTAR

learning no undemocratic or militaristic ideas, they are taught nothing inconsistent with the manly virtues of free citizens of the republic, but simply how to render in the most effective way the last full measure of devotion which free citizens may have to give to preserve freedom for those who come after them.

We must find a way to impart proper military instruction to a relatively small number of our young men to provide this citizen force of between four and five hundred thousand. I am very hopeful that reasonable suggestions to this end will meet with the practically unanimous approval of the people of the country.

The one great lesson of experience is that reasonable preparation in time, for a people who seek only to defend themselves against aggression, makes unnecessary unreasonable preparation afterward—when, perhaps, it comes too late. And the wise man will bear in mind that reasonable preparedness is not the cause, but the antidote of militarism. Let us always, as the result of our failure to be ready, wrest from us by violence a part of our domain, and it is certain that we will go to the other extreme. And for such a consequence the anti-preparedness advocates will be entirely responsible. To justify himself, the wise anti-militarist should be the most earnest advocate of reasonable precaution.

Washington, D. C.

THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT

BY ADRIANA SPADONI

"I DON'T *want* to kill him."

"No. I understand, Karl. You really love him."

"Yes. I love him very much. More than anything except the mother. But he is so small and hot and he comes so close."

The gray-haired woman nodded. "I understand. You try to get as far away in the bed as you can, but he follows."

The big boy nodded. His blue eyes lost their fear for the first time since he had tapped timidly on the door of the head worker's private office. "It frightens me. Maybe some night—"

"Come, Karl. Let's talk it over. There must be a way. There is *always* a way."

The woman led the way along the cool, dim hall to the big library at the end. Here it was very still. The noise of the crowded street outside, the rumble of heavy wagons, the shriek of hundreds of children came softly muffled. The woman dropt into a deep chair and let her hands lie restfully in her lap. The boy sat on the edge of a chair twisting his cap in his heavy, broken hands.

"Come, tell me all about it."

While he talked the woman looked from broad, patient face to the broken hands, and out thru the closely-drawn curtains to the street. As he talked she heard them, all the millions of people everywhere, pushing, beating, tearing a way thru life.

"Four years ago we come from Bohemia. There are ten of us, eight children and the old folks. We have four rooms, little rooms and one without any window. In winter it is not so bad. Then with three in a bed we keep warm. It takes no coal at night. But in summer—God! All day I work making caps. I sit in front of a machine. I press with my heels, The power comes on. At twelve o'clock I press with my toes. The power stops. All day I watch the point of the needle. Sometimes I think it is in my eyes, it is so sharp and bright. All day the floor shakes and the machines—I don't know how you say in English—the machines talk like animals when they are hungry. All day it is like that, shake and roar, roar. I must not move. If I move perhaps the needle goes thru my finger. Sometimes the girls move. Then—zip—the nurse comes and cuts out the needle. Sometimes I try to think of the old country, where we lived on a little farm. But I cannot see the farm, I can see only people, thousands of people all making caps. Now I do not try to think of the old country. I think of nothing, only watch the needle and make caps. I am very quick. The work is steady . . . sometime all the caps in the world are made. Yes? Then they give me something else to stitch! At twelve o'clock I go out in the street and walk very far. But there are always people. Nowhere in New York can I find a place without people. Thousands, thousands of people and children, so many children. Some day they will be big and will have children and those children will have children and then—the world will never stop!"

The boy half rose from his chair in terror. Then he dropt back.

"Sometimes I walk by the East River. But it is the same. There are the boats and all the boats have people. And I can see them running about and the whistles scream. Even on the river there is no peace. Sometimes I think the boats are trying to get away from each other. But they can't. Yesterday I saw a little boat running after a big boat. The big boat was trying to get away, but the little boat was always there, waiting for a little room to get in.

"It is like that at night, when the little brother follows me across the bed. One night I got out and tried to sleep on the floor. But the room is very small and Nils sleeps on the floor. He snores and so I got back into bed. The snoring of Nils made me think of the machines. In the next room the four girls sleep and little Peter with the father and mother in the other room. When the doors are open I can hear them all snoring. They all make different noises. It is like—a cage with animals in it."

The boy stopped. He seemed to be listening in the stillness of the library to the strange noises of the crowded rooms at night.

The woman turned away and looked out of the window. "How long is it, Karl, since you have heard—these animals in a rage—more—you have felt—that funny feeling in your hands—when—they touch—your little brother?"

"Three—months."

"And it gets worse, Karl?"

The boy nodded. "It gets worse."

"There is no other way? No place else? He *must* sleep with you?"

"Always he sleep with me. He is afraid in another place. He loves me more than the father. And I love him. He is so small, and he has such nice blue eyes. You have seen Little Joe?"

The woman nodded, putting her hand to her throat.

The boy's face brightened. "He is very pretty, yes? I tell mother he is prettier than the girls, but she laughs. She says Anna is prettier, but it is not so. He is so funny too. He says many things to make me laugh. Only at night . . . he creeps so close and he is so small and hot. Sometimes I want to get up in the night and carry him away, somewhere, just for a week, where it is cold and there are no people. . . ."

"You *can't* do it, Karl?"

"Last week the father lost three fingers in the machine. It was his fault, the boss says. He gets no money. He cannot work for a month. Now there is only me and Nils and maybe Mary, she is fourteen. At night I think, all night, when Little

Joe follows me in the bed." The woman stood up as if she could breathe better so. "Karl, do you want to come and sleep every night here on the settlement roof? I will have a bed sent up. You can come and go as you like."

The boy stared. Very slowly the idea penetrated. "Here? On this roof? *Outside?*"

Then he, too, stood up as if the better to breathe. "*Here.* Out—under—the night?" Slowly his eyes filled with tears. The woman held out both her hands blindly. The boy's came clumsily and rested in them.

"After a little while, perhaps you will like to bring Joe. He can have a little bed beside you."

The tears rolled silently down the big boy's cheeks. "He—will like—that! He—loves—the stars—that Little Joe! We can see—one—from the bed! He says—always—'Big Karl, there is the star.'"

The boy brushed his sleeve across his eyes and smiled. "With so many stars he will be crazy."

The woman followed the boy back along the cool, dim hall. As the street door opened the sound rushed in. The boy stood with his head bent, listening.

"You hear? It is terrible. No?"

The woman laid her hand on his arm. "You can come tonight, Karl. It will be ready."

The boy turned slowly and looked at her. "I think—you also hear it sometimes, that—madness! It is terrible—when we hear it once.—No?"

New York City

CAPTURING THE WORLD'S MOTOR MARKETS

BY BRONSON BATCHELOR

A WORLD market for American automobiles!

Within the grasp of motor-car manufacturers today are opportunities such as have seldom come to American business men. The fortune which has attended the motor industry since its beginnings smiles again at the moment it is most needed. Just as domestic markets have begun to reach a saturation point with one out of every sixty-five persons in the United States possessing an automobile and with the supply for the first time tending to equal the demand, new fields for expansion are made available. Just as the need of additional outlets for an annual production of nearly half a million cars is beginning to make itself felt, the virgin trade territories of the world are thrown open to receive them.

Nor have bitter struggles against foreign competition attended the opening of these new motor markets. They are not the results of commercial conquests such as the typewriter, the adding machine and the reaper have made abroad. They have been obtained not thru the efforts of American manufacturers but by the desertion of their former owners. For years foreign automobile makers have had them carefully fenced in as their own special preserves, which they were to develop exclusively. Now the war has called these companies to beat their ploughshares into swords, and the fences have been swept away. American competition will make it very difficult to rebuild them.

Certainly, from the point of view of the American motor-car manufacturer, apart from sentiment, those prospects ought to be encouraging. At one stroke the whole motor equipment of France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Russia, and to a large extent that of England, has been practically wiped out. So far as peaceful industry is concerned, it has ceased to exist. Every available pleasure car and truck has been "requisitioned," with a promise that the government will "return" it at the end of hostilities. But the destination that awaits most of the cars thus taken is not their owners' garages but the scrap-heap.

To the same scrap-heap, also, will go many of the shops, and their skilled workmen, neither of which can be replaced in a day or a night. The twenty factories of Belgium have been largely destroyed, and every worker of military age driven into refuge or carried off. The whole machinery of production has been reversed; cars are manufactured not for commerce but to feed the armies and care for the wounded.

Even to the task of compensating for the attrition of war, foreign makers have proven unequal. The huge orders for motor trucks which have been placed in America show the strain put upon their depleted finances, labor ranks and stores of material. When the war is over will they be any more able to restore the equipment needed for industry and commerce?

In supplying the belligerent gov-



Underwood & Underwood *Keystone View Co.*

CLEARING THE WAY FOR THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURER—EUROPE'S CARS ON THE SCRAP-HEAP



Underwood & Underwood

AMERICAN TRUCKS FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY—A BIG CONSIGNMENT BEING LOADED AT NEW YORK

ernments alone American automobile exports are already rivaling the records of peaceful times. Last year we sold abroad cars and parts to the value of $34,000,000. The shipments of October, 1913, were 1716 automobiles, valued at $1,663,716. Last October, in the third month of the war, we exported only 1404 cars, but their value was nearly a million dollars greater, amounting to $2,286,964. During November and December the totals rose still higher. In each month since the exports have grown $1,000,000 at a time.

Most of the present exports, of course, are military trucks, going to serve the European battlelines. Before the war practically the only thing we sold abroad was the medium-priced pleasure car; now it is the motor truck. Companies that before had few foreign customers are now finding ready sales. And the orders are coming from countries where before it has been hardest for the American maker to compete. France, which before the war led the world with automobile exports of nearly $50,000,000, is now buying American cars. Great Britain, despite her sixty factories, has not been able to get trucks rapidly enough. During the month of May 4,036 cars alone with a value of $5,895,000 were exported to the United Kingdom. France, Russia and Italy also are buying American trucks in enormous quantities. Indeed, so vast has this export of motor vehicles become that, were May with its total of $10,555,395 to be taken as an average, the volume for the year would considerably exceed $100,000,000 — more than a 300 per cent increase over 1914!

The life of the war automobile is necessarily short. Manned with inexperienced crews and forced to travel under conditions no longer pertaining to civilization, these cars are subject to strains that the best of mechanisms cannot long endure. In the field it is impossible to keep them in proper condition, and when they are disabled the only alternative is to drive into the ditch and abandon them. In their retreat from the Marne the Germans left behind solid miles of trucks, burned and abandoned, along the roads.

To a similar ruin the whole motor equipment of Europe will eventually be consigned. Paris and London motor busses, tho they have figured in the dispatches, are not alone at the front. With them have gone the 93,000 cars of Germany, the 100,000 of France and a large part of the 240,000 of the British Isles. It is inconceivable to think that after the war these will not be replaced. Having proven their superior utility in the field, they will be the more needed for reconstruction.

With the motor cars have gone, also, most of the animals of the Continent. Horses and wagons have disappeared. Yet there are farms to be ploughed, grain and produce to be transported, manufactured products of all kinds to be distributed. In Germany and France women and children have gone into the fields. Irvin Cobb tells of going thru Belgium without seeing a single horse, except those old and worn-out, not in German hands. And the life of the war-horse is much shorter than that of the military car. For every man killed, three horses on an average have been lost.

Nor need there be any fear as to how Europe is to pay the bills after the war. There have been many gloomy predictions of bankrupt and stricken lands to follow in its wake. The interdependencies of trade, international finance, the staggering costs—all were to prevent it, and yet they failed.

After the Franco-Prussian War Bismarck levied an indemnity on the French of thirty milliards of francs, in the belief that the resultant eco-

nomic prostration would keep France forever from again becoming Germany's rival. But France is still a powerful nation, and its citizens are still the richest, per capita, in the world today. After the present war —especially if necessity compels it— they can confidently be expected to go on buying automobiles.

Even before the close of ancient history, July 31, 1914, American companies had already made record progress in motor exports. Absorbed in the exploitation of home markets, they were late in entering the foreign field compared with European makers. In 1909 the exports were only 4686 cars, with a value of $6,889,031. By 1911 they had quadrupled with 15,807 machines, worth $15,924,361. Last year 26,889 cars, valued at $27,029,451, excluding parts, were sent abroad. Only France, with $40,924,705, exceeded us.

For both France and the United States Great Britain was the chief customer. France sent across the Channel automobiles to the value of $10,621,543, while from the United States cars were shipped worth $5,111,008. To Germany France sold in cars $3,115,309 as against our $799,552. Brazil and Argentina both bought from French makers more than $5,000,000, whereas our total in the whole of South America was $2,619,212. Buenos Aires alone has imported no less than 12,000 cars, of which eighty per cent are of French manufacture. In other neutral countries France sold more than $12,000,000; the United States $5,000,000.

In many of the neutral countries the United States was already in the lead. Out of the 131 cars imported into Spain by sea in 1912, 128 came from the United States. Italy is becoming an increasingly heavy purchaser. Both are capable of enormous exploitation. Madrid, with a population of 600,000, has only 2000 automobiles, about one-third of the entire number in Spain. Sicily, with more than 3,700,000, has only 600 machines, of which one-third are American made.

All thru the East there has been the same increasing interest in the motor, and especially in the American car. Even far away Java last year imported 1260 automobiles, of which 250 came from America. Sales in India increased thirty-seven per cent in 1913, and of that our share was $195,925. Bombay has over 3000 machines; Manila 1200; even the desert Arabian city of Aden boasts twelve cars, of which four are American, four British, two French and two Belgian. Tokyo and Hongkong both operate American taxicabs.

This progress has been made in spite of many mistakes and very great disadvantages. One American company, for instance, began its sales campaign in France with a circularization of English catalogs, its measurements all set out in feet and pounds, and the price carefully indicated in dollars!

But it did not take the shrewder makers long to see that the easier way was to cater to the customs of foreign buyers. Depots were established in different countries, so that orders for cars and parts could be filled promptly. Managers and competent mechanics were installed to render *service* as well as *value*, and the local styles or preferences carefully followed.

Standardization, especially, has been a big asset in foreign markets. The average Continental looks upon the motor car as a more permanent investment than the American. He does not expect to exchange models every one or two years; he intends to keep his machine as long as it will run properly. For that reason the solidly built European car has been preferred. Here also the American maker now excels. To durability he has added lightness of construction. Thanks to his large-scale production and improved methods, the American manufacturer can duplicate part by part for $2000 a French car costing $3000.

It is such advantages that afford a firm basis for the future of our foreign trade. Against the American scale of production and machinery it is almost impossible for the foreigner to compete in terms of price and quality. The weekly output of any one of several American manufacturers equals the entire production of the largest of the foreign makers, while the annual product of one American factory alone exceeds their combined totals. Against our four hundred and fifty companies engaged in the motor-car business, England can oppose sixty, with a production of 27,000; France can oppose between thirty and forty factories that turn out every year approximately 20,000 cars; Germany a little more than half that of France; Italy, fifteen workshops making 8000; Belgium, twenty factories (now mostly destroyed) producing 3650 cars; while Russia has two small shops, and Spain one.

Is it any wonder that the American motor-car manufacturer is a habitual optimist? He sees before him one of the most magnificent tasks in all the history of man's struggle to subdue the earth. To motorize a world! And his is the opportunity.

New York City

ASSOCIATION

BY IVAN SWIFT

Beyond the shore-guard pines the beach of sand
Stretched off as warm and yielding as your hand
That northern summers past had laid in mine;
And yet the place had set no moving sign
Within my heart. So I had said no spell
Attached to this of import to compel
My song; tho we had lived a thousand days
And grown to comradeship and mutual ways
Within its keeping. Thus when love was young
And you were by my side no song was sung.
The silent shade and your sweet gladness —
These were enough. Somehow the poet madness
Comes not of soft content and troths unbroken,
And of such perfect peace no words are spoken.

Today I am alone, for my offense—
Alone and penitent and wondering whence
This golden light and gold green of the lake,
The waves' dull symphony, the dunes awake
With laughing spirits of the happy dead
Whose cast off pains our birth inherited
The dancing trees lean down with precious gifts
Of perfume; every tiny plant uplifts
Its tendrils to my touch and points to skies
Of essent opal where the free gull flies
To meet his mate beyond some blessed isle.

Would I, as he, to mine might fly the while
Or she to me — yea, thou to me — and *here*
Where days that are departed are twice dear
And every twig and leaf bears memories
Like faint, far bells across the midnight seas.

Alone I wait I know not what strange word;
Alone I pray I know not what vague sign!
But where we met and your sweet voice was heard
Has been God's temple and shall be my shrine.

THE CAPTURED CITADEL OF POLAND



Brown Brothers

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANNE, ON THE PALACE SQUARE OF WARSAW



© American Press Association

A PUBLIC MARKET IN THE SHADOW OF ONE OF THE VISTULA BRIDGES

THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

"THE MOST AMERICAN THING IN AMERICA"

CONDUCTED BY FRANK CHAPIN BRAY

THE newly elected president of Chautauqua Institution, Mr. Arthur Eugene Bestor, has been officially identified with the work of administration for the last ten years. He has been Director since 1907, and his promotion fitly recognizes experience and active service to the Institution. He is the son of a Baptist clergyman, was born at Dixon, Illinois, and was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1901. For the next two years Mr. Bestor was professor of history and political science at Franklin College, Indiana. Then he became a Fellow at the University of Chicago, and thereafter lecturer on political science in the Extension Division of the university. Aside from his Chautauqua duties he has continued to be in demand thruout the country for extension, lyceum and circuit Chautauqua lectures, and has been president of the International Chautauqua Alliance.

Presidential duties involve responsibility for educational and administrative policies of all branches of the Institution, summer assembly, summer schools, home reading courses, and a physical plant at Chautauqua, New York, appraised at $1,200,000. For the maintenance of leadership in methods of popular education Mr. Bestor has Chautauqua experience, appreciation, sympathy and vision.

President George E. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota, president of Chautauqua Institution since 1907, now becomes chancellor of the Institution, and his father, Bishop John H. Vincent, one of the founders, becomes chancellor emeritus.

"The idea of all going to school together is a miracle to the foreign-born children and to their immigrant parents. They don't know what it is; they sum it all up in the expression: 'it is worth more than bread to us.' The amazing power of democracy to make citizens of all classes of men is a real thing to us who come from far away; and we come to find it in the life of the American people chiefly in the American schools. After all we do have a state church. It is the public school. The things foreigners notice about American schools are the mystical things which mean America to us. The private schools miss them entirely. That peculiar something which gives the child the distinctively American stamp is not in the private school. It is a vision, a notion of democracy which the child can get only in the public school. There they meet all sorts of children from every nation in the world. Their sympathies are widened; they learn the language of the suffering human heart. That is what a child should learn first—what life means to others. We expect to see the entire American nation standing as a bodyguard around the vision of democracy. It is the teachers who are the guardians of that ideal."—*Mary Antin, author of "The Promised Land," speaking at Chautauqua.*

"On January 1, 1916, Colorado will be dry. The mother who sees her family and home disintegrating, who because of the saloon or wine room, helplessly watches her boy or girl, in whom are wrapt all her hopes and ideals, on the road straight to the penitentiary or the house of ill fame, does not forget on election day. All mothers know the danger. The state in safeguarding and preserving the health and morals of the young is but doing a mother's work. We need the blending of the mother heart and the masculine judgment and will to sustain and guard our homes. You will never realize the value of this blending until you have tried it. If the question arose again the vote would be ten to one to retain woman suffrage."—*From a Chautauqua address by Governor George A. Carlson, of Colorado.*

"The differences between East and West are not of the elemental mind but the conditions under which men have developed. At bottom men are the same in Japan or India or China as in America. There is no greater heresy than to teach there is an impassable barrier between Americans and Japanese. We must take the attitude of sympathy and learn to understand them. Distrust and hate are fatal to friendliness and justice. It is an impertinence to pray for peace unless we are willing to do justice. Until we can go into the Highest Court of the universe with white hands we have not done our duty to the Orient." *Hamilton Wright Mabie, of "The Outlook," New York, in a speech at Chautauqua.*

"The school house in America is taking the place of the cathedral of mediæval Europe. It is fast becoming the art center of the community for the same reason that the old cathedral did. The rich man still has his private collection, but the school houses are becoming the center of the art of the community as a whole. The movement began with school room decoration. Beautiful reproductions of masterpieces, made possible by photography, were brought into the school room. The movement spread to the school hall and the school corridor. In this larger sphere the school principal saw the possibility of grouping and thus the entire building became a part of the plan. It next spread to the grounds outside the school, and today a school ground is not complete unless it has its flower beds and shrubbery as well as its athletic field. Finally came the introduction of loaned exhibits, of private collections. I have never met a wealthy collector who was so wrapt up in his possessions that he would not lend them so that the children could enjoy them. Moreover the graduating classes are getting into the habit of giving reproductions of art masterpieces to their schools. Individual graduates are beginning to consider what they can do to make that art center richer. All thru the country memorials are beginning to pour into the public schools just as they did into the cathedrals of old; and they are coming in a tasteful form."—*Henry Turner Bailey, Editor of the School Arts Book, speaking at Chautauqua.*

"When our public school officials appreciate the fact that a school day and its program should be given over one-half to formal book and class room work and one-half to vocational training, direction in play and youthful contests and the more natural exercises in the education and development of the child, it will then be discovered that the summer is the most important and worthwhile time of the year for the education of our boys and girls. Summer vacations, resort education and seashore abnormalities are enemies to safe and normal education of American childhood."—*From a Chautauqua speech by O. F. Benson, Director of Club Work, United States Department of Agriculture.*

"Our forefathers decided that the divine right doctrine was a fable; they overthrew the existing organization of society and instituted a system of government founded on the proposition that all men should have equal opportunity—and that is the essence of our democracy. Then politics was supreme; now industry is supreme. Then democracy in politics was the all-important thing; now democracy in politics without democracy in industry is the apotheosis of futility because the ruling power is in the hands of industrial rulers."—*Professor Scott Nearing [illegible] of the University of Pennsylvania, in an address at Chautauqua.*



ARTHUR EUGENE BESTOR, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

THE WORLD OVER

Relief for Hay-Fever

Have you been vaccinated for hay-fever? You have been drugged and you have been shifted about from seashore to mountain and back again—but have you been vaccinated? From present outlook that would appear to be the only rational treatment for those who are susceptible to this very disagreeable departure from the normal way of carrying on the affairs of life.

It seems that suffering from hay-fever depends upon a peculiarity of the blood combined with a particularly penetrable skin. On account of the latter it becomes possible for the microscopic pollen grains of various plants to irritate the mucous or the skin and thus introduce certain substances into the system. On account of the former, these introduced substances result in developing a condition of hypersensitiveness to more irritation.

Two American experimenters have announced the results of an investigation, which promise relief by a process that is practically a vaccination before the opening of the hay-fever season. There are two seasons for this disorder, one in the spring and one in the autumn. To determine whether a person is susceptible to hay-fever, or to find out which species of pollen is particularly offensive to a person, Dr. Gottlieb and Dr. Oppenheimer experimented with injections of the pollen extract and the pure dry pollen. Some patients were found to be susceptible to more than one kind of pollen.

Experiments with other diseases on guinea pigs and other animals showed that the development of sensitiveness after the introduction of one of these peculiar protein-poisons could be prevented by introducing in advance of the second infection certain of the substances formed in the blood in the course of the development of the sensitiveness. Finally the experimenters found successful treatments of the patients' suffering from "pollinosis" by one of two methods; either by injecting a quantity of serum from an immune person (or animal) during the attack, or by injecting very small amounts of pollen extract at intervals of ten days or less, thus raising the patient's resistance.

Because of its simplicity the second method would seem to be the most promising. Of eleven patients treated in this way last year, five were cured, four were improved and two were not helped at all. But in these last two cases there were other complicating circumstances.



BULLET-PROOF ARMOR

A war-automobile, with port holes for rifle fire, which mounts a Colt automatic and carries rope and windlass apparatus for dragging the car out of a ditch or up a steep embankment

On the whole the outlook, as judged from these experiments, would seem to be hopeful. The experimenters expect the most favorable results to come from the administration of pollen extract at regular intervals of about a week, beginning about ten weeks before the opening of the season. It is too early to tell whether the effects of these vaccinations will be permanent.

Dangerously Good

The excellent condition of the stretch of Lincoln Highway just west of Fort Wayne, Indiana, has presented a new problem to the police of that city. The smooth, clean, concrete surface attracted every child who owned a pair of roller skates and the case of rink versus road was hotly contested.

Since city speed limits do not apply on this particular stretch, accidents occurred with alarming regularity. And the only remedy as yet would seem to be individual heed to "Safety First" and a little less enthusiastic appreciation of the good road.

Taking the University to the People

University Extension service is assuming some unique forms, as the idea of "taking the university to the people" spreads. Iowa State College, for instance, is giving automobile institutes, sending an expert out who organizes three and five day classes for the owners of cars and gives the people of the state information on such essentials as carburation, lubrication, and the care of tires. Illustrating his lectures by means of various parts of machines, charts, lantern slides and moving pictures, the university automobile man is trying to teach the 115,000 car owners how to run their machines economically. The Iowa experts have estimated that fully twenty per cent of the state's bill for fuel, oil and tires can be saved when the owners of cars understand the correct principles of operation The university professor who leaves his platform to grovel beneath an automobile in some distant corner of the state may not conform to the popular notion of academic dignity, but he is performing a service that will cause many a taxpayer to look with greater favor upon higher education.

Iowa's institutes for painters and decorators are proving a practical means of serving a more limited class. The school for telephone plant men was one of four held in different sections of the state Given free of charge, this practical instruction is within the reach of the majority of workers whom it seeks to benefit



UNITED STATES MILITARY MOTOR

The [illegible] of the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, under the command of Col. Davidson, on route from Chicago to San Francisco. It consists of eight cars equipped for use with wireless, balloon [illegible], kitchen and hospital [illegible], containers and accessories for [illegible]

Rubbish Cart Missionaries

"Clean-up Week" is a familiar institution in many American cities, but the biggest of them all has begun a campaign to make Clean-up Week a perpetual affair. Not since Commissioner Waring put the street cleaners into "White Wing" uniforms has the Department of Street Cleaning adopted such a promising device for encouraging municipal cleanliness as Commissioner John T. Fetherston has recently introduced.

Five hundred paper wagons, working in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn, are carrying advertising signs urging the householder and the man in the street to do his or her part in keeping Father Knickerbocker tidy. The illustration shows one of the posters, which sounds almost audacious to those who are still under the impression that New York is hopelessly corrupt and misgoverned. The same sober determination to be municipally self-respecting is seen in another sign:

LET US WORK TOGETHER
FOR A CITY THAT IS
Beautiful Healthful
Decent
Orderly Safe
DON'T LITTER THE STREETS

A shrewd appeal to the housewifely instinct of New York women is carried in a poster that reads:

IT IS *YOUR* STREET IN *YOUR* CITY. KEEP IT AS CLEAN AS YOU DO YOUR ROOM IN YOUR HOUSE

Everyone knows how clean men keep their rooms, but even the unregenerate male is likely to be tickled by a light-minded jingle such as this:

PUT OUT YOUR RUBBISH
EVERY DAY
THIS WAGON WILL COME
AND TAKE IT AWAY



CLEANING UP NEW YORK

These are only samples, but like Commissioner John T. Fetherston's other slogan, "Bone-fighting," introduced last winter, they suggest the energy and spirit of the campaign and show that New York has a new kind of government—an enterprising forward-looking government that is not above appealing to the public by clever advertising schemes—and they mean that the greatest city will grow cleaner and cleaner even if it never reaches the pinnacle of Spotless Town perfection.

Wisconsin Cheese

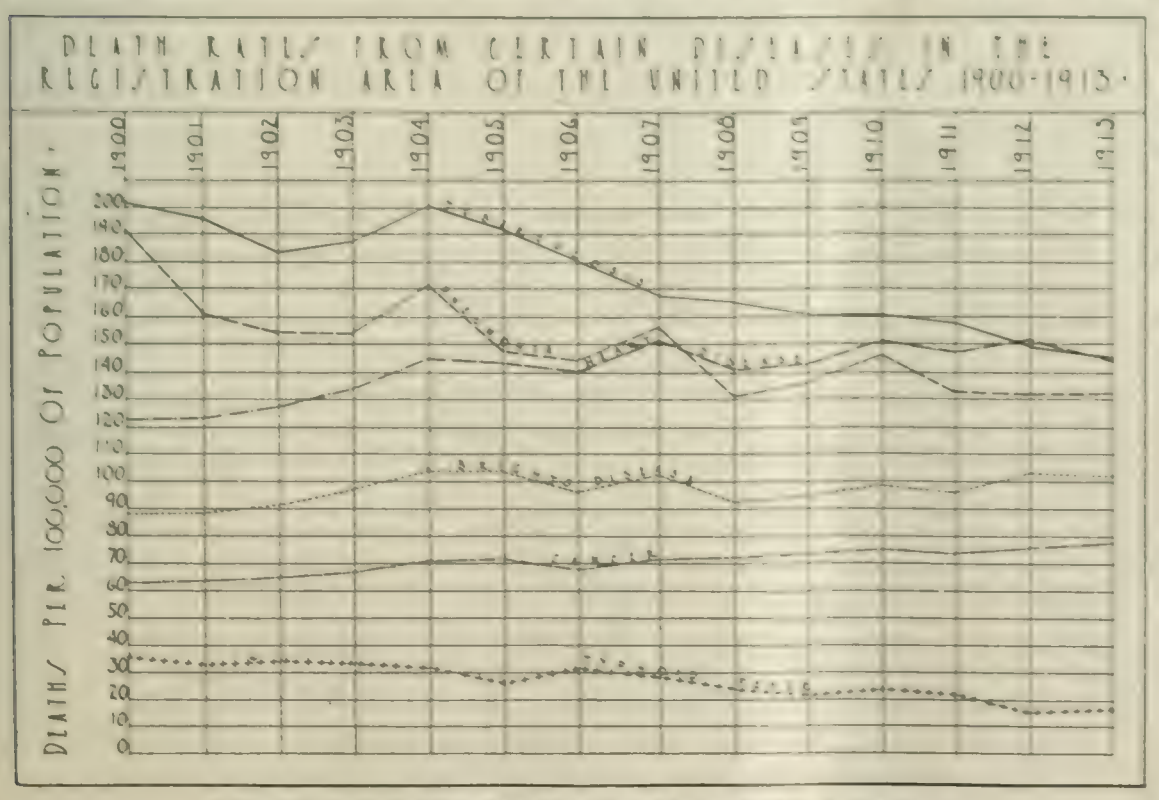
Approximately one-half of the nation's cheese is made in Wisconsin. But between the dairy in which it is made and the pie with which it ultimately joins forces stretches a long line of middlemen's profits to be added to its original cost. By standardization of all the state's cheese product Wisconsin hopes to make its manufacture more directly profitable to the farmer. To establish a well-known brand which will make a ready market for itself is the plan now under way. About two-thirds of the state's output has been known simply as American cheese and the remaining third as foreign—principally "Swiss" or "Limburger."

Profit and Loss in Our Health Balance

The death rate from all diseases per 1000 population in the registration area of the United States has fallen from 17.6 in 1900 to 13.9 in 1912. This is certainly encouraging and shows the extent of the gain which we have already made in our warfare against disease.

But it must be noted in this connection that although we have succeeded in reducing very materially the death rates from certain infectious and acute diseases, we are confronted with an increase in the mortality rate from certain degenerative diseases. We have reduced the mortality rate from tuberculosis and pneumonia over twenty-five per cent since 1900 and we have halved the rate from typhoid fever. Diphtheria we have reduced from 43.5 per 100,000 in 1900 to only 18.8 in 1912. On the other hand for organic heart diseases, Bright's disease, and cancer the rate is considerably higher in 1912 than it was in 1900. It is, of course, difficult to distinguish clearly between the acute and the degenerative diseases, but there is, nevertheless, an important general difference.

We seem to have been much more successful in reducing the death rates from diseases which are due to contaminated water supply, impure milk, meat and vegetables. As a result of sanitary precautions, we have all but eliminated certain diseases such as typhus and yellow fever. The increase in the mortality from degenerative diseases is due rather to the manner of life we lead, the kind of house we live in, the amount of exercise we take, the sort of food we consume. The drinking of intoxicants and excessive smoking undoubtedly contribute to the increase in the death rate from degenerative diseases in adult life. No one would desire to have our boards of health pay less attention to safeguarding our food supply and preventing the spread of infectious diseases, but it is time that the fact was brought home to every citizen that if the decrease in the total death rate is to continue, the efforts of the health authorities must be supplemented by the personal efforts of the individual. With the mortality from certain diseases decreasing while the mortality from others increases, it is going to be difficult to reduce our total death rate every year.



THE CHANGES IN MORTALITY RATE OF SIX DISEASES

THE NEW BOOKS

EMOTIONS AND THE BODY

WE have known empirically much that Professor W. B. Cannon tells us in his *Bodily Changes in Pain, Hunger, Fear and Rage*. But there is a great deal more that we can know only from the researches that he and his colleagues have made on the effects of our emotions upon various physiological processes, and on the effects of various processes upon our emotions.

Starting with the classical experiments of Pawlow on the relation of hunger and appetite and the emotions to the process of digestion, we are brought up to date with a consideration of suitable substitutes for war, from a physiological point of view. Every informed person now knows enough to abstain from food when deeply agitated. But we do not all know the meaning of "second wind," or how to draw upon our reserves of energy in time of need.

Most of the book is devoted to a description and discussion of the studies on the secretion of the curious "glands" that lie just above the kidneys. This juice, "adrenin," has come to be used in medicine to produce certain specific effects, even before its potentialities are fully understood. The nervous mechanism by which these glands are stimulated to throw their products into the blood has been definitely identified, and its connections traced to the viscera on the one hand and to the cerebrospinal system on the other These studies reveal a profounder significance in our *moods* than is commonly appreciated, and will before long find their applications outside of medicine in education and statesmanship, in the management of business and in our everyday intercourse.

It is not clear just how fear and anger differ from each other on the physiological side. Both lead to the liberation of increased quantities of "sugar" (glycogen) from the liver into the blood stream; the more rapid clotting of the blood; and a suspension of all activities in the digestive system; and both may increase the blood pressure. Both do these things by increasing the amount of adrenin in the blood, and this has the additional virtue of neutralizing the so-called "fatigue poisons" which accumulate as a result of active work in any of the organs. We can see from this how these strong emotions make possible unusual exertion. There is apparently a real physiological gain from activities that thus intensify and unify the visceral processes, as well as a "moral" gain from experiencing human emotions and learning to control them and to draw upon them Fighting seems to possess the double physiological and moral advantages in this respect. But after considering the mechanization of modern warfare, with its minute subdivision of work and the separation of the soldier, for the most part, from his enemy (and, one might add, from a real grievance), Dr. Cannon elaborates on the importance of cultivating athletics on a large and dignified scale as a worthy substitute for more primitive forms of personal conflict.

Bodily Changes in Pain, Hunger, Fear and Rage, by Walter B. Cannon. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

A HIATUS IN LOCKE

To those who remember warmly the charm of the first meeting with *The Beloved Vagabond*, *Septimus*, and the moralizing *Marcus, Jaffery*, the newest creation for the Locke world, is apt to be disappointing. Not that Mr. Locke has lost any of his vividness or the power of always writing entertainingly, or that he has sacrificed any of his dexterity or gracefulness in handling plot. These are, if anything, better done in *Jaffery* than in many of his preceding novels. But Mr. Locke's hold has been different from that of other novelists. He has not had to bend his energies to the mere telling of a story. Indeed the story, the mere thread of incident, is its least important part. The fundamental charm that has won Mr. Locke his public lies in the characters he has created for this topsy-turvy world. Like great unspoiled children who have grown up, carefully protected from disillusion, Septimus, Marcus and the whole happy company have marched across the pages, delighting a sophisticated world with their naïve pranks, their ingenuous outlook on life. Added to this have been the author's shrewd epigramatic insights, and a Celtic wit capable of rapier play. Both of these essentials to the Locke enthusiast are here missing. Somehow the characters, even Liosha, the impetuous Albanian Amazon civilized with the veneer of the Chicago stock-yards, and big-hearted, impulsive Jaffery, are grown-folk for all their attempts at child-play. Nor will the pages add many to the next book of Locke epigrams. One runs on no such pockets of brilliants as fill earlier books. As in *The Fortunate Youth*, there is evidence of the American vice of hasty writing, a perhaps pardonable desire to capitalize the popularity into which the author has latterly come. But for Mr. Locke's own sake, as well as for the high art of which he is capable, despite Arnold Bennett's opinion to the contrary, *Jaffery* should never have passed its author's own censorship

Jaffery, by W. J. Locke. New York: The John Lane Co. $1.35

AMERICA!

America of the Americans, by Henry C. Shelley, is one of a series of books covering fifteen different countries, each by a different author and not one in three written of by a native. Why? Mr. Shelley covers a wide field from politics to science, but has been less well informed concerning the three arts of literature, painting and the drama than he has been on some other topics. It is well to say "been informed," for it would be unfair to assume that Mr. Shelley has gained his data from personal experience. His compliment to the *World Almanac* is so sincere that one wonders whether he depended upon that and that alone.

Of a totally different type is *America and Her Problems* by M. Paul H. B. D'Estournelles de Constant. The first edition of this work was written in French in 1913. The present or American edition has not been revised but has been brought up to date by amplifications and footnotes dating from March of this year. There is also a most interesting preface.

The author has made a number of visits to this country less for the purpose of pleasure than to spread peace propaganda and to come in touch with our educational system, in which he is much interested. He has been brought into close contact with our public men in almost every line of endeavor and has studied our problems with a sympathetic understanding. His principal concern is with educational and political problems. Co-education, a new feature to him, meets with his hearty praise. There is much in our political system to condone and much to hope for, but in some ways we lead the world. He praises highly our peaceful tendencies, but he also deplores the fact that America made no protest at the violation of Belgium's neutrality.

The work is comprehensive and scholarly in tone, but never tedious. At each stroke it cuts well beneath the surface and the American who reads it will know more about his own country than he ever has before. The author is revealed as a man of sound judgment whose praise must be a gratification and whose advice is to be at least carefully weighed.

America of the Americans by Henry C. Shelley. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50. *America and Her Problems* by Paul H. B. D'Estournelles de Constant. The Macmillan Co. $2

PUBLICITY

Writing an Advertisement, by S. Roland Hall, is a study of the principles that underlie successful advertising, for if publicity be not an art it is a science with certain well-defined rules

Houghton Mifflin. $1

A STORY FOR BOYS

Any boy might be pleased to know *The Young Rival Inventors*. They have their little faults and make their little mistakes, but these only lead greater realism to a story whose plot is at times too exaggerated. Gardner Hunting has created a very enjoyable tale that holds the reader's interest even between the numerous adventures.

Page, Little, Brown. $1.

AFTER BRIEUX

Louis Joseph Block is the author of *The Judge*, a play published in *The American Dramatists' Series*. The story is of a judge whose daughter is brought before him as a capital charge. The point stressed is the harshness of man's law and the need of a higher influence to adjust the imperfections. The setting is in America and the influences

of the Austrian dramatist Franzos is apparent. The result cannot be called a success, the type of play being that in which Russia alone has established a worthy criterion.

Boston: Badger. $1.

COUNTRY CHILDREN

A series of attractive stories for very young children in *Peter and Polly in Spring*, by Rose Lucia, which pleasingly entertain the adventures of two children in the town and in the fields and woods.

Am. Book Co. 50 cents.

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The chief substance to the Junior Congregation, *Fifty-two Story Talks to Boys and Girls*, are each based on an acceptable story or incident from the personal experience of Hezekiah J. Childlee. They are interesting, pointed, suggestive, models of their kind.

Doran. 75 cents.

SWEETS

Candy making is an attractive enough occupation as it stands, but it becomes a fascinating and skilled business when aided by directions interspersed with clever illustrations and verses such as fill *When Mother Lets Us Make Candy*, by Elizabeth and Louise Bache.

Moffat, Yard. 35 cents.

A NOVEL FROM A PLAY

Harry Leon Wilson and Booth Tarkington spent a winter together in Capri and collaborated on *The Man from Home*, a play which achieved great success. This is a novelization of the play, but it is not hack work. Mr. Wilson gives it literary finish, and while the story is identical with that of the play, the charm and humor of the author's style gives the novel an added attraction.

Appleton. $1.35.

DAYS OF BLACK MAGIC

Peregrine was not of the stuff of which jesters are made and the inherited motley sat but ill upon him, for beneath it was a man. But one day disgrace gave him freedom and then began his wanderings in search of Peace, symbolized in his vision as a "woman with quiet eyes." It is a quaint bit of medievalism, this tale of *The Jester* by Leslie Moore, full of old-time whimsy of phrase and thought.

Putnam. $1.35.

FLOWERS BEYOND THE ROCKIES

No more attractive book relating to the Pacific slope has come from the season's presses than Margaret Armstrong's *Field Book of Western Wild Flowers*. It is a mate to Matthews' more general *Field Book of American Wild Flowers*, the best popular guide we have, but the need for this volume is evident since few of the myriad western flowers wander east of the Rockies. The plates are beautifully colored and there are 500 illustrations in black and white.

Putnam. $2.

MYSTERY AND ADVENTURE

Lovers of the detective story the world over know Arthur Stringer. His latest book, *The Hand of Peril*, is the tale of a remarkable counterfeiter and his beautiful daughter and of a long chase that at its close revealed many things. To flood the world with spurious money and so ruin the financial system of the earth was the endeavor of this master-craftsman. The story is an excellent example of its type and Mr. Stringer has lost none of his ability.

Macmillan. $1.35.

A NEW VERSION OF CATULLUS

Miss Mary Stewart, in the preface to her translation of *Selections from Catullus*, defines her work as an experiment in translation. If so, the experiment is thoroly successful. The translations are not literal, but have been thrown into modern English verse form and so for the first time Catullus can be really enjoyed not only as a satirist but also as a poet—and this by the general public. Miss Stewart has done a splendid piece of work.

Boston: Badger. $1.



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Some of the following must have some definite relationship to the work done in the school that a good weekly periodical will be a most valuable aid in increasing the usefulness in the teaching of English in the grammar grades. It is necessary to consider what material shall be used. The daily paper, however excellent in many ways, yields a mass of useless perishable material, much of which is poorly arranged and much of which is not even fit reading matter for the school room. Magazines are published for entertainment or for some special purpose, little or nothing of purely literary value. The excellence of paper, the quality of paper used, and the necessary economy of space forbidding much artistic effect, do not make the reading attractive to the eye. Many excellent magazines deal largely with topics and treat them in a manner above the heads of pupils of grammar grade years. Hence, while parts of many periodicals can be used with profit, the entire publication is rarely adapted to the needs of the grammar grades. Other publications are filled with valuable matter for supplementary reading, but contain so much that is of no value that the time required to select the desirable material is prohibitive. Others give news and comment on current topics of interest, but omit articles of permanent literary value. The best publication for introducing pupils to the work of the teacher of English will be exclusive of many lines of interest. It will contain history, poetry, general articles of various kinds, the most important news of the world, editorials and short and thoughtful comment, given in a spirit of optimism, good will toward all mankind, as well as interest and stimulate the children.

Many teachers testify that The Independent is a paper of this high type. That is borne out with the approval of students as shown by its wide circulation in schools and colleges throughout the country. In the Stuyvesant High School, where the patronage of each newsstand is carefully counted, on the days of every student. The Independent is dropped by vendors one thousand of the students, who say that their number is an index of the paper's popularity somewhat above newspaper. A class system of the school could be based upon it, it would be a change from The Independent to another periodical, many pupils declare that it proposed to continue the use of The Independent.

Professor Hiram Law, A.M., Ph.D.,
Head of the English Department, Stuyvesant High School, New York.

1915

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On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

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Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of $5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of $618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

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THE MARKET PLACE

IRON AND STEEL

The pig iron output and the condition of the steel industry are two trade barometers. In December last the pig output was only 1,515,752 tons. In no one of the eight months that ended with February last was a total of 2,000,000 reached, and the average for those months was about 1,700,000 tons. For some time past, however, the monthly product of the furnaces has been growing, and now we learn that the July output was 2,563,420 tons. This was a gain of 180,000, and it was the largest output since June, 1913. At the beginning of August the daily output, continually increasing, was at the rate of 32,000,000 tons a year. The Steel Corporation's furnaces have almost reached their maximum capacity.

This increase of output is due mainly to war orders. There are steel rail mills that are now turning out large bars for shrapnel shells. Prices have been rising, notably those for bars and plates. Several mills are refusing bar orders which call for delivery this year. It is on account of the improved condition of the steel industry that Steel Corporation stock shows so much strength in the securities market. On sales of nearly 600,000 shares last week the price rose above 73 and there was a net gain of 4¾ points. In six months there has been an advance of about 40 points. The recent quarterly report, with a consideration of present conditions, has led some to expect a resumption of dividend payments.

WAR ORDER STOCKS

Last week's stock market, which showed a long list of net gains, was characterized by a continued and active upward movement in what are called the war order shares, altho there was some revival of interest in railroad securities.

The most sensational advances in war stocks were those gained by Bethlehem Steel, Crucible Steel, and two motor companies. Shares of Mr. Schwab's steel company rose by leaps and bounds, until these securities, which have been paying no dividends, were selling at 311. There was a reaction in the closing days of the week, and the final price was 290. In four weeks 147 points have been added to the price, and the upward movement in nine months has been from 26 to 311. It was in April that Mr. Schwab said there was no sure prospects of dividends, because profits would be needed for extensions of plant. Crucible Steel, on sales of 236,000 shares, rose to 92¾, but closed at 85½, showing a net addition of 14½. Before the price had passed 51, some weeks ago, a prominent officer of the company publicly warned buyers, pointing out that the corporation (which has never paid a dividend on these common shares) owed $7,200,000 in accumulated dividends on its preferred stock, and saying that he could see no reason why the common stock should be able to pay a dividend for a good many years to come. But the buying continues, and the price rises. It was only 22 in May last.

In the outside, or curb, market, the price of shares of the Electric Boat Company was raised to 430. Some warrant for the great advance appears in the formation of a new company, the Submarine Boat Corporation, which, it is understood, is to take over the present company. Its capitalization is about ten times the capitalization of Electric Boat, which has $8,000,000 issued and outstanding, and it is expected that the exchange will be made at the rate of ten for one. It is reported that the great Vickers Ordnance Company, of England, is interested in this project. Electric Boat has large orders from the British Government for submarine machinery and fast motor boats. Within a short time the price of its stock has advanced from 22 to 430.

The shares of copper companies have been affected unfavorably by a continued decline in the price of the metal, which has fallen from 20½ cents a pound to 18¼. Current output at the mines is large, and a revival of demand is expected.

RAILROAD VALUATION

Estimates of the cost of making the required physical valuation of the railroad property in this country have been growing ever since the valuation law was passed. They have risen from a few millions to $50,000,000 or $60,000,000, and recent experience indicates that they must again be increased. The New Haven Company has had a dozen experts searching the real estate records of four states, and making certified copies of deeds, some of which go back eighty years. Others have been compiling the histories of more than 200 companies which preceded the present corporation. At the present time 114 persons are employed on this valuation work by the New Haven, and their task will not be completed in two years. On certain roads the cost will be about $300 a mile, of which the Government will pay less than half, and probably the total will be not less than $15,000,000. It is not expected now that the results will be serviceable as a basis for regulation of rates, or that as a rule they will show excessive capitalization.

PEBBLES

Woman—What is your very best butter? Grocer—Our very best, madam, is butter.—*Judge.*

"Messenger boys have no dress uniforms, have they?" "No. Doing so strictly a fatigue uniform."—*Baltimore American.*

British Prayers Excite Tyndt.—*Headline.*
Where, then, shall we look for calm?—*Don Marquis in New York Evening Sun.*

Clancy—Tell me, Mike is yer woife a club woman?
Finigan—Ah, Gilth, an' she's worse'n that—she's a flattron woman.—*Chicago Sunday Herald.*

"I have just been reading the Constitution of the United States."
"Well?"
"And I was surprized to find out how many rights a fellow really has."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Hart (on country road)—Look at those toughs ahead of us. I shouldn't wonder if we were held up.
Smart—It's not unlikely. By the way, here's that dollar you lent me this morning.—*Boston Transcript.*

"I believe," said the impatient man, as he put aside the telephone, "that I'll go fishing."
"Didn't know you cared for fishing."
"I don't. But it's the only chance I have of getting a line that isn't busy."—*Washington Star.*

A Londoner was showing some country relative the sights of London one day recently, and was pointing out a magnificent old residence, built years ago by a famous and rather unscrupulous lawyer of his time. "And," the Londoner was asked, "was he able to build a house like that by his practise?" "Yes," was the reply, "by his practise and his practises."—*The Argonaut.*

An arrogant and quarrelsome old farmer impudently turned his horses loose in the churchyard and refused to take them out again. High words ensued with the vicar, who so far forgot himself as to call the farmer "a broken-down old mule." Off went the farmer on the instant and crashed noisily into the village lawyer's office. "Mr. W., the vicar, has just called me a broken-down old mule," he bawled. "What am I to do?" Now the lawyer had once received a severe rebuff from the farmer and had waited years for a chance to repay it. Here was his opportunity, and he seized it with both hands. "Don't come to me about that," he said coolly. "I can't patch you up. I'm no veterinary surgeon!"—*Kobe Herald.*

WHEN TEACHER FAILS

(From papers submitted by applicants for teachers' licenses in Tennessee)

"The amount of rainfall required for general agriculture is sixteen feet."

"The most general direction of the Alps is straight up."

"Gibraltar is a ledge of rocks and are generally used by insurance companies, corporations, and others in denoting their strength safety."

"The parts of a business letter are: 1. date; 2, interduction; 3, body; 4, signature; 5, postscript and place for other sentences."

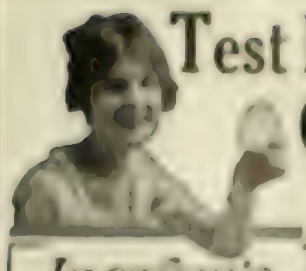
What influences led to Taft's election in 1908? "Taft was Vice-President, and when Roosevelt died Taft was made President."

"Pilgrims means people that run about."

"In 1620 the Pilgrims crost the ocean, and this was known as pilgrims' progress."

"The sinking of the battleship 'Maine' was the cause of the Mexican War."

"McBeth was a romance of noble people. Lady McBeth was of common or undertone. Thus great sadness arose and all interest died."—*New York Tribune.*



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EFFICIENCY

Three more articles by Edward Earle Purinton, to appear in The Independent this fall are entitled

Optimism

Lessons from an Efficient Factory

and

System



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SPECULATING WITH THE RESERVE

An admirer of the work this department of The Independent is doing, a Kansas banker, tells me he has heard that if a man would take insurance in the Modern Woodmen and invest the sum of the difference between its cost and that of an old line endowment policy in the stock of a building and loan association, the financial result at the end of ten or twenty years would be superior to that attained if the insurance and investment were combined in the old line endowment.

As Shakespeare wrote somewhere, there is much virtue in If.

For example: if we knew positively what the actual cost of the insurance would be during the whole period of twenty years in the Modern Woodmen, we could commence the calculation. But we don't know; and until that Society bases its rates on a reserve that is mathematically correct, we never will know. Again, if a man would find a building and loan association which he knew would last twenty years, and which would be properly conducted during that period; and if, having satisfied himself on those points, he would faithfully invest hte money every year for twenty years; and if he would, under the pressure of any circumstances, leave it there to accumulate, he might emerge with a few dollars ahead of the results attained under an old line endowment. Let us speculate on the matter, we can't be definite.

Suppose $1000 of insurance in the fraternal, commencing at age thirty-five, will cost during the twenty years not to exceed $12 a year. I am of the opinion that the average will be much greater. An endowment at that age for the same amount in one of the best old line companies will cost $49.85 a year. The dividends, first and last, under the latter will average twenty per cent of the premiums annually. If the fraternal certificate is taken instead of the endowment, the insured will have $37.85 a year to invest in building and loan stock. I don't know what this will yield,

but let us put it at five per cent, compounded for the term. At the end of twenty years he will have an accumulation of $1,314.11. We will treat his payments to the fraternal as an expense, charging no interest on them. In twenty years he has invested $240 in his insurance and $757 in the building and loan stock, a total of $997. He gets $1,314.11, the surplus being $317.11.

For an endowment of $1000 in the old line company one would pay $49.85 a year and receive in return, at twenty per cent, a dividend of $9.97, which if deposited in a savings bank at three and a half per cent interest would aggregate at the end of the period $291.82. Add the face of the endowment to this and he would have a total of $1,291.82. He has invested $997 and his surplus is $294.82. Comparing the two surplus results we find that the difference in favor of the certificate-building and loan venture is greater by just $22.29.

Now, I ask, who would take all the chances I have indicated—those represented by the ifs—for $1.11 a year? Any one with a knowledge of human nature is certain that not one man in hundred would persist in the combination scheme for twenty years. At least ninety-nine of them would finish the task with nothing in the shape of results. Again, I am certain that the cost of $1000 insurance, unsupported by an adequate reserve, will greatly exceed a total of $240 from age thirty-five to age fifty-five. In conclusion, my advice to those who think they should make their own investments in this connection is that they buy a twenty-year Term policy from an old line company, and deposit the difference in a savings bank. In this combination they will at least be on firm ground. But, as between that and an endowment straight, at age thirty-five, I recommend the endowment.

C. H. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Provident Life and Trust of Philadelphia is one of the best and is recommended unreservedly.

H. C. B., Windsor, Conn.—There is no company located in Boston of the name you mention. Perhaps you mean the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont. If so, I can assure you that it is first class in every particular.

J. H. V., State College, Neb.—Such reference books as are at my command do not contain the name of the company you mention, probably because it is of minor importance. Make inquiries of Hon. L. G. Brian, Insurance Commissioner, Lincoln, Nebraska. His office has full particulars.

H. G., Hardwick, Mass.—The European war will have no effect one way or the other on the interests of American policyholders of the company you name. As you are a policyholder in the company, you doubtless received at the beginning of this year a copy of its president's annual address; and by consulting that you will find that up to the time he was writing the normal mortality of the company had not been appreciably affected. There has been so little change since, that we are justified in saying that, covering the whole period of the war to date, the effect is negligible. The management of the company expect that the end of the year will show a mortality record slightly under that experienced in 1913 and 1914. There is not the slightest cause for apprehension.

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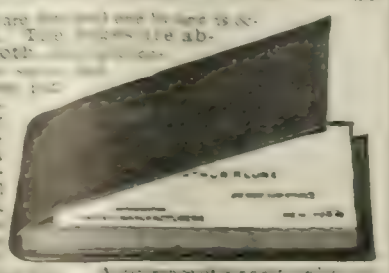
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115. Mrs. D. R. W., Michigan. "What are the most healthful drinks for children in warm weather? Should they be allowed to have ice-cream soda in large quantities? What about ice cream itself?"

The best summer drinks are combinations of acid fruit-juice, and pure spring water, with perhaps a trifle of sugar. Lemonade, orangeade, grape juice or its derivatives come first. Among the soda fountain drinks of special innocence and refreshment are ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, buttermilk, malted or soured milk—but these must be guaranteed pure.

Ice-cream, certified, is an excellent warm weather food. It should be eaten, however, only at the close of lunch or dinner, or a couple of hours later; and when taken between meals should be ordered clear—not mixt, as in the form of nut or fruit sundae. Be sure that you know where and when your children buy soda, candy, ice-cream and other confections. Many stores and fountains are likely to be unsafe, and your chief responsibility is to find a dealer whose wares you know to be pure. An interesting editorial on the subject of summer drinks will be found in The Independent for July 5, 1915.

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116. Mrs. A. M., Washington. "My son, almost thirteen years old, shows excellent methods in study of subjects that interest him, and he *thinks* better than the average adult. But I fail to make him understand the real necessity of mastering subjects that are uninteresting (such as spelling and grammar), and he begs to be taken out of school so he can have time to study what he wants to learn. I believe he needs the discipline involved in set tasks, and would ask your advice in regard to a school or book teaching efficient methods of study."

What does your boy want to learn? Let him learn it, help him learn it. Providence is likely to ordain his success along just that line, and no other. But can you not show him how a thoro mastery of such groundwork studies as spelling and grammar underlies efficiency in the work where his heart lies? A poor speller and faulty grammarian disqualifies himself in almost any trade or profession worth entering. Put your "discipline" thought into his destiny plan, then watch both improve.

An article on "Learning to Study" appeared in the *School Review*, volume 22, number 6, published by the University of Chicago Press. Dr. Frank McMurry's book on *How to Study* should give you valuable suggestions. For the name of such a school as you require, apply to the secretary of the American Schools Association, Times Building, New York.

---

117. Mr. R. L. T., New York City. "I am just starting out in the world, and getting very modest pay. Nevertheless, one should form the habit of saving, no matter how meager his salary. My savings are earning about 5%. Where can I get literature which will make me efficient in investing my earnings? What would be the best way of obtaining efficiency in such a matter?"

You would probably find good suggestions in *Ways of Thrift*, published by the American Society for the Promotion of Thrift, First National Bank Building, Chicago. Look over the announcements of various banks, investment brokers and savings institutions appearing in reliable magazines such as The Independent. Write for descriptive matter of each concern, study it all carefully, decide which offers the best combination of safety, revenue and convertibility—then *don't* invest without consulting a friendly banker or other conservative man of experience in the money market. You should realize more than three per cent on your savings. There are good industrial stocks and city bonds yielding four per cent, some offering five per cent with comparative security. Find where and what these are, but choose three per cent returns with safety to five per cent with a shadow of a doubt therein.

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118. Mr. L. H., Michigan. "What is the best way to learn to read, so you can remember what you have read?"

Why do you want to remember? And what—facts, news, figures, dates, poems, editorials, business ideas, or something else? Over and over we have asked our inquirers to be explicit and concrete, still we are crippled in our work of reply because questions are too vague and general.

Most memories are junk-baskets instead of storage-batteries. To memorize less and utilize more is the ideal for the majority. Read less—think and act more, on what you read. Let your stomach be empty when you read the most valuable things—a full stomach renders the brain heavy and inert. Make marginal notes as you read and new ideas come to you, or keep a pocket notebook for this purpose. Get a friend to discuss with you items particularly memorable. Secure a set of files and organize a clipping-bureau of your own, then make a habit of inserting extracts, articles, memoranda, etc., along your line of thought, and go over the files occasionally to refresh your memory. Buy a standard book on memory-training and study it in spare time.

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119. Mr. C. P., New Jersey. "Is it possible to take a course in calculus by mail from a reliable correspondence school? Where are the headquarters for the Chautauqua Courses, books, and other educational features?"

We do not know of any reliable correspondence school giving instruction in higher mathematics. The general aim of correspondence schools is to promote industrial and commercial efficiency, and the assumption is that a topic so theoretical and abstruse would not be profitable to teach or to study.

For information concerning the Chautauqua features, apply to the Chautauqua Editor of The Independent.

---

120. Mr. J. S., Virginia. "I am an insurance agent, responsible for a few sub-agents; like my work, want to advance along technical and practical lines. Please tell me how to fit myself as a thoro insurance man from agent to president of the company."

Hurrah for your ambition. It is, however, a rather large order to expect a complete commercial education in a dozen lines of a magazine column. We can only start you.

Obtain from all the prominent life insurance companies whatever literature they publish, for clients and for possible agents. Compare all these documents, act on the good suggestions, work out better ones, also get the annual statements of leading companies, read and ponder and digest. Write for copies of all the magazines on different phases of the subject, a few being *The Insurance Age*, *The Spectator*, *Best's Underwriter Insurance Almanac*, *The Insurance Index*, *Insurance Intelligencer*, *The Insurance Times*, *Life Insurance Independent*, *Insurance Monitor*, *Insurance and Commercial Magazine*, all of New York. Consult the libraries of the largest New York companies (or get a friend living here to do it for you) and learn which are the best books, one standard work be-

ing Hudnut's *Studies in Practical Life Insurance*. Write the University of Pennsylvania and other state colleges for particulars of the courses they offer. Above all, consult the higher officials of your own company. Don't say you want to be president—they might get scared. But describe the rest of your ambition.

---

121. Prof. J. P. T., Ohio. "Can you give me the address of any high-grade employment agency covering the eastern and middle western parts of the country, and placing men with professional training, or with special business training? I shall be glad if you can accommodate me in this way."

Inquire of the National Employment Exchange, 30 Church street, New York.

---

122. Mr. H. C., New York. "What do you think of the no-breakfast plan for an underweight neurasthenic? No organic trouble, just a bad case of nerves. Have taken lots of medicine—phosphates, iron, malt, etc., and am now taking a course in physical culture by mail—with little or no improvement. Have long hours as bookkeeper, nervous rush all day, only thirty minutes for noon lunch. Cannot afford to quit work and take a rest. Cannot study, have chronic brain-fag. What *can* I do?"

Lots of things. You can live in a quiet place, keep your bedroom thoroly ventilated, sleep nine hours every night, drink three pints of pure water every day, avoid extremes of heat and cold, make yourself move slowly and calmly, analyze and organize your work so as to banish the "nervous rush," form the habit of an erect posture at your desk and a consequent improved digestion. All this will help.

You can read books on sane habits of life—such, for example, as Dr. H. Lindlahr's *Philosophy and Practise of Nature Cure*, or Dr. J. H. Kellogg's *Neurasthenia*. You can cultivate peace of mind, which in your case underlies power of body.

As for the no-breakfast plan, we do not approve it in your condition—with but thirty minutes for noon lunch, when *do* you eat? Better rise a half-hour earlier, take a simple, nerve-building breakfast, of perhaps whole wheat toast, soft-boiled or poached eggs, cocoa or chocolate, and fresh fruit. Eat slowly and rest completely twenty minutes afterward. Then at noon, some such food-drink as koumys or lactated buttermilk, or malted milk, would be sufficient. A generous course dinner would thus be relished in the evening.

---

123. Miss E. R., New York City. "My last vacation was a miserable failure due to poor location, facilities and surroundings. I came back to work so tired and ill that I lost another week in building up my health. Is there no way for a self-supporting girl to plan her short holiday in a wholesome, sensible manner?"

Consult the Vacation Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth street, New York City. Young women readers from other cities may write the National Vacation Committee, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City. Under these auspices a movement is well under way to teach American girls how to save money for a good vacation, then to show where it may be had.

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124. Mr. G. S., Pennsylvania. "How much [illegible]

[illegible]

The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged into The Independent June 1, 1913

AUGUST 23, 1915

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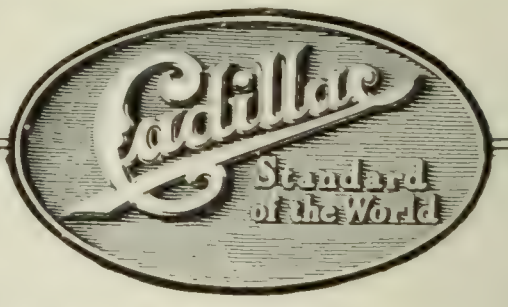
INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

F. G. Feaster of Barr, South Carolina, calls our attention to a misleading note in "The World Over" for June 28 which implied that the growing of tea in this country was a complete novelty. While the experiment is apparently unprecedented so far as California is concerned, there are a hundred acres planted to tea at Summerville, South Carolina, where Dr. Charles U. Shepard, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, has succeeded in raising about 12,000 pounds of dry tea each year. The department reports that the climate of the southern and gulf states is in general admirably adapted to the cultivation of the tea plant, and that the many other attempts which have been made thruout this region to raise tea have lapsed because the growers had not been taught how to pluck and cure the leaves rather than because of difficulties in cultivation.

Our editorial of July 5 on "The Rights of Professors and Students" inspired one correspondent to send us a clipped newspaper editorial in which free speech in the colleges is entertainingly coupled with the Holt-Muenter case.

Professor Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins, secretary of the American Association of University Professors and a member of the committee of that organization which investigated the Utah case, writes us as follows:

The very pertinent and timely editorial on "The Rights of Professors and Students," in The Independent of July 5, contains a comparison between the position taken by the Regents of the University of Utah and that reported to have been taken by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, which does some unintentional injustice to the former body. It is true that the Board of Regents at Utah has repeatedly and peremptorily rejected petitions of the alumni, faculty and numerous local organizations, for a thoro investigation, by some body empowered to summon and interrogate witnesses, into various recent acts of the president, into the relations of the university administration to the present state administration, and into general conditions in the university. The regents have by their utterances and still more by their acts, effectually denied the right of the Utah public to full information as to the administrative methods and policies of the institution. They have not, however, taken so extreme a position as that ascribed to the Pennsylvania trustees, and in particular to Mr. J. Levering Jones. The charges against the professors dismissed from the Penn[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [



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When you search for a car to compare with the Cadillac do you look downward?

It is not likely.

And yet many a man in past years has thought that he was buying a car as good as the Cadillac, because he was paying an approximate price.

He cannot think that now, because these cars have removed themselves from the Cadillac field.

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In its own great quality class the Cadillac stands alone—all alone.

The Cadillac owner does not believe that its equal exists.

And if ***you*** are looking for its equal—where will you look?

You must first find a car of equally fine construction.

If you search for equality with the Cadillac, where else will you find such workmanship?

Again—in your search for a car equal to the Cadillac, you must find a car of equal experience in V-type engine construction.

The Cadillac has brought the V-type principle to a state of comparative perfection in the building of 13,000 V-type eight cylinder cars.

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Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

The Independent

VOLUME 83 AUGUST 23, 1915 NUMBER 3401

ARE THE GREAT FOUNDATIONS PERILOUS?

THE chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations has made up his mind about the great foundations, and he speaks it forcibly in the article on another page. His arraignment has the straightforwardness of direct action. The philanthropic trusts are a menace to the welfare of society as he sees them. Even if they should confine their work to the field of science, they are not, in his judgment, a good thing. He puts his reasons forward clearly and courageously. A great many of his readers will be convinced by his argument. We hope that it will be read as carefully by the men whom it will not convince as it will be by those whose prepossessions are antagonistic to the big charities.

That great charitable trusts are dangerous to the state has been held by able jurists and declared in decisions, English and American, since the days of the conflict between church and state in England. Publicists of democratic leanings have always been suspicious of them. The organized wage earners of the United States are undoubtedly hostile toward them. Mr. Walsh very fairly represents their attitude.

Much of what he says may be admitted without discussion. Probably if Mr. Charles W. Eliot reads the article he will admit that one statement after another is not debatable. The money which supports the great philanthropies is invested in industrial enterprises. Men who administer the foundations are here and there interested, as directors or other officers, in industrial, transportation or financial corporations. To be biased is human, and men who are responsible for the conduct of industrial operations and for financial transactions would be more than human if they never carried bias into their deliberations upon the affairs of the benevolent foundations. When conflicts arise between industrial corporations and their employees men who are trustees of the foundations may find themselves denying the claims and opposing the demands of the wage earners. That in so doing they may be acting wrongly and against the best welfare of society is quite within the bounds of possibility. That scientific research workers and educators employed by the foundations may subtly be influenced by the relationship is an obvious corollary of the most familiar psychology.

ALL of these facts are buttresses of what the socialists are pleased to call the existing social order: this too is undeniable. To the extent that this order is built on privilege these facts are obstacles in the path of an equalizing democracy. To the extent that capitalistic profits are wrung from an exploited proletariat the foundations not only derive income from exploitation, but they add difficulty to the task of ending exploitation. Neither individual nor trust can wage war against the interests from which it or he draws sustenance.

These admissions, which we presume more than one trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation would make without hesitation, Mr. Walsh, and those who think as he does, will doubtless say are quite enough to damn the foundations. But that is where Mr. Walsh and those who share his view, are wrong. The facts admitted not only do not damn the foundations, they do not seriously inculpate them.

WE are not living in an age of economic or moral *laissez faire* in which the individual or the corporation is unchallenged by organized society. We are not living in a socialistic state wherein collective ownership and collective authority reign supreme. We are living in a society in which the forces of individualism and of collective control are both strong, and in which, therefore, all manner of compromises and adjustments are being made.

Perhaps it is a transitional society. It is highly improbable that the collective conscience, the collective wisdom, the collective authority will be so inactive or so ineffective that private fortunes comparable to those of the present age can be accumulated in the future. The wise disposition of those that have been accumulated hitherto has engaged the thoughtful consideration of intelligent men in all ranks of society, and of none more seriously than of the men who have the fortunes to dispose of. To an extent that could hardly have been predicted thirty years ago, they have put the solution of the problem into the hands of men who, human tho they are, biased tho they inevitably must be because they are human, command the confidence of their fellow men. If integrity and sound judgment exist, and if they can be found, they have been put in charge of the destinies of the great foundations. And to make assurance doubly sure, the great foundations, by the terms of their incorporation, are subject to Congress, and, therefore, to the public will. They have been made the creatures of a democratic sovereignty which can call them to account if their deeds are evil.

If we were creating a society to our own liking we should not create one in which the great foundations would have a place and function. If it were "up to" us to devise an agency on the whole better adapted to mediate the transition from a social system in which many things have been wrong to one in which we hope many things will be better, we should find it difficult to discover or to devise one all in all more promising than the great foundations.

THE FIRST STEP

THE note of the seven American powers to the several leaders in Mexico has a fine tone of disinterestedness and friendship. Its last paragraph has an even finer undertone of firmness and determination. Replies from each of those to whom the note is addrest are called for within ten days. This demand for a speedy reply ought to set the act of sending the note in proper perspective. It is strongly to be hoped that it is not to be the beginning of endless diplomatic correspondence and artful fencing. It should be the first step in a decisive course of action. Apparently that is the purpose of the signers.

Mexico needs one thing and needs that at once—a strong provisional government able to restore order. If such a government can be secured by conference of the factional leaders in Mexico, well and good. If not, it must be brought about in some other way.

The Pan-American Seven have taken the logical and sensible first step. They have given the fighting factions a chance to get together for the good of Mexico. They have intimated that the agreement must be promptly brought about.

Such a voluntary agreement among men who have shown themselves unmitigated self-seekers does not seem probable. What then?

We cannot turn back. The Conference of the Seven must go ahead and see to it that that provisional government is established and is supported in whatever way is necessary to its success—or the United States must do it alone.

THE WESTERN RATE CASE

FORTY-ONE railroad companies—all the roads west of the Mississippi, with additional mileage east of it—asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for rate increases on certain specified products, including grain, live stock and meats. These increases would have added $7,604,000 to their annual gross revenue. Those which the Commission granted amount to $1,632,000. The addition sought was a very moderate one. Two members of the Commission say it should have been given to the roads. They were outvoted.

We are not favorably imprest by parts of the argument in the majority's opinion. Admitting that there was available no really sufficient evidence for an estimate of the value of the companies' property, the Commission assumes that they are earning a fair rate on a reasonable valuation. Admitting that the prices paid by the roads for capital, material and labor have been increasing, the opinion assumes that they must expect to suffer on this account as other industrial enterprises do. And there is much said about such mismanagement as was shown in the Rock Island and Frisco systems, altho it is admitted that the general level of rates was not affected by it. Our rail transportation industry is a very great one. We have about two-fifths of the whole world's railroad mileage. In so great an industry there must be some black sheep. At present, we think, the number of them is small. The entire industry, with its hundreds of thousands of stockholders, and the public that is affected by its condition, should not be punished for their sins.

For a few years past the railroads have not been enjoying prosperity. Their expenditures have been largely increased by outside forces. Wages have been raised by arbitration proceedings in which the Federal Government indirectly participated. Their taxes have been growing. Some of them have been burdened by unjust full crew laws, others by passenger rate reductions which the Supreme Court recently annulled. It is well known that there has been a marked decline of their net earnings. They have felt unable to make such purchases of equipment as were regarded as necessary in former times. Their condition has tended to discourage fresh investment in their stocks and also such investment as is required for extensions or new lines.

The roads are entitled to revenue enough to yield a fair return on the money invested and to uphold their credit. To this they are entitled in the public interest. It is unwise to withhold from them what they ought to have. In this Western rate case we prefer the dissenting opinions of Commissioner Daniels and Harlan to that of the majority.

NO EMBARGO

THE American reply to the Austrian note asking for an embargo upon shipments of munitions of war from this country puts our categorical refusal on sclid ground.

The obligation to establish such an embargo is denied upon these grounds:

It is unknown to international law.

It would make the novel demand that the advantage gained to a belligerent by its superiority on the seas should be equalized by the establishment by neutral nations of a system of nonintercourse with the victor.

It would force upon all nations a militaristic program thru the necessity of heaping up in time of peace vast stores of arms and ammunition sufficient to last thru any possible war.

These reasons are conclusive. An embargo upon munitions imposed now would be an outrageous violation of neutrality.

The general adoption of such a practise as an international custom would be a direct encouragement to militarism.

THE RETURN OF ARMOR

THERE are fashions in military affairs as well as in feminine costume. The "grenadiers" of this generation are resuming their forgotten art of throwing hand grenades. Arrows are again raining from the sky. And soldiers are beginning to put on the armor which they discarded with contempt three centuries ago. Armor was abandoned because, when it was made heavy enough to be bullet-proof, it was too cumbersome for marching. Mobility was more desirable than invulnerability. But there has not been much mobility of late in the western seat of war. The soldier is rarely called upon to charge. For the most part he stands in the trenches, subjected to the fire of guns anywhere from twenty yards to ten miles away. Many of the wounds, even of the fatal wounds, are superficial, caused by spent or deflected balls and small fragments of burst shells. A British naval surgeon reports that motor goggles are often sufficient to save the eyes and a linen collar may prevent the cutting of the carotid artery. Stories of our Civil War tell with surprizing frequency how a mother's testament carried over the heart stopped a bullet, and

the G. A. R. men say that a pack of cards in any other pocket affords like protection to some equally vulnerable the less vital part. It may well be expedient, then, to provide some kind of partial protection, altho to cover the body with steel of sufficient thickness to withstand the modern rifle ball would be impracticable. According to the Sheffield experiments, a German Mauser bullet fired from a distance of eighty yards may be stopped by a toughened steel plate three-sixteenths of an inch thick, and this weighs seven and a quarter pounds to the square foot. But armor of this weight is too heavy to be borne, and the speed of the modern bullet is so great that, even if the breastplate were not pierced, the wearer would be knocked down and badly bruised.

The last piece of armor to be discarded, the helmet, is the first to be readopted. In fact, the helmet has never altogether gone out of use, altho it was retained, like the cuirass, more for show than service. An attempt was made a few years ago to introduce in the French army a leather helmet designed by the battle painter Detaille, but when a company wore them in a 14th of July review the Parisians laughed at them because they looked like the "Pickelhauben" of the Germans. It was also street jeers which stopped the French soldiers from adopting a khaki uniform in place of their conspicuous red trousers and blue coats. This leaving of the selection of a uniform to the taste of the public may be democratic, but it has cost many thousand lives.

Head wounds form thirteen and a third per cent of all wounds, according to a report to Paris Academy of Medicine. In a narrow, deep and partitioned trench the body is protected, but in watching the enemy, sighting a rifle or throwing a bomb the top of the head must often be exposed. Two forms of helmet have been introduced into the French army; one made of heavy steel with a wide sloping rim, the other a light steel skull cap shaped like the *calotte* worn in European churches by Roman Catholic priests. The picture on another page of this issue shows the metallic *calotte* in use by French soldiers in the trenches.

The Germans have tried breastplates of thin steel scales mounted on wire gauze, but abandoned them because the wounds, tho rarer, were worse on account of the laceration caused by the fragments. The modern bullet usually makes a clean, straight and sterilized wound. The army surgeon may say to the soldier, as Sir Lucius did to Bob Acres, and much more truthfully, that "a ball or two may pass clean thru your body and never do you any harm at all." But any kind of armor, padding or even clothing may bring on gangrene, tetanus or other infection.

Smooth, thick steel plates so bent and arranged that they present only glancing surfaces, such as we see in the specimens of the golden age of armor, afford the only complete protection, and it is not impossible that something of the kind may be again made use of. The weight of a complete suit would not be more than is borne by the modern soldier. According to Charles ffoulkes, Curator of the Armories in the Tower of London, a serviceable half-armor weighs about thirty pounds, and allowing fifteen more for clothing and arms would make altogether forty-five pounds, while the modern soldier has to carry nearly sixty pounds. The warhorse of the late fifteenth century carried about 350 pounds, including horse armor, saddlery, rider, rider's armor and arms. The horse of the German cuirassier carries 334 pounds.

Portable shields are being used on both sides for creating a zone of fire or putting barbed wire entanglements. Sir Conan Doyle suggests that the shields should be mounted on wheels and fitted so as to link and overlap like the ancient Roman *tortoise*. So farmer readers recall, and, if the heavy commanding on those historic battlefields should rouse from their graves any one of the warriors who lie so thickly buried there, he would not find himself too badly behind the times. If one of Cæsar's legionaries, he could at once fit his shield in the front rank of the *testudo*. If a Knight of the Black Prince he would find himself better protected against shell and shrapnel than most of the combatants.

AN AMERICAN PROPHETESS

IT is the distinction of our days that the American Church has enjoyed the teachings of two prophetesses. The first century of our Colonial history gave us Ann Hutchinson. In old times prophets were stoned, and Massachusetts banished her first prophetess to Rhode Island, and from thence she wandered to the Dutch colony on the Hudson and was killed by the Indians near Hell Gate. Our two later prophetesses, Mrs. Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church, and Mrs. Ellen G. White, leader and teacher of the Seventh Day Adventists, lived and died in comfort and honor, surrounded by their admiring followers. Many of Mrs. Eddy's disciples believed she would never die, and Mrs. White hoped to be one of those who would be taken up alive to meet the Lord in the air. But the Lord delayed His coming, and she entered into rest, just as others do, at the age of eighty-eight, and her burial took place a few days ago at the Advent headquarters at Battle Creek, Michigan. Her husband, Elder White, shares with her the honor of founding the Seventh Day Advent Church, but she was its one prophetess.

Ellen G. (Harmon) White, born in Gorham, Maine, was a very religious child, and when thirteen years old, in 1840, in the midst of the Millerite excitement, heard the Rev. William Miller preach on the speedy coming of Christ and she was greatly affected. At the age of seventeen she had her first vision, and was bidden, she believed, by the Holy Spirit to proclaim the speedy advent of Christ to glorify his saints and destroy his enemies. She dreaded the duty, but was given strength to accept it, and was rewarded with a long succession of revelations thru her life. Before she was twenty years old she married Elder White, and their following began to grow. Her revelations were in the nature of instructions to their disciples, mostly aimed at their spiritual life, not forgetting to forbid the sins of custom and fashion. Thus women were forbidden to wear hoopskirts, and required to abjure corsets and wear loose dresses. A vegetable diet was required, and even eggs were not allowed, and only two meals a day, breakfast at six and dinner at twelve. Saturday was the Sabbath; and the Lord's coming was close at hand, but the time set had to be put off thru misunderstanding of Daniel's prophecy. At first the children were taken out of school to devote themselves to preparation for the advent, but after a while they learned patience, and established schools of their own, and entered on a great missionary

propaganda, which took Mrs. White for years to Europe and Australia.

Of course, these teachings were based on the strictest doctrine of inspiration of the Scriptures. Seventh Day Adventism could be got in no other way. And the gift of prophecy was to be expected as promised to the "remnant church," who had held fast to the truth. This faith gave great purity of life and incessant zeal. No body of Christians excels them in moral character and religious earnestness. Their work began in 1853 in Battle Creek, and it has grown until now they have thirty-seven publishing houses thruout the world, with literature in eighty different languages, and an annual output of $2,000,000. They have now seventy colleges and academies, and about forty sanitariums; and in all this Ellen G. White has been the inspiration and guide. Here is a noble record, and she deserves great honor.

Did she really receive divine visions, and was she really chosen by the Holy Spirit to be endued with the charism of prophecy? Or was she the victim of an excited imagination? Why should we answer? One's doctrine of the Bible may affect the conclusion. At any rate she was absolutely honest in her belief in her revelations. Her life was worthy of them. She showed no spiritual pride and she sought no filthy lucre. She lived the life and did the work of a worthy prophetess, the most admirable of the American succession.

WAR AND RELIGION

IN a booklet entitled *War and Religion*, the Abbé Loisy, condemned by the late Pope for heresies charged, turns, as any Frenchman might, from his studies of Church History to consider present problems; and he denounces the Germans for worshiping *"un dieu anthropophage,"* a god who devours men. He is not the Heavenly Father of all mankind, God of the Gospels. Just as Assyria had a god Assur named after the country, or as Babylonia had its tutelary god Merodach, and as Sennacherib boasts, "Under the protection of Assur my lord I marched against the land," so says M. Loisy Germany claims a special national god who is her protector and foe to her foes. Did not Cæsar say of the Germans that they paid no honor to any god who did not visibly help them in war?

If it be true that William II and his court preacher, Dr. Dryander, and his chief theologian, Professor von Harnack, have made special claims to the protection and favor of God in the present war, yet all the nations at war have made their appeals for help to the God of all mankind, and each nation claims to be carrying on the war under the law of justice and mercy. When M. Babert, a venerable French preacher, wrote to the head court preacher at Berlin suggesting that Christians of all nations at war should sign a common statement declaring that their national loyalty must not make them forget that God is the God of all nations and all men, and that Jesus is their common Savior and requires love of all men, whether in war, friend or foe, that they should therefore banish all hatred and show all possible humanity, and hasten the return of a just and permanent peace. Dr. Dryander replied that he and his associates could not sign a paper which could even seem to imply that it was needed, since they fully knew that these principles animated the entire army (then in Belgium), and that "on our side the war is conducted with a discipline, a conscientiousness and a gentleness of which all history hitherto perhaps offers no example."

The New Testament nowhere justifies war or any of its horrors; but compared with the Old Testament wars this boast is justified. No one of the present combatants in capturing a city has made it a rule, as a command of God, to massacre all the men, women and children. This is what Joshua did to Jericho and Ai and Makkedah and Libnah and a multitude of other cities, for Joshua, the historian tells us, "utterly destroyed all that breathed, as Jehovah, the God of Israel, commanded." Bad as this war is, things have improved. We do not kill all that breathe, and we have learned that no nation has a special god of its own, and that Jehovah never commanded and does not now approve such massacres. Perhaps one of these days the cruelties of this war will seem as inhuman as the wars of Joshua now appear to us. We know God better than did the old historian, to whom it seemed a perfectly natural thought that his god should be the god of his nation only, and therefore to all his nation's foes *"un dieu anthropophage,"* all, even infants, to be devoured by his sword.

ON BEHIND!

THE Safety First Society of the City of New York is unwearied in well doing. It has recently suggested that the Board of Aldermen should pass an ordinance "making it a misdemeanor for any person to 'hitch on' or trespass upon a motor-truck or horse-drawn vehicle unless employed by the owner of such vehicle."

It is a melancholy fact that if safety comes first sport must come second—and sometimes there is no second. Nobody of sound mind can object to such a prudent law. Nobody who ever hooked on can contemplate a generation which is prevented from so doing without a passing sigh of pity.

There were so many ways of borrowing motor-power. Sometimes you just hooked on—climbing to the cart-tail of a leisurely express wagon or hospitable dray by a series of maneuvers which terrified lady passers-by. Once there you were comfortable—well, at least as comfortable as the pioneers in their prairie schooners—and you saved leg-power and had leisure to meditate the business in hand.

Or if you lived on asphalt streets you used to roller-skate frantically after the speedier wagons—or motors in these latter days—and with a grimy arm for tow-line let yourself be whirled along the smooth pavement, swinging gloriously around corners and dropping off conveniently where the "fellers" were playing shinny four or five blocks down the street. The most daring and magnificent hooking-on came when you had your bicycle pretty well trained, and, sitting erect in the saddle with a lordly air, you rested one hand on the rail of a wagon that seemed worthy such an honor, or even—acme of peril and privilege—on the dashboard of a street-car whose conductor was busy with his fares.

"On behind!" you shouted in joyous malice if it was the other fellow and not you who hooked on. Then it was merely a piece of friendly everyday enmity thus to warn the driver. Hereafter the cry will take on the ignoble aspect of a criminal charge. It will summon the minions of the law, it will carry threats of jail and disgrace; it will compel the American boy to walk—just walk. What ignominy!

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Conquest of Poland

With this week the German conquest of Poland is virtually complete whether it is permanent or not. The retreating Russians in the south have been pursued to the Bug River, which marks the eastern boundary of old Poland, while in the north the German troops have advanced beyond the Polish frontier and entered Russia proper. The Russians, following the same tactics that they used against Napoleon a hundred years ago, have laid waste the country as they retired. The grain fields on which the Germans have relied to carry them thru next winter have been burned. Even the grass and pasturage has been destroyed by spreading hay over the land and setting it on fire. According to the German account the towns have sometimes been set on fire by the Cossacks as they left, but the Germans have entered quickly enough to save part of the buildings. All food has been removed from the evacuated towns and the factories and machine shops are wrecked by the Russians.

Before the Russians evacuated Warsaw they destroyed as far as possible its usefulness to the enemy. The copper wires of telegraph, telephone and trolley systems were taken away, for Germany is in dire need of copper for munitions. The grain warehouses on the Praga side of the Vistula were burned. Warsaw, however, has not suffered from any bombardment except by the aeroplanes. Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who took possession of the city, issued a proclamation calling upon the people to maintain order, and prominent citizens were seized as hostages to prevent molestation of the troops. General Baron von Scheffer-Boyadel, commander of the Eleventh Army Corps and a veteran of the War of 1870, has been appointed Governor of Warsaw. At the suggestion of the citizens' committee he has freed all the political prisoners confined in Warsaw.

In all of these Polish towns the Jews form a third to a half of the population and the German military authorities have taken pains to have them represented in the civil government together with Russians and Poles. The Polish delegates of the Austrian Reichsrath and the Galician Diet have issued a manifesto demanding the reestablishment of the Kingdom of Poland under the suzerainty of the Hapsburgs. This proposal is regarded as premature by the Germans, who evidently have other plans for the disposition of Poland. In the Baltic provinces, where the aristocracy and large landowners are mostly of German origin, the advance of Hindenburg's army toward Riga is generally welcomed.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is to be congratulated in effecting his retirement from the Vistula to the Bug without having any large part of his troops cut off and captured. On the 13th General von Scholz reported taking 900 prisoners and General von Gallwitz 6500, but the bulk of the Russian army has evidently slipt intact from between the jaws of the German steel trap. Some are left behind in the fortresses of Novo Georgievsk and Ostrolenka which are under siege. Kovno, the chief fortress on the Niemen, successfully repelled the first attacks of the Germans, and they are now getting their big Krupp guns on their concrete foundations to effect its reduction by bombardment across the river. But it seems that the Russians have little hope of its holding out long, for they are already removing not only from Kovno but also from Vilna, an important railroad center sixty miles in the rear of the fortress.

The Dardanelles

Six months ago the combined British and French forces undertook the reduction of the forts at the strait of Dardanelles in order to open the way to the Black Sea. The grain of

THE GREAT WAR

August 9—Germans take the Russian fortress of Lomza. British gain trenches at Hooge near Ypres.

August 10—Austrians invade Italy by Carnic valley, but are driven back. Germans take trenches in Argonne forest.

August 11—Germans take Lukow, Poland. Austro-German troops invade Italy in Trentino.

August 12—Germans attack Kovno, Poland. United States replies to Austria reaffirming right to ship arms to belligerents.

August 13—Germans take Siedlce, Poland. Bombardment of Belgrade renewed.

August 14—Germans take outpost of besieged fortress of Novo Georgievsk. Petrograd Russians report gains in the Caucasus.

August 15—Germans report capture of 10,000 Russian prisoners in Poland. Allied aeroplanes drop bombs on Constantinople.



DeBall in the Chicago Evening Post

OLIVER TWISTOVITCH



Carter in the New York Evening Sun

THE KAISER: "OH, IF I COULD ONLY QUIT NOW"

IS IT TIME FOR THE WAR TO END?



Underwood & Underwood

GERMAN ROADS THRU RUSSIAN POLAND

The tremendously effective German sweep thru Poland has been made in spite of the lack of railroads and good highways. Temporary tracks for horse-car transport have been used in some sections by the Germans

southern Russia which ordinarily flows out thru Odessa for the feeding of western Europe was being held back when it was most wanted. On the other hand, Russia was in dire need of ammunition which her Allies might have supplied and for lack of which Galicia and Poland have since been lost. It was generally expected among the Allies that both these conditions would be remedied within a few weeks, for many of the Dardanelles forts were known to be antiquated and almost any of them could be reached by the guns of the superdreadnoughts standing in the outer sea. Turkey had been ignominiously defeated by Italy, Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece. Her government was unstable and her army disorganized by reason of the change from the old regime to the new. Her navy was too inefficient to take any active part in either of the two previous wars. A Russian fleet was crossing the Black Sea to attack Constantinople from the north and it was a question whether it would not get thru the Bosporus before the Anglo-French fleet got thru the Dardanelles.

But the sanguine expectations of the Allies were doomed to disappointment. The shells rained upon the peninsula were mostly wasted. Fortifications that were "silenced" proved not to have been "reduced." On the other hand, the fleet suffered so heavily from mines and submarines that it was withdrawn to the shelter of Imbros, which, altho it is a Greek island, has been freely used as a base of operations. It is said that at the time when the naval attack on the Dardanelles was launched Greece had promised to support it by a land force, but the overthrow of Premier Venezelos and the opposition of the pro-German King of Greece left the fleet to act alone.

This deficiency was made up by a force of Australasian troops combined with French and Senegalese. This was landed at the tip of the peninsula four months ago, but has not got more than five miles from the coast at any point. The fighting at once took on the same character as in France and Belgium, trenches coming within a few yards of each other at places, mining and countermining, hand grenade throwing and bayonet charges, terrible losses for small gains.

The Allies, outnumbered, have at times been in danger of being swept off the peninsula. Now, however, they have received reinforcements, said to number fifty thousand men, and their prospects of being able to advance are brighter than they have been at any time before. It is reported that an Italian army of 150,000 will soon be sent to Gallipoli and it is hoped that Greece, now that Venezelos has come back into power, may take a hand.

The Balkan Problem

The Balkan States whose conflicts brought on the Great War now hold the key to the situation. The fate of Constantinople lies with them for they can, at will, cut off or connect the Teutonic Powers with their Ottoman ally. So long as German and Austrian arms and officers could be sent to Gallipoli the task of forcing the Dardanelles was difficult if not impossible. But Turkey, isolated and thrown upon its own resources, could doubtless be soon brought to terms.

The Balkan States, realizing and indeed exaggerating the importance of their position, have negotiated with both parties, but held back from any decisive step, for as the war wore on the competing bids for their assistance became higher and higher. The difficulty with making a bargain is that the demands of any one of them cannot be satisfied without offending the others for each wishes to expand at the expense of its neighbors. The two successive Balkan wars, the first with Turkey and the second with one another, left behind them a legacy of hate and suspicion because of the treachery and brutality which marked them. Bulgaria, which did most to defeat Turkey, got the least out of it, for Greece, Serbia and Rumania combined to take territory from her. Bulgaria now demands back from them the territory she lost by the Treaty of Bucharest, but none of them is willing to consent to the cession of any of her gains even at the urgent insistence of the Allies. The mere rumor that Premier Venezelos had promised the Allies to cede to Bulgaria the part of Kavalla on the Aegean, which she had acquired with Bulgarian aid, was sufficient to drive him from office, altho he is the most popular man in Greece. In the new Parliament opening August 16 he commands a majority, but it is a question whether he will now be able to carry out his policy in opposition to the King, whose sympathies are with Germany.

Rumania has put a stop to the transportation of arms across her territory to Constantinople. The German Government threatens in retaliation to put an embargo on the importation of Rumanian grain and cattle which would deprive Rumania of her most profitable markets, Austria and Germany. The hesitation of Rumania to take sides in the war is largely due to the fact that her desires conflict. On both sides there are lands inhabited largely by Rumanians which she wants to annex. Transylvania and Bukowina on the west and north belong to Austria-Hungary, Bessarabia on the east to Russia. Russia is willing enough to cede the Austrian territory and Austria-Hungary the Russian, but neither will sacrifice its own to secure Rumanian support. When Russia took possession of Galicia and Bukowina, Rumania was almost ready to join in the attack on Austria-Hungary, but now, when the Russian armies have withdrawn from both and an Austro-German force is massed on her frontier, Rumania is less disposed to espouse the cause of the Allies.

Serbia, it is understood, positively refuses to cede Bulgaria that part of her Macedonian acquisition to which, according to the terms of the Balkan League, Bulgaria was entitled. The Allied Powers have endeavored in vain to obtain from Serbia any concessions that would satisfy Bulgaria and relieve the Balkan situation. This seems a poor return for all the help which the Allies have given to Serbia in the way of loans, hospital supplies, munitions and military aid. The gunboats on the Danube defending Belgrade are said to be manned by British marines.

Ever since the ignominious expulsion of the Austrian forces from Serbia there has been a halt upon hostilities between the two countries. It is said that Austria has refrained from further attempt at an invasion of Serbia, but on

much for fear of another defeat or because of her preoccupation elsewhere but because of Italy's threat that the renewal of hostilities against Serbia would bring her immediate intervention. Now that Italy is in the war this obstacle is removed and the Austrian guns have again opened on the Serbian capital. A large force of Austrians and Germans has been massed opposite Belgrade, with the determination to hew their way thru to the sea.

Austrian Offensive Against Italy

The progress of Italy is discouragingly slow. After three months of hard fighting all along the frontier the Italian forces have not penetrated more than ten miles anywhere into Austrian territory. At most points they are from three to five miles inside the Austrian boundary. Their possession of this strip along the frontier is, however, of importance since it serves as a protection against a sudden invasion of Italy by the Austrians, a movement which may now be expected at any time since the expulsion of the Russians from Galicia has freed Austria-Hungary of any immediate danger from that quarter. In fact it is reported from Rome that troops are already being brought from Galicia to the Italian frontier.

On the eastern side the first aim of General Cadorna, the Italian commander-in-chief, was to gain possession of the Isonzo River, which runs parallel to the boundary line, three to ten miles from it. The chief towns on the river are Tolmein and Görz, to call them by their Austrian names instead of their Italian, Tolmino and Gorizia, until they are taken. The Italians have succeeded in crossing the Isonzo River above, below and between these two points, thereby severing the railroad, but the towns themselves are still uncaptured. It was announced a month ago from Rome that Görz had been evacuated, but if so the Italians have not yet occupied it. The bridgehead at Görz continues to hold out against them.

North of Görz, near Plava, which stands in a bend of the Isonzo River, three miles from the border, the Italians have lately made some gains and are holding them against Austrian attacks. The Austrians are also making strong but so far fruitless efforts to regain Monte Nero from one of the southern peaks of which, 4500 feet high, the Italians are able to bombard the outer forts of Tolmein, only three miles away. General Cadorna has announced that he will not undertake any further offensive for the present but confine his attention to making secure the territory now held. On the western side the Austrian offensive has been directed at the corner of Italy between the Tyrol and Switzerland.

British Gain at Hooge

Attention is again turned to the region about the old Flemish town of Ypres, which has been the bone of contention between the German troops on one side and the French, British and Belgian troops on the other. The line dividing the opposing forces sweeps in a semicircle around the town to the east and only about three miles away, a most unstable situation to all appearance since there is nothing in the lay of the land to account for this peculiar kink, but neither party has been able to straighten it out.

East of the town is the village of Hooge and southeast is Hill 60, which have figured in the dispatches for many months. Both were retaken by the Germans in July and the British are trying to get them back again. On Sunday night, the 8th, they concentrated their artillery on the German lines at Hooge and so demoralized the enemy that over half a mile of trenches were carried by storm at daybreak with slight losses to the assailants. Three officers and 124 men were taken as well as two machine guns. On the following day the German artillery fire drove the British out of the southern part of the trenches, but the most of their gains, including the western half of the ruined village, they still retain.

Elsewhere on the western front there is little to report except an increased activity in the Argonne forest, west of Verdun, where the Württemberger troops under the Crown Prince captured some French trenches by the aid of asphyxiating shells. On the following day the French regained all except the first line of trenches.

A great deal of dissatisfaction prevails in France over the failure of the army to make any advance during the spring and summer. This feeling found voice in the Chamber of Deputies in a violent attack upon the Minister of War, M. Millerand, by the left or radical wing.

The War on the Sea

The chief naval movement at present is that about Riga. The army of General von Hindenburg is within a few miles of the port and the Russians have apparently abandoned hope of holding it for they are removing the machinery, art treasures and governmental archives into the interior. The British Consul has left Riga. That is one of the most important of Russian ports on the Baltic, both from a naval and commercial standpoint, and its possession would be of the greatest service to the Germans if, as has been surmised, they seriously contemplate so daring a movement as an advance upon Petrograd. An army from Danzig landed here would be already half way to Petrograd, which lies 400 miles to the northeast. The German fleet, hitherto



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FIGHTING WITH FIRE

Among the new weapons introduced by the Germans to meet the new conditions of warfare is the stream of burning petroleum. The burning oil runs down the trenches and into the dugouts while the suffocating smoke spreads with a favorable wind over a considerable area. This resembles one of the "Greek fire," probably also petroleum, which was employed by defenders of the Byzantine empire



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DRILLING A SQUAD IN THE MANUAL OF ARMS

Not all of them know what to do with their hands or their guns. They are part of the 1100 business and professional men in the "United States Military Instruction Camp" at Plattsburg, New York, where they are devoting a month to training at the hands of officers of the regular army which will prepare them in some degree to serve as officers of volunteers if war should come

unemployed, might be used to force the Gulf of Finland.

There are conflicting reports as to the recent naval operations at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. According to the Russian version the Germans made an attack in force with nine battleships, twelve cruisers and many destroyers but were repulsed with damage to a cruiser and two destroyers. The Germans claim that it was merely a reconnoitering expedition and that the only vessels lost were two mine sweepers. The German Baltic fleet has made its base at Libau, sixty miles south of the Gulf of Riga. The coast between Libau and the Gulf was shelled by the German warships and the seaside resorts and villas destroyed.

The British auxiliary cruiser "India" was torpedoed by a German submarine on August 9 as she was about to enter Restfjord, Sweden. Eighty of her crew were saved. The same day the British destroyer "Lynx" was blown up by a mine in the North Sea. Twenty-six of her crew were saved. Two British merchantmen and seventeen fishing vessels were sunk during the week ending August 12, according to the Admiralty announcement. On the following day three British steamers and two trawlers were sunk, and on the 14th two more steamers.

An Italian submarine attacked and sunk the German submarine "U 12" in the Adriatic on August 10 while an Austrian squadron was bombarding coast towns.

The German papers publish a list of sixty-six naval vessels they claim the Allies have lost up to July 26. The list includes twenty-two battleships of which sixteen are British, sixteen battle cruisers, ten of them British, and eleven British protected cruisers. Not all of these losses are admitted by the British Admiralty.

The Right to Ship Arms

The note which the Secretary of State despatched to Vienna, August 12, may be regarded as a reply not merely to Austria-Hungary but also to American critics of the Administration because of its policy of permitting the exportation of arms. Mr. Lansing denies the Austrian contention that all or even most authorities on international law hold that the exportation of contraband is unneutral. He shows that both Germany and Austria-Hungary sold explosives, arms and shot in large amounts to Great Britain for use against the Boers in 1899-1902. He argues that a neutral power is under no obligation and has no right to compensate for the lack of sea power on the part of one belligerent by refusing to sell munitions to the other.

But the point on which Secretary Lansing lays chief stress is that a refusal to supply belligerents with arms would increase the power of militarism. We quote the passage in full:

> But, in addition to the question of principle, there is a practical and substantial reason why the Government of the United States has from the foundation of the republic to the present time advocated and practised unrestricted trade in arms and military supplies. It has never been the policy of this country to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment or stores of arms and ammunition sufficient to repel invasion by a well equipped and powerful enemy. It has desired to remain at peace with all nations and to avoid any appearance of menacing such peace by the threat of its armies and navies. In consequence of this standing policy, the United States would, in the event of attack by a foreign power, be at the outset of the war seriously if not fatally, embarrassed by the lack of arms and ammunition and by the means to produce them in sufficient quantities to supply the requirements of national defence. The United States has always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack. This privilege which it claims for itself it cannot deny to others.
>
> A nation whose principle and policy it is to rely upon international obligations and international justice to preserve its political and territorial integrity might become the prey of an aggressive nation whose policy and practise it is to increase its military strength during times of peace with the design of conquest, unless the nation attacked can, after war had been declared, go into the markets of the world and purchase the means to defend itself against the aggressor.
>
> The general adoption by the nations of the world of the theory that neutral powers ought to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to belligerents would compel every nation to have in readiness at all times sufficient munitions of war to meet any emergency which might arise and to erect and maintain establishments for the manufacture of arms and ammunition sufficient to supply to the needs of its military and naval forces thruout the progress of a war. Manifestly the application of this theory would result in every nation becoming an armed camp, ready to resist aggression and tempted to employ force in asserting its rights rather than appeal to reason and justice for the settlement of international disputes.

Machinists and Munitions

Union machinists are pushing their campaign to get for themselves a larger share of the profits which war orders are bringing to American manufacturers. Results on the whole favor the employees. Under the direction of the officers of the International Association of Machinists employers thruout New England are being asked to grant an eight hour day. William H. Johnston, the union president, has declared in favor of peaceful negotiations as the first step in all cases, but many strikes have been called where the men's demands were refused. In the Locomobile Company's plant at Bridgeport, Connecticut, where motor trucks for the Allies are being manufactured, a strike of 3500 men was averted by the decision of the company to withdraw its profit sharing plan, to which the workers objected as being an uncertain and temporary advantage.

and to grant the eight-hour day. Strikes of smaller proportions have been called at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, where Governor Foss is interested, at Ansonia, Connecticut, and at Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

In New York the center of interest is the Garvin Machine Company strike. Seven hundred men have been out since August 2. Here the Machinists' Union is flatly opposed by the Metal Trades' Association. An effort to reopen the shop was made on August 17, and the company claims that 110 men returned to work. But the men as a whole refused to work until the eight-hour day was given.

Letters published by the New York *World* indicate that German agents have been endeavoring to foment strikes in munitions factories, and that the Imperial German Embassy had knowledge of such underground activity.

Rate Decisions

The Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Daniels and Mr. Harlan dissenting, has responded to the application of forty-one Western railroads for permission to increase rates on certain commodities by refusing an increase for grain, live stock, meats and fertilizers, but allowing the proposed addition for rice, fruits, vegetables, hay, straw and bituminous coal. The rejections covered about four-fifths of the desired increase of revenue, and the grants amount to only $1,641,000 a year. All the roads west of the Mississippi share in the small sum. In his dissenting opinion, Mr. Daniels sharply criticised the majority. The question considered is the 5 per cent case, whether the revenue (owing to increased cost of operation) was too small for the public interest, he said, had been avoided in this decision.

The commission has also ordered a considerable reduction of freight charges for the transportation of anthracite coal from the mines to tidewater and to interior points. It is estimated that this will reduce the receipts of the carrying roads by $8,000,000 a year. One effect has been a marked decline of the shares of these roads on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Harlan dissented, holding that the ruling was not consistent with the commission's recent action in support of an increase for other traffic in the same territory.

An Appeal to Mexicans

The note appealing to the leaders of Mexican factions was forwarded from Washington last week and published here on the 15th. It is said to have been written by Ambassador Da Gama, of Brazil, and the signatures are those of Secretary Lansing and the representatives of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala who attended the recent conference. At the beginning "the Mexican people" are informed that the note has been sent to "many prominent persons in Mexico who possess political authority or military power." The text of the note is reprinted entire on the following page.

It will be observed that there is no intimation that *force* will be used. It is understood, however, that if there should be a conference at Mexico, and if one faction should oppose it, that faction would no longer be able to buy arms or other supplies in this country. Comments of the South American press show that the South American countries would not give their approval to armed intervention. The attitude of European governments has been ascertained. They approve the Washington plan, but say the proposed provisional government should undertake to recognize damage claims presented by an international tribunal.

Carranza continues to oppose the plan vigorously. He has sent long notes of protest to each of the South American governments represented in the conference here, and to President Wilson. To the President of Argentina he said that by giving the plan his support the latter might be an accomplice in a crime that would cause war between Mexico and the United States. Villa is willing to attend the proposed



ROBERT BACON
Who has been Assistant Secretary of State and Ambassador to France

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL
Mayor of New York City and a leader in municipal efficiency

HAMILTON FISH, JR.
Capitalist and formerly a famous football player at Harvard

RHINELANDER WALDO
Police Commissioner of New York City under Mayor Gaynor

AMONG THE 1190 AT PLATTSBURG WHO BELIEVE IN REASONABLE PREPARATION

Photographs of Bacon, Mitchel, Waldo, & Underwood & Underwood. Photograph of Fish by Paul Thompson

meeting, but Carranza refuses to have any communication with him. Six states —Sinalon, Durango, Tepic, Oaxaca, Guerrero and Chiapas—have declared, thru their military governors, their intention to favor no faction but to insist upon peace. Two of these states have been controlled by Carranza and two by Villa.

The hostile attitude of the people of Vera Cruz toward Americans caused our Government to send three warships to that port last week. Street orators were urging the people to kill resident Americans. Carranza has removed the mayor who permitted this. There have been many raids by Mexicans on ranches north of the boundary, in Texas, and troops were sent to drive the bandits away. It is said that forty were killed. Evidence has been found, it is asserted, that these invaders even planned the capture and annexation of a part of Texas. We now have 17,000 soldiers on the border. General Hugh L. Scott has had an interview with Villa, who promised that American merchants and mine owners should no longer be annoyed by forced loans and the confiscation of their property.

Hayti

The election of a President in Hayti, to succeed Guillaume Sam, who was dragged from a foreign legation and killed by a mob on July 28, took place on the 12th with the consent and under the protection of Admiral Caperton, commander of the American forces which now control the capital. A revolutionary committee of safety had ordered dissolution of the Senate and House, asserting that the members had been put in office by a dictator and did not represent the people. This committee called for the election of a new Congress, a revision of the Constitution, and a provisional Government. The Admiral decided, however, to protect the existing Senate and House. At a meeting on the 11th, Captain Beach, commander of the Cruiser "Washington," told the members that the United States would ask for effective control of the customs revenue but sought no territorial grant and was working for the benefit of the Haytian people. There were placards in the streets declaring that our Government's aim was to get possession of the harbor of Mole St. Nicholas.

On the day of the election our marines guarded the Senate and House with field pieces and machine guns. They also erected barricades in the streets. But there was no disorder. General Dartiguenave, president of the Senate, was chosen, having 94 votes out of a total of 116. Only 3 were cast for Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, the leader of the revolutionists who opposed President Sam. The new President publicly exprest his appreciation of the support given by our forces, without which, he said, a free election could not have been held. It is asserted that he could not retain the office for a day if these forces should be withdrawn. Our course has the approval of France.

It is said that our Government will begin negotiations with the new President for a fiscal protectorate and for a treaty authorizing the United States to intervene for the suppression of disorder. We now hold the custom houses. Bobo has ordered his followers to lay down their arms, but some of them are looting plantations and villages. Many Haytians are in danger of starvation. The American Red Cross has published an appeal for supplies.

THE JOINT NOTE TO MEXICO

THE MESSAGE WHICH IS NOW BEING CONSIDERED BY ALL THE MEXICAN LEADERS

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 11.

THE undersigned, the Secretary of State of the United States, the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil, Chile and Argentina, and the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, accredited to the Government of the United States of America, acting severally and independently, unanimously send to you the following communication:

Inspired by the most sincere spirit of American fraternity and convinced that they rightly interpret the earnest wish of the entire continent, they have met informally at the suggestion of the Secretary of State of the United States, to consider the Mexican situation to ascertain whether their friendly and disinterested help could be successfully employed to reëstablish peace and constitutional order in our sister republic.

In the heat of the frightful struggle which for so long has steeped in blood the Mexican soil, doubtless all may well have lost sight of the dissolving effects of the strife upon the most vital conditions of the national existence not only upon the life and liberty of the inhabitants, but on the prestige and security of the country. We cannot doubt, however, no one can doubt—but that in the presence of a sympathetic appeal from their brothers of America, recalling to them these disastrous effects, asking them to save their motherland from an abyss—no one can doubt, we repeat—that the patriotism of the men who lead or aid in any way the bloody strife will not remain unmoved; no one can doubt that each and every one of them, measuring in his own conscience his share in the responsibilities of past misfortune and looking forward to his share in the glory of the pacification and reconstruction of the country, will respond, nobly and resolutely, to this friendly appeal and give their best efforts to opening the way to some saving action.

We, the undersigned, believe that if the men directing the armed movements in Mexico—whether political or military chiefs—should agree to meet either in person or by delegates, far from the sound of cannon, and with no other inspiration save the thought of their afflicted land, there to exchange ideas and to determine the fate of the country—from such action would undoubtedly result the strong and unyielding agreement requisite to the creation of a provisional government which should adopt the first steps necessary to the constitutional reconstruction of the country—and to issue the first and most essential of them all the immediate call to general election.

An adequate place within the Mexican frontiers which for the purpose might be neutralized should serve as the seat of the conference, and in order to bring about a conference of this nature the undersigned or any of them will willingly, upon invitation, act as intermediaries to arrange the time, place and other details of such conference, if this action can in any way aid the Mexican people.

The undersigned expect a reply to this communication within a reasonable time, and consider that such a time would be ten days after the communication is delivered, subject to prorogation for cause.

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State of the United States.

D. DA GAMA, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil.

EDO. SUAREZ MUJICA, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chile.

R. S. NAON, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina.

I. CALDERON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia.

CARLOS MARIA DE PENA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay.

JOAQUIN MENDEZ, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala.

FROM STATE TO STATE

CALIFORNIA: The new two-story $57,000 Longfellow grammar school, which will be ready for the fall term this year, is one of the show buildings of Fresno. The exterior finish is in red prest brick and square pillars running from the ground to the roof beams add greatly to its appearance. Unusual conveniences for both teachers and pupils include a large dining room and well equipped kitchenette as a solution of the warm lunch problem; shower baths to be kept open after school hours for the use of both boys and girls engaged in athletic and outdoor games, and an open-air corridor running the full length of the building on each floor to serve for connecting the class rooms and as a means of getting fresh air during recesses as well as of easy escape in case of fire.

FLORIDA: Pensacola is making great preparation for welcoming the 10,000 Woodmen of the World who are expected to attend the annual encampment of the order there from August 30 to September 4. The uniform rank of the order will be instructed by a regular army officer assigned to the duty by the War Department. The encampment will be at Bayview Park, a tract of thirty acres facing Bayou Texar. The city is erecting all the buildings for officers' quarters, mess halls, baths, etc., and the people are counting on giving their guests a memorable week of entertainment.

IOWA: A truck farm of some thirty acres operated by five Bulgarians has become one of the attractive show places of Waterloo. The Bulgarians, with the intensive system which they learned in their native country, are making the earth yield such crops as were never before seen in that vicinity. These farmers make all their own tools, down to the baskets in which they carry their products to market, and have made themselves independent of weather conditions by installing an irrigation plant of their own. It is said they are making more money than any other farmers in that part of the state.

KENTUCKY: The annual report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health, recently completed, shows that one child in every seven born in Kentucky fails to reach school age; that 42½ per cent of all the deaths in the state are due to preventable diseases; that typhoid and other disorders arising from unsanitary conditions—largely due to lack of proper sewage disposal on farms and in towns—cause the greatest number of deaths, and that, while the annual death rate from all causes in the United States is only 128.6 in every 100,000 of population, the rate in Kentucky from tuberculosis alone is 201.8. The remedy suggested is the appointment of a sanitary expert in every county to inspect food and water supplies, market conditions, etc., and give his entire time to improving them.

MASSACHUSETTS: About a half-mile from the village of Blandford, on what is locally known as the Barton domain, Mr. F. R. Dunlap, the present owner, has made a lake entirely at his own expense for the pleasure of the villagers and their summer visitors. After cleaning up the entire railroad built a concrete dam 107 feet long and twelve feet high across the outlet, flooding about eighteen acres and giving a depth of water at the dam of more than ten feet. A bathing beach, boats and boathouse and a pavilion for picnic parties form a part of Mr. Dunlap's plan. There are three islands in the lake. Two are small, but one is a half-acre in extent and with its forest, its ledges and bowlders, adds greatly to the beauty of the lake. The waters abound in rainbow trout, and Mr. Dunlap intends to stock them further with other fish.

MISSISSIPPI: Early this summer the General Education Board, one of the Rockefeller philanthropies, announced that it had completed plans for a new departure in educational work and had selected a county in Mississippi for the experiment. The plan is to build up a model county with an agricultural college to serve as a social center, the whole establishment to be on lines so general that any agricultural county can imitate it and so solve the problem of making farm folk contented away from city pleasures. Since the announcement omitted the name of the county selected, people in every part of the state are hopeful, and many counties have chosen committees to urge their claims for consideration in the matter.

NEBRASKA: Bridgeport is a small town in the western part of this state, but an exceedingly live one. Besides a large pickle factory which has just been established there, it is soon to have a very large sugar plant. A recent careful survey showed fully 60,000 acres of excellent sugar beet land available in that region, and options were taken on many hundred acres near the town. Now the plans are about perfected for the erection of the factory. The town recently voted, practically unanimously, to build a $35,000 schoolhouse. According to the United States 1900 census Bridgeport's population was 178.

NEW MEXICO: The great dam at Elephant Butte in this state will, when completed next February, create the largest reservoir for irrigation purposes in the world. The flood waters of the Rio Grande will be backed up for fifty miles, and no less than 115,700,000,000 cubic feet of them will be impounded. These waters, it is estimated, will more than supply ample irrigation for Las Palomas Valley, six miles below the dam; Rincon Valley, twenty-four miles below; Upper Mesilla Valley, sixty-nine miles below; Lower Mesilla Valley, eighty miles below; El Paso Valley, 120 miles below, and furnish for lands on the Mexican side the 1,000,000 cubic feet called for annually by a treaty with that country.

PENNSYLVANIA: John Wanamaker celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of his birth by opening a subway at Jekyll Gold for his employees. It is located on the roof of his Philadelphia store, 250 feet above the city's busiest street, and is a full block in extent. A safety high parapet surrounds the roof, and along the sides are seats for spectators. In front of the seats is running track in half-mile and beside it are tennis courts, outdoor gymnastic apparatus and space for many kinds of games.

SOUTH DAKOTA: The question of leasing the duck hunting and fishing grounds in this state to men of wealth has become a general cry of late for persons of smaller means have been able to enjoy these sports. Now the South Dakota Supreme Court has decided, in substance, that the owners of land adjoining lakes and rivers cannot interfere with the rights of the public to hunt and fish along such bodies of water, nor, on the other hand, can the general public interfere with the use of such land by the owners for other purposes, such as farming and pasturing.

TEXAS: After two years of experiment it has been found that crushed oyster shells mixt with ground silica and alumina make an excellent quality of Portland cement. With millions of tons of suitable shells easily accessible in Galveston Bay and large deposits of silica and alumina near by, the manufacture of this cement bids fair to become one of the important industries of Texas. Already a very large plant is in operation in Dallas and now another is to be erected at Harrisburg.

VERMONT: What seemed to be a new form of disease among cattle in the neighborhood of Cambridge baffled the local veterinarians for several weeks. After many valuable Holsteins and other cattle had died, State Cattle Commissioner Davis and Dr. J. C. Parker of St. Albans made post-mortem examinations and, with the aid of the State Laboratory of Hygiene at Burlington, reached the decision that the disease was hydrophobia. It is now remembered that two local dogs were recently bitten by a bulldog accompanying some visitors to that section and died soon afterward. This seems to solve what has been a perplexing and expensive mystery.

VIRGINIA: Plans for a railroad to connect Richmond with the Rappahannock River near the bay, which have been discussed for many years, are now likely to be consummated. The region of the lower Rappahannock and the Northern Neck, naturally a very rich section, is commercially tributary to Baltimore because it relies wholly on water transportation; and the distance, together with uncertainties of winter steamboat schedules, has greatly hindered its development. Rich-

WASHINGTON: Seattle has the largest [illegible] city in the United States. Already one of the most progressive [illegible] largely indebted to its women's clubs. Also a small city, it has built a club for women, the pavement of city [illegible] and a [illegible] club with committees devoted to public health and hygiene. These committees established parks and playgrounds, attend to the sanitary inspection of schools and other public institutions, cooperate with the city health authorities for pure food and market inspection, light flies, bring art collections to the city for study and generally security public and private grounds. For example, one of these committees recently bought and planted several thousand rose trees throughout the city.

WEST VIRGINIA: A number of the largest natural gas interests in this state has been effected, and it is announced that this gas will be piped under high pressure to the Atlantic seaboard, to be used for heating and lighting purposes in Washington, Baltimore, Richmond and other cities. The price of natural gas in the West Virginia fields ranges from ten to thirty-five cents for 1,000 cubic feet. It is believed it can be piped to the seaboard and profitably sold there and at intermediate points at from fifty to sixty cents. It is expected the work of construction will take at least a year, since the lines will traverse considerable mountainous territory.

WISCONSIN: When the present plans for building and improving highways have been completed, Milwaukee County will be largely [illegible] concrete road, leading out from the north side, serving the county like [illegible] every main thoroughfare and entering the city from the south. Most of the work on the loop is now under way, but it will be at least two years before the entire boulevard can be completed. Then Milwaukee will have one of the finest metropolitan highway systems in the country.

WYOMING: One of the largest sales of wool of the largest ever made in Wyoming was recently consummated by the Swan Land and Cattle Company. A clip of [illegible] pounds was sold to W. R. Adams of Fremont, Nebraska, an independent buyer, for $127,000—twenty-two cents a pound. The Swan Company, better known as the "Two Bar Outfit," is one of the old-time big cattle companies. A few years ago it added sheep raising to its cattle industry and is now one of the largest holders of sheep in the state, tho it continues to handle many cattle.

WHAT A WAR NURSE SAW

BY MARY MASTER NEEDHAM

Mary Master Needham is the widow of Henry Beach Needham, the American war correspondent, a contributor to The Independent, who was killed when flying with the brilliant young British aviator, Lieutenant Warneford. She herself was at the front, and while there wrote with telling vividness of her experiences as a nurse in the early days of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly.—THE EDITOR.

"DON'T worry about me or about the children!" I heard the voice near me in the crowd and turned to where a woman was bidding her soldier-husband goodbye. Around them stood three children—boys aged, I should say, about five, seven and twelve years. A mist covered my eyes. It was almost more than I could endure, the farewell of these soldiers to their families. But there was no mist in the eyes of the woman. Rather a light!

"Don't worry about the children," she repeated. "I'll bring them up, and bring them up to fight for their country, too. You—you think of 1870! Remember father in 1870! I'll remember the children!"

Here was a woman's courage unsurpassed. She was doing her part, and with what a spirit! I determined to do mine. I would not return to America, as I had planned. For three years I had lived in France. For three years this country had been my friend. And now I would be its friend. I would offer my services as a nurse.

WHEN I spoke to the head surgeon of the American Ambulance Hospital in Neuilly, whom I knew, he said that they were going to take a certain number of "auxiliaries," as he called them—women untrained, who were to work under the direction of the trained nurses.

"You are sure you want to come?" he questioned me.

"Yes—sure."

"But you know, as yet, we have no extra beds for the nurses."

"But I have one in my apartment," I said.

He gave me another searching look, then replied: "Well, I advise you to get that this afternoon. Listen!" I did. Far in the distance we could hear, faint but unmistakable, the booming of the guns of battle. "The Germans are within fifteen miles of Paris. Tonight, I think, the gates of Paris will be closed. It is well—if you wish to come—to come immediately."

I waited for no more. I hastened to my apartment, miles away in another quarter. I packed my suitcase. I called a fiacre. We strapped my cot on the side, together with my few things. We rode thru the gates of Paris—the gates that were closed that night!

I saw my bed carried up into a medium-sized room in which there were eight other cots, and that was the only furniture. No chairs, no tables, no bureaus, and certainly no mirrors. For weeks I slept in this room with the other eight nurses, using our suitcases as chairs and tables and chests of drawers. Since that time there has been a place fixed in the other part of the building for nurses' quarters. We even have a bathtub, which was a personal gift from a good friend of the hospital. The nurses who come now don't appreciate it. But those who are left of the sixty who had five tin basins to wash in—to bathe in—we appreciate it!

"In a little over a week we must be ready for wounded." The order came from the head nurse standing almost ankle-deep in the débris that covered the floors, for the building had never been used, and shavings and plaster and mortar had to be swept out and mopped up—and I had to help do it, on my knees. Beds were moved in for the wounded, but no bedding. We had ordered dozens of blankets. But we couldn't get them. We expected twenty-five dozen chairs. We got four dozen. We were short of money; we were short of help; but we were long on hope. The hospital grew almost in a night to meet the needs of the Great War, but its growing pains were great and many. Still, it proved the stuff of which we were made. On the personnel of the hospital was an American woman whose name is socially prominent in many countries. Associated with her were friends. To many of them, I imagine, this was the first essay out of a drawing-room atmosphere. And they made good—most of them. I take off my hat to the American woman whose sense of organization, of bringing order out of chaos, is born in her, or is absorbed from her organizing husband.

Finally, in some way or other, we did get ready, and the word went around that we might expect the wounded that night.

The moments were tense. They were so tense we were fairly hysterical. Hour passed hour. Finally we heard the sound of the ambulance coming into the grounds. We rushed—one over the other—down the stairs to the receiving room. We met the stretcher as it was being brought in. I say *the* stretcher, for there was only one. Our first patient! His wound? There wasn't any. Only an attack of heart trouble, due to fear.

Now I can laugh about it. But *then*—I can't tell you the pain of that disappointment. I suppose it was due to the last glimmer of that romantic tradition which made me look forward with beating heart to that first moment.

But the wounded began to come in hundreds. Many from the Battle of the Marne that had decided the fate of Paris—from the Field of the Five Thousand Dead. They came with shattered faces—some with half faces; with frozen feet dropping off them; with fractured legs and arms and brains. Oh! such sights—such sights! And not only did I have to look at them; I had to care for them. Heaped into days I got years of training. Carefully directed by the trained nurse over me, and by the surgeons, I looked after some of these men.

I REMEMBER especially one afternoon, two weeks after the hospital opened. The head nurse was in the operating room. I was alone in the ward with ten wounded men—I with my two weeks' experience.

One was an Irishman, with the humor and grit of the Celt. He had just come in from an operation for a fractured arm. And he wouldn't keep covered.

"Sister," he said in his semi-consciousness, "Sister, where be I?"

"In the hospital," I answered.

"Sister—sure, an' if I had a wife, what would she say if she could see me now?"

As I looked up to answer, I caught sight of Pierre in the far corner. He was trying to get up. I dropt the blankets of the Irishman and rushed to him. I knew he was in a critical condition, and delirious. In his skull was a hole as big as a dollar from which his brain protruded. He thought he was again on the battle line, and was arising to meet his enemy.

As I persuaded him to return to his bed, the door opened. The orderlies brought in an operation case—a Frenchman, whose jugular vein, lacerated by a bullet, had been sewed. Was I ready for him? they asked. I had to be, regardless of Pierre and my raving Irishman. But as I laid his head on the pillow I saw on the

pillow of Pierre a red spot—a bright, spreading spot. The cerebral hemorrhage that we had feared had come.

I opened the door—called, signaled for a doctor. I bade one of the convalescents whose arm was in a sling care for the Irishman, while I rushed to Pierre. The door opened again. The nurse came in with a patient whose leg had just been amputated.

This was what war nursing meant, and I had been a nurse two weeks!

YET, curiously enough, we had lots of gaiety, due to the wounded. They are seldom deprest. And they can't understand the surprize of the visitors to find them gay. Too, they are eternally bored by the usual question: "Do you want to go back to the trenches?" Most of them do.

It was during the first days that I made the acquaintance of the English "Tommy"—that unquenchable spirit of bravery and bravado. No one can be sad with Tommy in the ward. The first one I had was Sergeant Walker. He came in with his leg off.

"Where was it amputated?" I asked.

"Sure—and in the field, miss," he answered.

"In the field?" I exclaimed, astonished. "Who did it?"

"I did."

"You? What do you mean? Tell me about it?"

"Well, you see, miss, I was ordered to 'old a position with me men. And, sure, while we was a 'olding of it, waitin' for reinforcements — for some of us had to be sacrificed if the retreat 'ad to come, and it 'ad to, miss—along came one of those whizzin' shells and 'it me in the leg. But I 'ad orders to stick to me post, me and me men, an' we stuck, until there was only three of us left. Then we started to retreat. And, sure, miss, as I started, I felt 'ampered in me goin'. I looked down and there was me leg a hangin' by a piece of flesh. Well, now, miss, I was never one to be 'ampered. So I outs with me jackknife, and I cuts the piece of flesh and dropped me leg. Then I hobbled along as far as I could, in a dash for safety—a dash, miss," he laughed.

He hadn't bled to death for the simple reason that the stump of his leg had been seared by the heat of the obus. He was awarded the Victoria Cross—and he couldn't understand why!

Few of us got any sleep during the first weeks. I can still see the face of the surgical nurse as she rushed from the operating room on the first floor, which came to be known as the "clean" operating room, to that on the third floor, known as the "dirty" operating room. Which merely meant that some of the men were so dirty when they arrived—so covered with gangrene and filth—that it was not safe to take them to the operating room for fear of infection. So another room without any appliances had to be opened in another part of the building. This building, which is a block long and half a block deep, has no elevator, so the nurse had to carry her bandages and instruments up and down stairs from one room to the other. She deserves a medal. I wonder how many lives she saved.

"Where is the thermometer?" was a frequent cry, for there was only one then.

"Why, ward 232 had it last, I think."

I went to 232. "Thermometer," I cried.

"Just gave it to nurse in 370."

I rushed up another flight of stairs,

"Give me the thermometer quick," I demanded.

"Can't—using it now," came back the reply.

"You'll give me that if it's at the point of the bayonet," I insisted, and I meant it, too. "I've got a boy down there with hemorrhage temperature, I think." I took the thermometer and rushed back to Antoine. He had developed high temperature, as I found by the thermometer. Before I could tell the doctor, the hemorrhage came. There was no way that I knew to stop the blood, for one couldn't put a turn-gat on his back where they had taken a bullet from his spine. I had to think fast, I knew. I sat down by him and thrust my hand into that wound—it was that large—at the same time sending one of the convalescents for the doctor. I was covered with blood to my elbow—but we saved Antoine's life.

NOT many died in our hospital because of our superior surgical staff, altho, for the same reason, we got the most severe cases. However, that is a curious thing—when a man dies in the ward it affects the other men in the ward; it affects the whole hospital for days. They don't get over it. They don't forget it.

"But you've seen soldiers die and soldiers killed by the hundreds," I said to one of them who was brooding over the death of the man in the cot next to his.

"Yes, I know," he answered; "but this is different." They seem to feel that when they are in action they are not so impotent against death.

I could understand when I saw my first "death." Always I had been spared that. I was afraid of death.

"You are to go to the room on the fourth floor—the isolation room—there is a man dying with gaseous gangrene." They were my orders. I said nothing, but as I closed the door of the ward, I had only one impulse. It was to run. Then I thought of the man there alone—and went to him.

HE was lying on a bed near a window. He opened his eyes as I came in. They were wonderful eyes, brown and soft and questioning—haunting eyes. But he said no words. For three hours I sat by his side and watched death creep up. They were the longest hours I have ever spent. He opened his eyes again. "Wife," he murmured, then "Children." I understood. "Yes," I answered. "I will write to them."

The door opened. The rector came in. In his hand was the English prayer-book. I stood up. Again the soldier opened his eyes and listened to the beautiful words of the prayer. And as he listened he held out his hand toward mine, reaching out at the end for some touch. It almost overpowered me, that groping at the last for a human touch. I had never seen him before. He had never seen me. But we drew together in that hour, and so we stayed until his hand relaxed.

As I closed the door and staggered to my room I thought ludicrously enough of a conversation I had heard of two young girls who had come to France to nurse. They had made a great fête of it. Before they left America they gave "tea" to their society friends and sold their party dresses for the benefit of the soldiers. They were coming to be nurses! To hold officers' hands and comfort them! Did they know that this was what it meant?

But I'm afraid I'm giving a wrong impression. For it's not all sad, as I have said. There were always the soldiers to cheer one. Most of our patients were French—not such French as you know or as I knew. There is a new spirit. The traditional mask of their frivolity has been discarded—the fiber of their spirits has been uncovered. Mingling with them are Senegalese and Arabs, many of whom can speak little French.

One Arab I remember particularly well. He had been wounded in the head and for weeks he scarcely spoke a word. But gradually he gained confidence in me, and began to talk with the few French words he knew. One day when we were alone he said:

"What's the war all about, nurse? Is it about a king? And is the king in Germany or in France?"

He had been a shepherd of the

hills and knew nothing of worldly things. As simply as I could I tried to tell him, and he seemed satisfied.

When I see the fineness and the courage of "my" soldiers I wonder how I could ever have lacked faith in humankind—in the godliness of the most simple, yes, even sometimes the most evil—of men who are purifying themselves in this war.

"Greater love hath no man than this" kept ringing ever in my ears as they told me that Jean couldn't live thruout the night. We knew he had to die, but we couldn't speak of it. He had been brought to us three days before—a hero. Jean was a gunner. In one of the attacks of the enemy his comrades had been forced slowly to retreat because of their inferior numbers. But Jean stood by his gun. Regularly, unflinchingly, he kept his gun shooting. He was hit in one leg—but his hands were all right and the gun went on. He was hit in the other leg. Still his hands were all right, and the gun went on. The enemy, hearing, meeting that incessant, regular fire, thought that reinforcements had come, and withdrew. Alone and unaided Jean won that engagement.

Jean had been sent to us. All we could do was to make his last hours as comfortable as we could. His wife was sent for. She came and sat by his bedside. The next day the colonel came to pin on his breast the *medaille militaire*, the highest honor that can be given to a soldier of France.

"I want to kiss it first," whispered Jean. He took it in his hands and reverently touched his lips to it. And then the colonel pinned it on his breast.

And now they told me Jean was dying. I took some roses which were on my table and went to him. His wife was weeping by his side.

"I've brought a brave man some roses," I said.

"Oh, nurse, I'm afraid he's past knowing or caring now," she answered, sobbing.

"Then I give them to you—the wife of a brave man."

"Yes—I know. But at what a price! What a price I have had to pay for it!" But even as she spoke—and again when I caught the gleam of the *medaille* pinned alone on the black curtains of the carriage that bore Jean to his last resting place—I thought what it would mean to her; of what it would mean to her children; of what it would mean to the small village where he lived—to the children who would gather around it—this emblem of great love.

Did I ever regret that I—an American girl—came to the French wounded? No, never. For it is by such bravery—such spirit—that we catch enough light to rise.

WAR SONGS FOR THE NEW ERA

BY WILFRID WILSON GIBSON

THE RETURN

He went, and he was gay to go;
And I smiled on him as he went.
My boy, 'twas well he couldn't know
My darkest dread, nor what it meant—

Just what it meant to smile and smile
And let my son go cheerily—
My son . . . and wondering all the while
What stranger would come back to me.

MANGEL-WURZELS

Last year I was hoeing,
Hoeing mangel-wurzels,
Hoeing mangel-wurzels all day in the sun,
Hoeing for the squire,
Down in Gloucestershire,
Willy-nilly till the sweaty job was done.

Now I'm in the 'wurzels,
In the mangel-wurzels,
All day in the 'wurzels 'neath the Belgian sun.
But among this little lot
It's a different lot I've got—
For you don't hoe mangel-wurzels with a gun.

THE FATHER

That was his sort.
It didn't matter
What we were at
But he must chatter
Of this and that
His little son
Had said or done;
Till, as he told
The fiftieth time
Without a change
How three-year old
Prattled a rhyme,
They got the range
And cut him short.

THE QUIET

I could not understand the sudden quiet
The sudden darkness—in the crash of fight.
The din and glare of day quenched in a twinkling
In utter starless night.

I lay an age and idly gazed at nothing,
Half-puzzled that I could not lift my head;
And then I knew somehow that I was lying
Among the other dead.



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NEW-OLD WARFARE IN THE TRENCHES IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS

FRENCH GRENADE THROWERS, USING VARIOUS FORMS OF THE SMALL SHELLS WHICH GAVE THEIR NAME TO THE GRENADIERS OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARMIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, AND WHICH HAD SUPPOSEDLY BECOME "OBSOLETE." THESE GRENADIERS WEAR STEEL HELMETS AND BULLET-PROOF WAISTCOATS AND MASKS TO NULLIFY THE EFFECT OF POISON-GASES. AN EDITORIAL ON THE USE OF ARMOR WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE

PERILOUS PHILANTHROPY

BY FRANK P. WALSH

CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER recently favored the people of the United States with his views concerning great philanthropic foundations, notably his own, and on efficiency in philanthropy. The article was striking because it exprest the views of the world's richest man, who is also the world's greatest philanthropist, and because it can be considered an adequate statement of the philosophy that seeks to justify our existing economic and industrial régime, and the relation of the great foundations thereto.

The wisdom of permitting a man to accumulate huge fortunes has often been challenged. From the knowledge I have gained in my work as chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, I go further and challenge the wisdom of giving public sanction and approval to the spending of a huge fortune thru such philanthropies as that of the Rockefeller Foundation. My object here is to state, as clearly and briefly as possible, why the huge philanthropic trusts, known as foundations, appear to be a menace to the welfare of society.



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CHAIRMAN WALSH PRESIDING AT A COMMISSION HEARING

THE ARBITRARY POWER OF WEALTH

The possession of an enormous fortune means arbitrary power over the lives and destinies of other men. Nothing is clearer than that the world's striving for democracy is now expressing itself in the economic field, even more than in the political field, and we are fast coming to realize that the forms of political democracy avail nothing when the lives of the many are controlled by the few who wield arbitrary economic power.

So, at the outset, thinking democrats resent the very possibility of philanthropy on a huge scale, because this philanthropy is predicated on the possession of enormous fortunes, and, therefore, of arbitrary power over men, women and children.

Even if the great charitable and philanthropic trusts should confine their work to the field of science, [illegible] where temperament, point of view, and economic theory cannot enter, many of us should still feel that this was work for the state, and that, even in the power to do good, no one man, or group of men, should hold the monopoly.

But when a great foundation, with a rapidly growing fund of more than $100,000,000, enters the economic and political field, no such fundamental objection need be admitted in order to convince thoughtful men of the possibilities of danger that lie in such an enterprise.

EXPLOITING WORKMEN AND SUBSIDIZING SCIENTISTS

Let us take the Rockefeller Foundation, the most active of all, to illustrate the potential danger of such institutions to democracy in America. Mr. Rockefeller is taking money obtained from the toil of thousands of poorly nourished, socially submerged men, women and children, and spending these sums, thru a board of personal employees, in such fashion that his estate is in a fair way not only to exercise a dominating influence in industry, but, before many years, to exact a tribute of loyalty and subserviency to him and his interests from the whole profession of scientists, social workers and economists.

There are literally thousands of men in these professions receiving subsidies, either directly or indirectly, from the Rockefeller estate, who cannot take any step toward effective economic, social and industrial reform without running directly counter to the interests of their benefactor. No sensible man can believe for a moment that research workers, publicists and teachers can be subsidized with money obtained from the exploitation of the workers without being profoundly influenced in their points of view and in the energy and enthusiasm with which they might otherwise attack economic abuses. And there can be no question that the income of the Rockefeller Foundation comes, in large part, from the exploitation of wage earners.

Before the complete exposure of the Colorado situation, but with thousands of his fellow citizens charging him with responsibility for the Colorado strike and its attendant horrors, Mr. Rockefeller employed an expert, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie-King, former Minister of Labor of Canada and a distinguished citizen of the Dominion, to advise him regarding the labor problems in industries where Rockefeller funds are invested, and also to make a comprehensive, world-wide study of industrial relations for the benefit of the public. This is one of the many apparently innocent and useful projects of the Rockefeller Foundation. But when the announced purpose is compared with the actual performance, there appears a glaring discrepancy.

WHAT DID MR. KING DO?

Mr King undertook to act as Mr Rockefeller's advisor on industrial relations as long ago as last August. His first act, after joining the Rockefeller staff, was to write a letter to Mr. Rockefeller, suggesting, in effect, that the arbitrary, undemocratic policy of the Rockefeller Coal Company in Colorado need not be greatly modified under pressure from labor, because unemployment and distress resulting from the European war would weaken the power of labor and force labor to take about what the employer saw fit to give it.

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It is the author of this letter to whom the world is asked to look for a way out from the problems which have arrayed employer and employee in hostile front. It is Mr. King whom we are asked to take as our guide in working our way to a consummation of that full measure of human liberty and economic democracy on which the heart of the world is set.

THE STRIKE AT ROOSEVELT

Mr. King was in New York last winter during the hearing of the Industrial Relations Commission when employees of the American Agriculture Chemical Company at Roosevelt, New Jersey, a suburb of New York, were on strike because they could not support their families in comfort and decency on a wage of $1.60 per day. Twenty-one of the company's former employees were shot down by deputized gunmen for peacefully protesting against conditions that meant privation, suffering, disease and even death for themselves and their families. Altho the Rockefeller Foundation, then busily engaged in an effort to justify itself before this Commission, held one-half million of the bonds of this company, apparently it made no attempt to investigate the situation at Roosevelt. Its executive officer, Jerome D. Greene, when questioned on the stand, was not prepared to discuss the fairness of a wage of $1.60, and agents of this Commission who followed the situation closely could find no evidence that Mr. King, or any other representative of the Foundation, had visited Roosevelt or made the slightest effort to wipe out this particularly outrageous social morass into which its roots reached.

Not only was the Foundation itself a holder of securities in the company which expected Americans to bring up families on $1.60 a day, but one of the directors of the Rockefeller philanthropies, Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, was both a director and a member of the executive committee of the company. And Mr. Hepburn testified that his sole information regarding conditions in the company's plants was obtained thru telephone conversations with one of the company's officials, and thru a chance meeting with this official at a college alumni dinner at Delmonico's restaurant.

Mr. Mackenzie-King, in his testimony at the Washington hearing recently, declared his investigation, in so far as it included the Rockefeller industries in Colorado, to be a secret one, and challenged the authority of the Federal Government to compel him to declare how much money was being expended or the character of the information which he was obtaining, closing this portion of his evidence with the declaration that it was not at all necessary that the American people be enlightened as to the facts in Colorado, but that the conscience of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in his opinion, was more powerful than any other force that could be brought to bear in Colorado at the time he was giving his testimony.

In the light of the record in Colorado and at Roosevelt alone, such philanthropy as that of the Rockefeller Foundation can justly be characterized as an attempt to present to the world, as handsome and admirable, an economic and industrial régime that draws its substance from the sweat and blood and tears of exploited and dispossessed humanity.

THE MEN IN OFFICE

Just the list of directors in the various Rockefeller philanthropies shows the enormous power that may be exercized by men financially interested in perpetrating unjust industrial conditions. In the list is the president emeritus of our greatest university, shown by the inquiry of this Commission to have been personally interested in the publicity bulletins issued by the operators of Colorado to influence the public mind against men who are risking their lives to lift Rockefeller employees up from economic subserviency, and to vindicate the supremacy of the laws of that state. This gentleman apparently concurred in branding the denial of the right to bargain collectively in Colorado and the use of gunmen and venal militiamen which followed, as "The Struggle for Industrial Freedom in Colorado."

Included also in the list of men holding places on boards controlled by Rockefeller millions appears the name of the president of our greatest southern university, the university that, before all others, has molded opinion in the southern states; the commissioner of health of our greatest northern state; the United States Commissioner of Education; the surgeon general of the United States army; a Cabinet officer; a high officer of the international Y. M. C. A.; an American ambassador; the president of another great university, and an influential magazine editor. I do not mean to imply that many of these are not high-minded and disinterested men. I believe they are. I believe that many of them share the fear of the influence of such a huge philanthropic trust when it turns to the economic field, and that more than one of them may have accepted places on the board because they felt they might prevent dangerous tendencies. But we have seen how the scholar of the greatest repute of them all apparently drew no line, in lending his cooperation, between the Rockefeller philanthropies and the Rockefeller exploited industries. No argument is needed to convince a sensible American of the subtle and pervasive and irresistible power that is wielded autocratically by men who control the disbursement of huge sums of money. It is a power that goes straight to our instincts, to our points of view, to the raw materials of which our opinions and judgments are made.

THE MEN IN CONTROL

But how much, as a matter of fact, can we rely on the presence on the Rockefeller board of these men? It was admitted before the Commission on Industrial Relations in New York that practically all of the important decisions and the routine work of the charities, and, above all, the disbursement of moneys, are administered by a finance committee composed of Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., and of the personal employees of himself and his father. These salaried men reflect the points of view of their employers and carry out the Rockefeller will. They not only administer the Rockefeller philanthropies, but they sit in council with the Rockefeller agents who denied industrial justice to the Colorado miners, and on the witness stand, as representatives of the Foundation, they speak bitterly of the Colorado unions in the same breath they declare that they are conducting a scientific, unbiased investigation of the labor problem. They admitted that, even had Mr. King so far forgotten his loyalty to the Rockefeller interests as to urge recognition of the union, they would have differed with him and resisted such a policy. According to the testimony of Mr. Jerome D. Greene on the stand in New York, Mr. King is an adviser whose advice may be freely rejected, and there would be no friendly reception for recommendations which conflicted with the policy of Mr. Rockefeller—not Mr. Rockefeller, the philanthropist, but Mr. Rockefeller, the industrial overlord.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM

It should be remembered that the Rockefeller Foundation, in protecting its own hundred millions of securities, will give similar protection to the vastly greater fortune still held by the family in purely private ownership. The list of the securities held by the Foundation contains the names of most of the corporations in

which the family fortune is invested. In a day when society sees it as a burning wrong that one man can levy tribute on the right of millions of other men to live and to work, Mr. Rockefeller could find no better insurance for his hundreds of millions than to invest one of them in subsidizing all the agencies that make for social change and progress.

The wealth of the great foundations is wealth created by the many. Even were those directly concerned in its making accorded a decent wage and a voice in determining their conditions of employment, the surplus should still be available for the work of scientists and scholars, in such form that these devoted men could pursue their studies for the benefit of mankind without wearing the uniform of Rockefeller and the others. Already there are thousands of eager young scholars and scientists who know that some day, for the sake of their work, they may be drawn into the retinue of the foundations. It will become increasingly bad form for a man engaged in social betterment work to speak ill of Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie, and the other men who have amassed fortunes in industry, and the universal instinct of self-justification will inevitably lead them to seek excuses and justifications when the cry of exploitation or of tainted money is raised.

THE PERIL OF THIS PHILANTHROPY

Most dangerous of all, to me, seems the attempt by the Rockefellers, especially, to become molders of public thought on the subject of industrial relations. Every precaution that can be taken to give the seeming of impartiality to this inquiry can only make it the more dangerous. Perhaps the most fortunate thing in connection with the Rockefeller industrial inquiry is that the quality of Mr. King's mind has already been shown, as well as the fact that the public control of this inquiry rests in the hands of the same men who sustain the Rockefeller policy in Colorado.

But, to my mind, a still greater menace to industrial democracy appears upon the horizon. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., declared, in a public statement, that in the industrial department of his foundation he was securing the coöperation of many labor leaders in his effort to bring about "permanent peace" in Colorado. Will not the same glamor of great power and limitless resources, which has attracted diplomats, statesmen and educators, make its appeal to these men? When Mr. Rockefeller testified at Washington, he was asked to name the labor leaders with whom he was coöperating in Colorado, but admitted his inability to do so. Nevertheless, if labor leaders should thus be induced to coöperate, I cannot see how the inquiry could help having a tremendous effect in taking the edge off the fearlessness and disinterestedness of labor's leadership. I cannot imagine any greater catastrophe than for the subtle influence of the millions of these masters of industry to pervade even the labor movement itself. With labor coöperating in aggressive and whole-hearted fashion with the great movement toward industrial democracy, we could view, without serious alarm, the chloroforming of our economists and social workers. But if the influence of these millions once began to circulate thru the organism of labor itself, this great forward movement of our time might be seriously retarded, if not destroyed. I believe, on account of the thoro airing which this proposed Rockefeller industrial inquiry has received, together with the note of protest from President Samuel Gompers directed against the whole Rockefeller investigation into industry, that organized labor will continue to remain sternly aloof and to view this new activity with stedfast distrust.

Chicago, Illinois

WHAT OUR CITIES DO WITH THEIR MONEY

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY

WHAT are you, Mr. City Taxpayer, buying with the money which you surrender to the tax collector? How is each of your dollars divided between the various businesses which you have entrusted to your commission or council to conduct for you?

It is not a small matter, this city business. During the year 1911 193 cities with a population of over 30,000 expended $1,647,707,380. The principal items of this expenditure were as follows:

Administration	$56,000,000
Police Department	54,000,000
Fire Department	44,000,000
Sanitation	39,000,000
Highways	56,000,000
Charities	31,000,000
Education	141,000,000
Recreation	18,000,000
Water Supply	28,000,000
Interest	101,000,000
Sinking Fund	68,000,000
Bonds Retired	454,000,000

For 146 cities statistics have been kept for the ten-year period from 1902 to 1911 and during this decade it was found that the ordinary expenses of municipal government had increased from 272 millions to 449 millions, or from $13.02 to $16.62 per capita. In 1911 the value of the assets of all cities over 30,000 was 4.1 billions. Against this should be placed a gross debt of 2.6 billions. A considerable proportion of this debt, however, was offset by sinking funds so that the total net debt was only 1.9 billions, or a per capita net debt of $65.84. From the fact that municipal bonds to the amount of 454 millions were retired in 1911 we might be led to think that the cities were rapidly paying off their debts, but on the contrary during this year the net debt of the cities in this group increased about 148 millions. Of the total indebtedness of 2.6 billions over 450 millions was incurred in providing water supply systems for the cities and upon this indebtedness a reasonable return can be expected.



OUR MUNICIPAL EXPENSES

The other items for which the largest debt was incurred were

Highways	$455,000,000
School buildings	270,000,000
Sewers	165,000,000

Most of the cities are increasing the valuation of their permanent property and public improvements faster than their debts, but when we consider that the indebtedness of the United States is only $10.84 per capita, while that of 146 of our largest cities is $67.31, it is time to consider municipal economy.

PLEASE BUILD US A PLAYHOUSE

Photographs from James Ulysses Seaks and Mary H. Northend



IT SHOULD BE WELL BUILT, NOT LUXURIOUS—IT MAY BE GARAGE, CASTLE, AND ENGINE HOUSE BY TURNS



FINE FOR INDIAN FIGHTS



A TREE HOUSE IS THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF ALL PLAYHOUSES



A LUXURY—BUT GREAT FUN

WHAT was your playhouse—a cave, or a tent, or a big packing box, a log cabin, or a snug little building with real windows and doors? Did it have a dug-out fire-pit in front of it—with a bit of gutter-pipe for chimney (tho the smoke never *would* go where it ought), or did it have a real fireplace indoors where *Fräulein* made a fire for you? In any case, you felt the responsibility of ownership and the dignity of a castled knight and if somebody was wise you learned how to keep your "things" in order and formed rudimentary habits of self-respecting proprietorship. Perhaps you even began to acquire that enviable possession—social poise—at your own delightful imitations of grown-up tea-parties. At any rate, build a new playhouse for the youngsters. Build it simply, put it where the occupants can be inspected at prudent intervals, and make it a place where noise is normal and nobody ever has to wash his hands!



THE CLOSER THE PLAYHOUSE IS TO THE TREES AND FIELDS THE BETTER

IN THE JAWS OF THE TEUTONIC TRAP

THE STRATEGY OF PRESENT OPERATIONS IN POLAND

"THE most aspiring and in some ways the most brilliant piece of strategy that this war has yet produced," this is the manner in which an enemy critic, the military expert of the London *Times*, characterizes the German movement that has resulted in the capture of the Polish capital and in the overthrow of the first Russian line of defense. Whatever may be the final outcome of the war, the operations of these last three months in the eastern theater will furnish a theme for discussion to students of military science for years to come, and every history of Europe will have to devote a page to the map of Galicia and Poland on which this campaign has been developed.

It is easy to understand by reference to a map what has occurred. We see first that Poland projects from Russia like a great peninsula into the Teutonic sea, or perhaps a German caricaturist would prefer to picture it as a big nose sticking into what was none of its business. Looking at it this way, the German's impulse would be either to smash it in or bite it off. This in short is what he has been trying to do for the past year, first one way, then the other, until now Poland has at last been bitten off between the upper jaw of East Prussia and the lower jaw of Galicia. Whether the morsel can be swallowed and digested in the Teutonic stomach remains to be seen.

Or if this simile is too grotesque let us compare the campaign to the game which comes nearest to war in its tactics and the number of its casualties. On the football field mass movements resolve themselves essentially into two, rushing the center and running round the end. In war it is the same. But in the present war bucking the line has proved frightfully expensive and resulted often in gains of a few yards only, while end runs were mostly made impossible by keeping the end on the side lines. The Russian line-up on the start extended from the Niemen River on the north to the Dniester River on the south. Three times the Teutonic forces tried a center rush on Warsaw and failed. Three times they tried a run around each end, and the third time succeeded in getting around both.

It is interesting to note the dates of these successive attempts. The first was around the south end. An Austrian army of 350,000 under General Dankl, striking north from Galicia between the Vistula and the Bug, got within eleven miles of Lublin by the first of September, when it was driven back by the Russians.

The second attempt to get behind the Russian line was made at the other end by the Germans. General von Hindenburg, by his great victory at Tannenberg, had driven the Russians from East Prussia, but when he tried to carry the war into the enemy's country he was checked at the Niemen September 25.

Two days later Hindenburg, in command of the combined German and Austrian forces, began a direct attack on the Russian front all along the line, but with Warsaw as its main objective. This came within an ace of succeeding. In fact, it is one of the inexplicable mysteries of war why Warsaw was not captured, for on October 7 the Germans were within seven miles of the city, and it was practically undefended at that time. The Russian authorities no less than the Germans believed that the city would be evacuated. The British residents, by the advice of their consul, had left. The bank had withdrawn its funds to Moscow. Trains were ready to carry away the officials. The German cannon, having come within range of the suburbs, had ceased firing, probably because the city was regarded as virtually taken. Elaborate preparations had been made for a triumphal entry of the Polish capital, when, it appears, the ancient kingdom of Poland was to be reëstablished and the king of Saxony was to be seated on the throne which his ancestors had occupied at intervals in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

But Hindenburg "came back," as he has a knack of doing. By the middle of November he had collected a new and larger army, and again advanced along the southern bank of the Vistula toward Warsaw. But this time the Russians were ready for him and put up a stout resistance. Lodz, which before had fallen into his hands without a struggle, now cost him some 50,000 men. The Kaiser had to relinquish his ambition of spending a merry Christmas in Warsaw, for the German advance was definitely halted at the Bzura and Rawka Rivers about thirty miles west of that city. Here the winter and spring were spent in trench fighting at close range, much like that in Flanders. During the first week in February the Germans made desperate attempts to break thru the Bzura-Rawka line, but the sacrifice of thousands of men gained them nothing.

While Hindenburg was making his first drive at Warsaw in October the Austrians also advanced in Galicia, but they only got as far as the San and were driven back in November. In February, when the north country was covered with deep snow, Hindenburg made another attempt to outflank the Russian line at this end. While part of his force advanced south of the Mazurian lakes, another made a wide sweep around by the north, and between the two he came near catching the Russian army in East Prussia. But a swift retreat thru the forest of Suwalki saved most of it, and when the Germans came to the fortress of Osowiec and the Niemen River they halted. Why they should have ceased their activity in this direction was not at the time clear, but now it appears that they were waiting till the Austrian advance in Galicia should come up with theirs, so the two could act in harmony. We come then to the final movement of the northern and southern armies which has resulted in the conquest of Poland.

We will take up first the southern campaign. At the end of January the Austro-German drive in Galicia began. It was accomplished by the lavish use of the arm in which the Germans are particularly strong and the Russians particularly weak, that is, artillery. The Austro-German army advanced swiftly, pushing the Russians back from Cracow, driving them out of the Carpathian passes, recapturing the fortress of Przemysl, regaining the city of Lemberg. But it did not stop with the recovery of lost ground. Reaching the Bug River east of Lemberg the Austro-German forces ceased their eastward movement and marched north between the Bug and Vistula rivers. This brought them in the rear of the first Russian line of defense, which is on the Vistula. The fortress which stands at the southern end of this line is Ivangorod, but this had to be evacuated as soon as the invading army had cut the railroad in its rear at Lublin and Cholm.

The Austrian and German armies under the command of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and General Mackensen are advancing northward as rapidly as possible in order to intercept the Russians who are retreating from the Vistula to the shelter of the Bug. On the left of the Archduke is another army under General von Woyrsch, which crost the Vistula above Ivangorod and is in pursuit of the Russians who evacuated that fortress and are now trying to reach

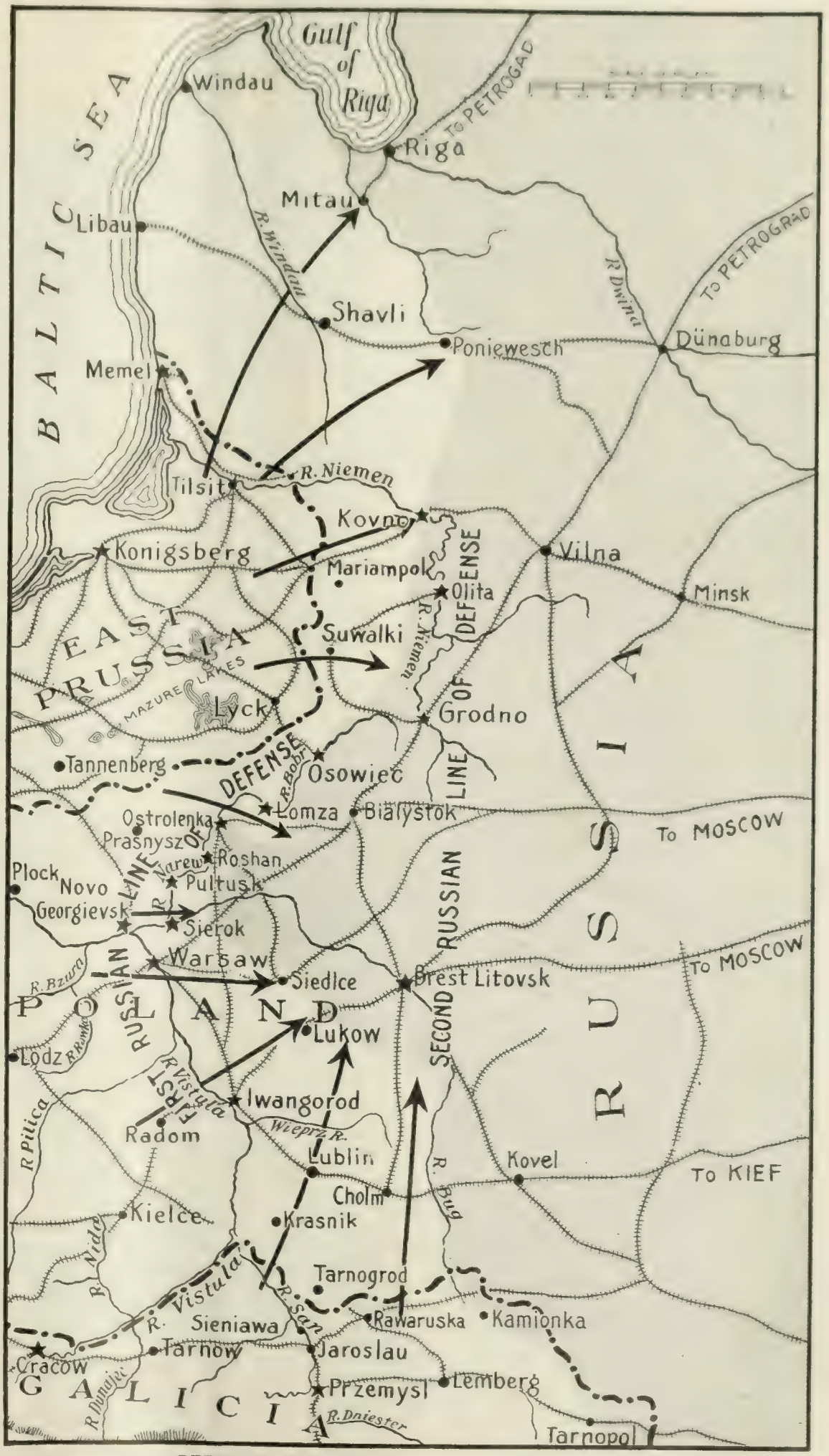
Brest Litovsk. On his left is the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who passing thru Warsaw has now reached Siedlce.

All these advance movements, as will be seen by the map, come to a focus at Brest Litovsk, which is not only the chief fortress of the second line of Russian defense but, what is more important, the railroad center of the line to Moscow. If the Germans succeed in penetrating farther into the interior they will be able to cut the communications between Moscow and Petrograd, the spinal cord of the Russian empire.

So much for the lower jaw of the steel trap; now for the upper. The northern line of the Russian permanent defenses consists of a chain of fortresses along the Niemen, Bobr and Narew rivers to the Vistula, where Novo Georgievsk forms the apex of the angle with Warsaw thirty-five miles below. This line has now been broken at two points by the capture of the fortresses of Lomza and Sierok, and this allows the Germans to get at the railroad line connecting Warsaw and Petrograd which runs parallel to the river fortifications and about twenty miles behind them. The Narew River was crost on July 25 between Ostrolenka and Pultusk by the forces under General Gallwitz. One of the ring of forts surrounding Lomza was stormed by the troops of General von Falcke on August 9. The strongest of this chain of defenses is probably the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, which was constructed by Napoleon in 1807 and stands upon a promontory between the Narew and Vistula, which here run together. This fortress has been surrounded and may stand a siege like Maubeuge or Przemysl, tho it certainly cannot hold out as long as the latter. No one of the half dozen fortresses of the Narew-Bobr line is capable of retarding the great tidal wave of German troops now pouring into Poland.

The first line of defense has completely collapsed at the end of a year —must we say, of the first year?— of the Great War. The Russians count themselves lucky to have withdrawn their troops without serious losses. They may now reform behind the second fortified line of defense, which runs straight north and south along the Niemen and the Bug rivers. The chief strongholds of this line are Kovno, Olita, Grodno and Brest Litovsk; the first three defending the road to Petrograd and the fourth the road to Moscow.

But even if this second line should hold against a frontal attack the Russian empire is not safe, for Hindenburg is likely to get around its northern end where it rests on the Gulf of Riga. The movement in this direction, which Petrograd at first derided as a mere foraging raid, may prove to be one of the most stupendous operations of the war. The Field Marshal himself is in charge of it and he is said to have twelve army corps, or some 450,000 men, under him. Libau has been taken and made a naval base for the German fleet. Riga, now attacked by land and sea, may soon fall. And then? Will the Kaiser be content with that or has he ambitions to surpass Napoleon the Great by marching on to Petrograd?



BETWEEN THE JAWS OF THE TEUTONIC TRAP

The armies from East Prussia on the north and Galicia on the south are closing in on Poland and have met behind Warsaw. The Russians have abandoned their first line of defense along the Vistula and have withdrawn to their second line along the Niemen and Bug rivers. The chief strongholds in the second line are Brest Litovsk and Kovno. The latter is under bombardment by the Germans

THE NEW BOOKS

WHERE IS THOMAS ARNOLD?

One would think the Headmasters of England would rise in a body to protest against the pictures of English schools for boys given in various recent novels; of a life at once brutal and ineffectual; the rough tenderness of real school boys barbarized into something cruel and unclean. One of the worst is "King's School at Tercanbury," delineated in *Out of Human Bondage*, by Somerset Maugham, a novel which marks the entrance into fiction of an author who has won laurels as a writer of successful plays. The novel is too long, 648 pages. If Gissing and Galsworthy and, it may be, Rolland, had never written, there would have been no *Out of Human Bondage*. It is prolix, splits easily into three novels: one devoted to the youth of the unheroic hero who is the fashion of these days—Modred instead of Arthur or even Launcelot; another to his life as an art student in Paris; and the third to his career as a medical student in London. And its ethics are frankly pagan, even the betrayal of innocence being glossed over, after various nauseating adventures in the sordid underworld of London. Unhappy childhood always is a bid for sympathy, but little Phillip grows up into an insufferable egotist and cad. One longs, after reading these novels where spineless men and women yield without a struggle to the forces of evil and are overwhelmed by the world, for the ringing shout of the stout apostle, Paul: "I have fought a good fight . . . I have kept the faith!" or the nobler voice: "I have overcome the world."

Out of Human Bondage, by Somerset Maugham. George H. Doran. $1.50.

NEGROES AND SECESSION

More than fifty years since the emancipation of the slaves and the end of the Civil War, it is proved by the number of books on the subject that the Negro question is not yet settled, and, if we may believe some who attempt to teach us, it never can be settled. Equally history has not yet agreed as to the Reconstruction period in the former slave holding states. Powell Clayton was an officer in the Civil War, then settled in Arkansas, and was Governor of that state from 1868 to 1871, and then United States Senator for six years, and he lives to tell the story of the *Aftermath of the Civil War in Arkansas*[1] from the point of view of one who hated slavery and believed in the equal rights of white and black. He shows the ruin caused by the Ku Klux, the recovery of peace by the use of martial law and the recovery of prosperity with the establishment of a public school system, state aid to railroads, and the funding of the state debt. In 1860 there were only twenty-five free schools in the state supported by public funds, while in 1870 there were over a hundred thousand children in the new schools. The book is full of documents, and we advise its careful reading by those who have been led to believe that the Reconstruction period was a period of corruption.

Prof. Annie H. Abel, head of the department of American History in Goucher College, covers a neglected page of the history of the Civil War, that of the *American Indian as Slaveholder and Secessionist*.[2] We see from the documents quoted how general was slaveholding among the wealthy Five Tribes of the Indian Territory, and how readily all of them but the Cherokees were persuaded to cast in their lot with the Confederacy. It was their able chief, John Ross, who so long held back that strongest tribe during the earlier part of the war, when the Union armies were defeated. The fulness and impartiality of our author's study of this neglected passage in the history of the war will make it indispensable to future historians, and full of interest.

Of two volumes published simultaneously, one is entitled *The White Man's Burden*,[3] and the other *The Black Man's Burden*.[4] The former volume is a sort of Utopia in which a white man is dropt down into the center of Africa thirty centuries hence, where he finds the Negro people raised to an almost inconceivable hight of civilization, science and social culture. It was all a dream, but the lesson was that "the white man's burden is himself."

The Black Man's Burden is not fiction but a story of fact. The Utica Normal Institute, at Utica, Miss., is the child of Tuskegee. Mr. Holtzclaw is the principal. His work covers even the establishment of volunteer courts to settle disputes among the Negroes of the neighboring counties, thus keeping the Negroes out of the state courts and saving their money. They have a Black Belt Improvement Society with ten degrees. The first requires a desire to improve one's condition, and the tenth the ownership of a thousand acres of land.

If the laws of the slave states forbade the education of slaves, yet not a few Negroes before the Civil War had been taught by their masters, and despite opposition, schools for Negroes were carried on in various northern states. The story of *The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861*[5] is told by Mr. Woodson in full detail with references to authorities, and includes education by the Friends in Philadelphia, and the opposition from New Haven to a college for Negroes.

Professor Du Bois gives to a small volume the title *The Negro*[6] and makes it a text-book of the history of the race, mostly in Africa. The solution of the large Negro problem he finds not in ethics or religion, we regret to say, but in economic forces, and particularly in the common interests between white and black labor, for "so long as black laborers are slaves, white laborers cannot be free."

In a yet thinner book, *The Independent Negro*,[7] Wade H. Harris tells of North Carolina before the war. Then follows a chapter on the sufferings after the war,

THE WAR FROM MANY SIDES

The Cause of the War, by Charles E. Jefferson, is an illuminating little volume, as thought-provoking as it is eloquent. It gets right down to the fundamental philosophy of the war and drives home its ideas with force and courage.

Crowell. 50 cents.

The German Enigma, by Georges Bourdon. A Frenchman's calm estimate of the character and aims of the German people. An unusual book on this subject, because it is constructive in aim and free from violent prejudice and rancor.

Dutton. $1.25.

In a French Hospital—Notes of a Nurse, by M. Eydoux Demians. A vivid record of the human side of the war—touching little tales of the wounded and their nurses, told simply, but with dramatic force.

Duffield. $1.

The German Tragedy and Its Meaning for Canada, by President R. A. Falconer of the University of Toronto, states England's case against Germany and discusses the new Canada that will emerge from the war.

University of Toronto Press. 50 cents.

The Soul of Germany, by Dr. Thomas F. A. Smith. An intimate study of German life, based on twelve years' residence in Bavaria as an English professor. The author persistently tries to show the evils of Prussian autocracy and "Kultur."

Doran. $1.25.

Austria-Hungary and the War, by Ernest Ludwig. Attempts to justify the dual monarchy's position in the conflict. Not without partizanship, it aims to explain and defend Austrian diplomacy, especially in relation to Serbia.

New York: Ogilvie. $1

War's New Weapons, by Baron Hrolf von Dewitz, analyzes the machinery and strategy of the war. Stresses aircraft, wireless, and submarines. Preface by Hudson Maxim.

Dodd, Mead. $1.50

The World in the Crucible, by Sir Gilbert Parker, is an interesting if somewhat partizan, account of the origins and conduct of the Great War. It defends England and denounces Germany—hardly scholarly history.

Dodd, Mead. $1.50

The World Storm and Beyond, by Edwin Davies Schoonmaker, is a masterful discussion of the war and its social consequences. Eleven richly suggestive essays on subjects ranging from the future of Russia to the collapse of the Church.

Century. $2

The Holy War—Made in Germany, by Dr. C. Snouck Hurgronje, analyzes the causes and results of the proclamation of a Holy War by the Sheikh-ul-Islam of Constantinople. It treats especially of Germany's interests in Turkey.

Putnam. $1

when Negroes were emancipated and house servants ran away without notice and a nurse-girl complained to the military authorities if the mistress slapt her, and when the Ku Klux "summarily punished" offending Negroes.

It is like coming into another world to turn to Bulletin 129 of the last census, devoted to the *Negroes in the United States*.[8] We learn that in 1910 we had ten million, of whom over seven million lived in rural communities, practically all born in this country, and two million of them pure black. In 1909-10 there were 1,670,690 Negro children in school, and of the Negroes over ten years old seventy per cent could read or write. The worst conditions as to illiteracy are in Louisiana. In the Southern States 430,149 Negroes in 1910 owned their homes, while in 1900 only 327,537 were so fortunate—an immense increase in ten years. The age of the schoolhouse has replaced the age of the Ku Klux. Conditions are not yet ideal for the Negro, but there is no occasion for pessimism.

Yet Dr. Mecklin in his study, *Democracy and Race Friction*,[9] regards this problem as insoluble because of diverse "race traits." The writer is a long resident of the South and has drawn his material from that section, and from the conditions in Jamaica and South Africa. But no conclusion can be reached which fails to consider the relation of the races in Spanish, French and Portuguese countries. The author's solution is "the complete subordination of the Negro to the will of the white," as in Jamaica. The Negro is to him "a backward and inferior race." He writes before the late unanimous decision of the Supreme Court on state amendments and laws to limit suffrage, and he declares that the previous decisions have demonstrated "the bankruptcy of the old theory of natural rights." He is an oligarchist, and frankly admits it.

[1]*The Aftermath of the Civil War in Arkansas*, by Powell Clayton. Neale Publishing Co. $2. [2]*The American Indian as Slaveholder and Secessionist*, by Annie Heloise Abel. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $5. [3]*The White Man's Burden*, by T. Shirby Hodge. Boston: Badger. $1. [4]*The Black Man's Burden*, by William T. Holtzclaw, with an Introduction by Booker T. Washington. The Neale Publishing Co. $1.50. [5]*The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861*, by Carter Godwin Woodson. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2. [6]*The Negro*, by W. E. Burghart DuBois. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents. [7]*My School Days*, by Wade H. Harris. The Neale Publishing Co. $1. [8]*Negroes in the United States*. Bulletin 129, Bureau of the Census, Washington. [9]*Democracy and Race Friction*, by John Moffatt Mecklin. The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

A NORTHERN GIRL BEFORE THE WAR

The Evolution of a Teacher, by Ella Ives Gilbert, tells of a New England youth, Mr. Holyoke of the 60's, the Chicago fire, and such notables as Alice Freeman Palmer and Frances E. Willard.

Boston: Pilgrim Press. $1.

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The fourth volume of *England and the British Empire* is just issued. This includes the years from 1802 to 1914 and completes the valuable work of Arthur D. Innes reviewed in The Independent August 3, 1914.

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Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd. $1.75.

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Sir Hiram Maxim's *My Life* opens with the story of a farmer lad's life in Maine, the typical New England life of sixty years ago. It closes amid the courts of Europe. It is vivid, direct, without affectation, and is entertaining as well as interesting.

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Lovers of Cooper and Parkman will enjoy *In the Old West*, a reprint of a series of tales by George Fredrick Ruxton which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* of 1848. The author was an adventurous youth who saw and loved the life of the far West in the early forties. "It is written in the form of a thinly veiled romance, but the characters were real, the incidents were real." The descriptive scenes and the frontier conversations are excellent.

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HYMNS AND LYRICS

To those long accustomed to the yearly gatherings at Chautauqua the *Poems* of Mary Artemesia Lathbury are well known and for these the little volume will have the charm of many pleasant associations. But to a wider audience belong the two hymns, "Break Thou the Bread of Life" and "Day Is Dying in the West," while some of the lyrics and such charming children's verses as "In the Daisy Snow" should find many readers.

Minneapolis: Nunc Licet Press. $1.25.

THE SEARCH FOR FREEDOM

Henry Osborne Taylor follows his essay on the contributions of the different great nations to spiritual thought by a study of the philosophies taught by the great religious teachers from those of Chaldea and Egypt to St. Augustine. Without being a history of religion, *Deliverance* is a thoughtful and sympathetic view of the various theories born of the universal longing for the "freeing of the spirit," and the gradual change and broadening of spiritual ideals.

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Pioneers, by Elizabeth Millar, is a picturesque and absorbing romance of the siege of Ferdinand and Isabella of Granada and the first voyage of Columbus. The real story in the plates reduce the Moor's last stronghold, the princes, courtly men of arms, the "knightly spirit," the power and prestige of medieval warfare are all portrayed with rich color and remarkable accuracy, and the best spirit of young France of Leon is very human and appealing.

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PEBBLES

Some women have a sense of humor, while others have tact and laugh at their husband's jokes.—*Utchison Globe.*

True, Jane Addams failed to end the war. All those who succeeded please join in the jeers.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

The Japanese have taken 1511 medals at the San Francisco Exposition. A meddlesome lot, those Japs.—*Boston Traveler.*

The Russians will evacuate several more towns, probably, when they come to them.—*Don Marquis in the New York Evening Sun.*

If Germany sinks many more ships loaded with mules she may have to go to war with Missouri.—*Oklahoma City Oklahoman.*

"I can't think of any way of killing time."

"Why, I often hear you playing on the piano."—*Baltimore American.*

The police requested Americans in Berlin not to wear the Stars and Stripes, as the sight irritates the Germans.—*New York Tribune.*

Von Bülow says he made an earnest effort to bring Italy and Austria together—and apparently he succeeded most admirably.—*Southern Lumberman.*

NO MORE PREDICTIONS

Most of the European generals have now decided that they will eat Christmas dinner wherever they happen to be.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

An Italian fruit-seller became greatly annoyed at people stopping at his stand and trying his fruit by feeling of it; so he placed the following sign in front: "If you must pincha da fruit, pincha da coconut."—*The Christian Register.*

The self-made man stalked into the office of a great financier with whom he had an appointment.

"You probably don't remember me," he began, "but twenty years ago, when I was a poor messenger boy, you gave me a message to carry—"

"Yes, yes!" cried the financier. "Where's the answer?"—*Argonaut.*

These tortoise-rimmed eyeglasses
And a world mad with war
Are not so hard to understand—
But what is egg-plant for?
—*Houston Post.*

An egg-plant *can* be used for food;
We've et 'em, and we know,
And even carrots have their place—
But why do paw-paws grow?

SUMMER FICTION

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"Wouldn't it be a good plan to have your folks spend the summer with us?"

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"We like to hear your player-piano. It doesn't sound mechanical."

"You have dogs and children? Well, that makes no difference with our rents."

"You may use our lawn-mower and telephone any time."

"It is all right if your chickens get into our garden."—*Charlotte Observer.*

A man, who had seen the wide world and spent decades in doing things of note, paid a visit to the town of his youth. He was accorded a banquet by his stay-at-home schoolmates and went expecting a great talk over old times. But he was disappointed. They were mostly hypochondriacs, and spent the evening in discussions about stomachs and livers and kidneys and the disorders incidental to the possession of such things. When the wanderer had got away he was asked how he had enjoyed the banquet. "Banquet?" he replied. "It wasn't a banquet. It was an organ recital."—*The Vegetarian Messenger.*

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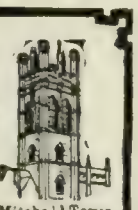
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STOCK PRICES

The stock market was affected last week by the Government's favorable crop report, the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning Western freight rates and the Eastern rates on anthracite coal, the arrival of nearly $20,000,000 of gold from England, foreign liquidation, reports of new war orders, and a break in sterling exchange to the lowest point reached in forty years. Owing mainly to the rate decisions, a considerable part of the advances made in the first half of the week were lost, but as a rule there were net gains at the close, with several sensational additions for war order stocks.

At the beginning there was persistent buying of railroad securities, due to the crop report and a prevailing belief that the Western rate decision would be satisfactory to the railroad companies. But the decision, when it was announced, was a disappointing one, and it was followed by the order for a sharp reduction of anthracite coal rates. The latter ruling directly affected a large group of roads, among them the Lehigh Valley, Reading, Erie, Pennsylvania and Delaware & Hudson. As has been said, a considerable part of the early advances was lost. Shares of the Western roads receded from 2 to 4 points, but, Union Pacific excepted, showed a small net gain at the end of the week. The anthracite shares did not fare so well. Delaware & Hudson's net loss was 6; Lehigh Valley's was 3½, after a decline of 7 from the summit; an equal decline for Reading left a net addition of 2⅞; and Erie's loss of 3 points left the shares a shade in advance of the preceding week's figures. The decisions caused selling by foreign holders. A continued decline in the price of copper, which is now about 3 cents a pound below the recent high rate, affected copper mining shares unfavorably, and for a similar reason the shares of the National Lead Company showed a loss of nearly 2 points.

There was nothing in the news at home or abroad that could restrain the upward movement of war order stocks. Net gains for four motor companies were as follows: Willys-Overland, 38⅝; General Motors, 18; Studebaker, 15; Maxwell, 3⅜. Bethlehem Steel common, paying no dividend, rose to 307, but fell back to 290. The sensational advances were in the preferred shares. These, with a dividend rate limited to 7 per cent, rose 47 points to

180, and then declined to 154. There were rumors that the shares were to gain something by a special dividend. The largest holder is President Schwab. But there must first be provision for the common stock. Common shares of the Allis-Chalmers Company were selling early in the year at 7¾. For the twelve months ending with December there had been a deficit. Last week the price rose to 46½. The company has been doing work for the Bethlehem Steel Company, and there are reports that it has from the same source an order amounting to $18,000,000. For several other war shares there were moderate advances. The Steel Corporation's stock made a good record, owing partly to its report of unfilled orders. A recession of five points in the general reaction left a net addition of 1½. The prices of steel bars and other forms used in the manufacture of ammunition continue to rise. Rail orders are coming in from our own railroad companies, as well as from Russia and France.

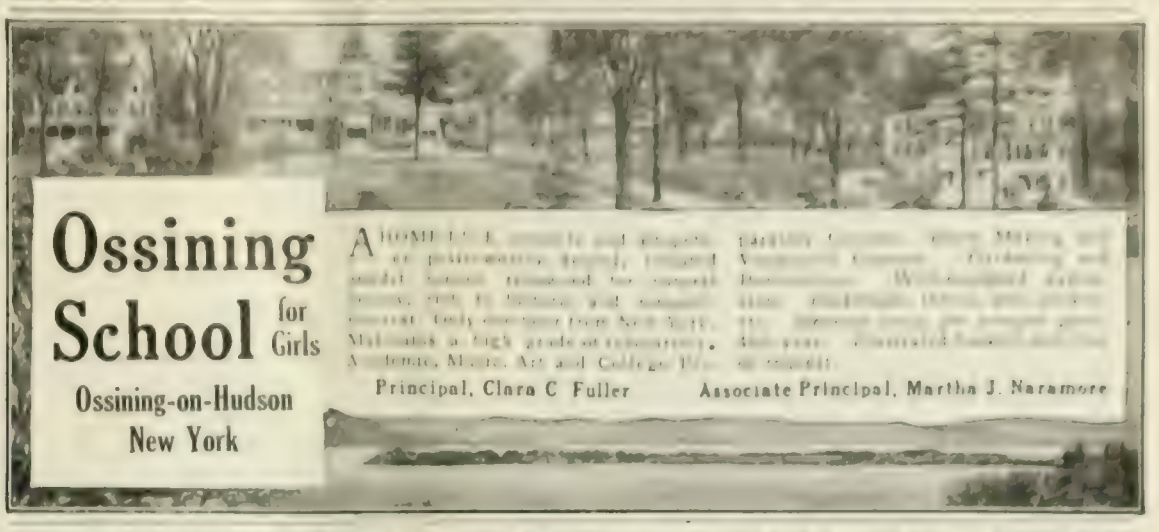
THE GREAT CROPS

At the beginning of last week the Government issued another crop report, and its character was so favorable that the prices of securities on the Stock Exchange advanced on account of it. We may not have 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat, but the estimated total has been increased to 966,000,000. This exceeds by 75,000,000 the crop of last year, which was the largest known up to that time, and which surpassed the previous record crop by 128,000,000 bushels. More interest was shown in the corn report than in the wheat figures. The corn estimate gained more than 100,000,000 bushels in the month of July, and it is now 2,918,000,000. This great yield has been exceeded only twice (in 1912, 3,124,000,000, and in 1906, 2,927,000,000), and favorable weather may add something before harvest time. It should not be forgotten that this year's crop is worth more than any of its predecessors, owing to the prevailing prices. The value of the wheat and corn crops is nearly $3,200,000,000.

There is a slight increase of the estimate for oats, which is now 1,402,000,000 bushels. Only once, in 1912 (1,418,000,000) has this been exceeded, and last year's yield was less by 260,000,000 bushels. If 1912 be excepted, this year's crop is at least 250,000,000 more than the average for the last seven or eight years. When the latest estimates are compared with last year's harvests, it is seen that there are increases for barley, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, flax, tobacco and hay.

Reported cancellation of orders for 2,000,000 bushels of wheat at Chicago "by the Allies" caused a decline of prices last week. So far as can be learned, the only cancellations were those made by certain buyers, or middlemen, who were intending to sell in Italy, and who saw no profit because the Italian Government, in the interest of consumers, has undertaken to fix maximum prices.

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DIVIDEND NO. 36.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, August 31, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.

August 12, 1915.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

The regular Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and the regular Quarterly Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Friday, October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 p. m., on Wednesday, September 1, 1915.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., August 12, 1915.

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THE NEWER LIFE COMPANIES

Several weeks ago I received an inquiry from a reader, resident in one of the middle western states, requesting information as to the financial condition of a life insurance company located in that section of the country and which commenced business in 1906. It was evident from the tenor of our correspondent's letter that he had heard something about the institution that disturbed him, and he was uncertain as to whether he should continue his policy.

Upon looking up the record, I discovered that the company had been placed in the hands of a receiver last April. Just how it happened that this policyholder had not been notified of the failure is inexplicable, but such seems to have been the case.

The company referred to was one of about 200 which have been organized during the past ten years. Immediately after the investigation of the New York life insurance companies in the fall of 1905, it occurred to the tribe of professional promoters, so numerous in this country, that the life insurance field was a rich one for exploitation. They acted on the idea promptly. In nearly every state, dozens of companies were started, local pride was appealed to, subscriptions to stock at a premium were secured, the companies were made ready for business and turned over to local managements, the promoters took their fat commissions and moved on to the next town or state to repeat the operation.

I have before me a list of such of these companies as have either failed or retired since January 1, 1910. There are sixty-six of them. Of the number, sixty were reinsured in other companies and six became insolvent.

All companies were young and comparatively insignificant financially at one period of their careers, therefore it does not necessarily follow that those are unfavorable factors. Today, however, the new companies are heavily handicapped in the struggle for business with their older and excellently managed competitors. Men want to go into companies which are well established. Life insurance is sold very largely on the record of the company selling it. This condition forces the new companies to spend more money in the acquisition of business than it is worth, a process that has to be prolonged beyond a safe period, with the result that either reinsurance or a receiver must be resorted to if any portion of the equity of policyholders is to be preserved.

There is room for all the newer com-

panies now in existence, provided they are properly organized and are being conducted on sound underwriting lines, and if they would be content to grow slowly. But most of them are not. They are struggling for three or four times as much new business each year as they ought to write. Naturally, it is badly written—the lapse ratio the second and third years is inordinate.

Policyholders in those companies should keep close watch on their operations and see to it, particularly, at each year-end that their financial condition has undergone no substantial deterioration.

P. P. Grinnell, Iowa—A twenty-year endowment policy in the company you name would be an excellent investment. The company is a fine one from every viewpoint and as an earner of dividends is probably the best.

C. A. S., St. Joseph, Mo.—The fraternal order you mention has made a radical change in its methods; and on business written since August 1, 1914, is charging adequate premiums and accumulating a reserve computed on a four per cent basis. Whatever may be the results to members holding its old certificates under its four-groups arrangement in June, 1914, I am inclined to believe that those entering the order since are properly protected.

H. G. W., Lima, Ohio—The annual premium of every properly constituted life insurance company includes a sum which is accumulated at interest called the reserve. This, in the event of lapse or surrender, less such small charge which some companies make for receding from the contract, is the cash surrender value. It is also the basis for a loan by the company. The amount of the loan depends wholly on the amount of the accumulated reserve, and that, in turn, is dependent on the amount of premium paid and the length of time the reserve has been accumulating. No life insurance companies make policy loans except on reserve values and these, as you perceive, must first be accumulated.

S. S. S., North Wales, Pa.—The company which offers the policy is thoroly reliable. But understand clearly that the contract offered is a special combination at what seems to be a small premium. Note well that the protection offered is nearly altogether against travel accident, boiler explosions, burning buildings, earthquakes, freezing, septic poisoning, and forty-nine specified diseases. The protection offered is worth the small price asked for it, but it is not full coverage. From a good company you get what you pay for; there are no "bargains." If you want an accident policy, $5000 in event of death, $25 a week for sickness or accidental injury, you must pay from $25 to $60 a year.

H. P. Philadelphia, Pa.—You have misconstrued my answer. I did not advise my inquirer to give up a 35-year endowment for an ordinary life policy. On the contrary, the effect of my advice, if taken, would add an ordinary life policy in the same company to the endowment. My correspondent explained that he was carrying three policies: a 15-payment life (which will soon mature), a 20-payment life and a 35-year endowment. He wants to continue investing annually the amount of premium the 15-payment life has cost him after it matures, and has considered putting it into a 10- or 15-year term policy. Believing that would be a mistake, I suggested a $2000 ordinary life in the company that issued the 35-year endowment. I might have advised an additional 35-year endowment but for the fact that he wished to keep the cost as near that of the maturing 15-payment life as possible. The cash difference in twenty years, computing the difference in premium with interest, is negligible. My advice is sound and is in his interests.

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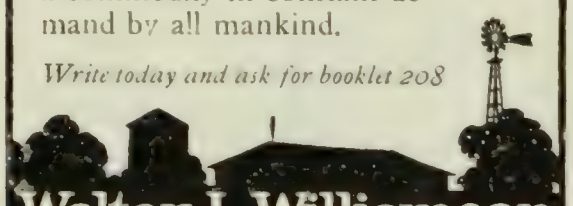
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A Number of Things

by

Edwin E. Slosson

Maurice Maeterlinck has always refused to barter his birthright for a chair in the French Academy, and a few months ago when it was proposed that he be elected without having renounced his Belgian citizenship he declined, saying that if it was desired to bestow such an unprecedented honor on Belgium the recipient should be Verhaeren as the elder and better author. Elder but not better, most of us would say, for in spite of the recent energetic propaganda the Verhaeren cult has not yet spread widely and Maeterlinck alone represents Belgian letters to the outside world.

We are, therefore, all interested to see that Maeterlinck has not yet lost that optimistic courage and serene faith which has characterized his later writings. He wastes little time in lamentation over the ruin of his country, but looks forward to its renaissance. I must translate a few passages from a recent article in the *Petit Journal:*

Let us forget the greatest calamity and the most crying injustice of history that we may think only of our approaching deliverance. . . . Tomorrow we shall return to our homes. We shall not weep to find them in ruins. They will rise more beautiful from the heaps of ashes and rubbish. We have known days of heroic misery, but we have learned that misery does not sadden souls which enshrine a great love and which nourish a noble thought. We shall reënter with a high head, regenerated in the midst of a regenerated Europe, rejuvenated by magnificent misfortune, purified by victory and stripped of the pettiness which formerly veiled the sleeping virtues that we did not know we possess. We have lost the things that perish, but they will rise again as easily as they have perished.

In exchange we have gained that which shall never die in our hearts. Our eyes have been closed to many things; now they are open to wider horizons. Our gaze had been confined to our riches, our little comforts, our petty customs. Now it is detached from the earth and raised to summits that we have not hitherto perceived. We did not know ourselves, we did not love one another enough. We have learned to know ourselves in the amazement of glory and to love ourselves in the delorous ardor of the most immense sacrifice that a people has ever accomplished. We had forgotten the heroic virtues, the unhammered thoughts, the eternal ideas that guide humanity. To-day we not only know that they exist but we have taught the world that they triumph over that nothing is lost while faith remains, while honor is safe, while love subsists, while the soul does not surrender; and that the most monstrous powers can never prevail against these ideal forces which are the happiness, the glory and the sole reason of the existence of man.

MAETERLINCK.

The effect of the war on the poetry output has been to cause an increase in quantity and a deterioration in quality. No new genius has arisen and the production of our authors of established reputation has in many cases resembled the posthumous poetry of Shakespeare and Milton as reported by a spiritualistic medium. What is most amazing is that *The English Review*, which has published some of the best modern verse, devotes ten pages to "A Ballad of the War" by Lord Latymer, of which the following are fair samples:

Ireland renewed her fighting fame.
All civil conflict past.
In strong array her young men came
From Dublin and Belfast.

Australia heard the bugles sound.
And Canada replied;*
New Zealand, too, by blood was bound
To fight by Britain's side.

. . . . . .

Then grew the Prussian Eagle mad:
Where was his promised Day?
Why were not Paris, Petrograd,
And London now his prey?

German professors raised a cry
And waved astonished hands
That anyone should dare defy
Great Prussia's high commands;

And grave philosophers declared,
With spluttering and with spleen,
That Britain was for war prepared:
How villainous and mean!

. . . . . .

Tho hard such frenzy to believe,
It is not hard of proof;
Go, see where Rheims and Louvain grieve
For homes without a roof.

But if the Huns on British shore
Should land (which God forbid)
They'd do to us as much or more
Than they to Belgium did.

*Implying also Newfoundland.

A student of the University of Atlantis in talking to me of his professors the other day thus characterized the most renowned of them: "He is really a bromide, but he fizzes so that everybody takes him for a sulfite." This shows more knowledge of psychology than chemistry.

A mason in my street displays a sign which reads

BRICK CHIMNEYS
POINTED UP

This is handy. If ever a cyclone should put my dwelling into the position of the Topsy-Turvy House at Coney Island I should call for his services.

It's a custom of the Authors Club for the members to donate to the library a copy of each of their books as it comes out. These are shelved in cases around the walls so the rooms are getting smaller and the Club is like a mollusk, becoming gradually encysted by a shell of its own secretion. Naturally these volumes are rarely disturbed, for who would read a book when he can talk to the author of it? But in order to avoid any tampering with the bookcases by an unwary guest a big fumigation is hung above which reads

Good friend, for Jesus sake forbeare
To dig the dust enclosed heare.

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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Conducted by Edward Earle Purinton

PEBBLES

"Why do you think you will have any trouble in keeping the engagement secret?"
"I had to tell the girl, didn't I?"—*Puck.*

"Did Bibbs give his wife her new car voluntarily?" "I rather think it was a case of auto suggestion."—*Baltimore American.*

"Another new hat! You should really save your money, with the price of everything going up."
"But why? The longer I save it, the less I can buy with it."—*Passing Show.*

"Pa, a man's wife is his better half, isn't she?"
"We are told so, my son."
"Then if a man marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?"—*Boston*

"Here comes Blinkers. He's got a new baby, and he'll talk us to death."
"Well, here comes a neighbor of mine who has a new setter dog. Let's introduce them and leave them to their fate."—*Life.*

"RIMES ARE SO SCARCE IN THIS WORLD OF OURS"

Hear the cannon's thunder deep r-
Esounding o'er this here, now, Ypres.
—*Conning Tower, New York Tribune.*

"Why," asks a Missouri paper, "does Missouri stand at the head in raising mules?"
"Because," says another paper, "that is the only safe place to stand."—*Christian Register.*

Cavalry Sergeant—"I told you never to approach a horse from the rear without speaking to him. First thing you know they'll kick you in the head, and we'll have a bunch of lame horses on our hands."—*Judge.*

First Tramp—You seem very 'appy abaht it. Wot's up?
Second Tramp (reading Mr. Asquith's Guildhall speech)—'Ere's me bin goin' wivout luxuries all this time, an' I've only jus' found out that I've bin 'elpin' the country to win this war.—*Punch.*

Several members of a woman's club were chatting with a little daughter of their hostess.
"I suppose you are a great help to your mama?" said one.
"Oh, yes," replied the little miss, "and so is Ethel; but today it is my turn to count the spoons after the company is gone."—*Chicago Herald.*

REMARKABLE REMARKS

B. HAMLET—Germany makes the rules.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—Employers have some rights.

CORRA HARRIS—The mind of woman is without form.

HENRY FORD—$300,000 is too much to pay for a home.

GEORGE HORACE LORIMER—War is largely a woman's affair.

W. G. CLIFFTSGER—The study which is most neglected is English.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST—Trust the people and defy the cranks.

PROF. HENRY SEIDEL CANBY of Yale—As a nation we are mediocre.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON—The women of Europe must despise the men.

GEORGE BARR MCCUTCHEON—America is essentially a romantic country.

SENATOR WILLIAM J. STONE—President Wilson will be reelected next year.

H. G. WELLS—Unless Holland intervenes the war will last a long time.

HERBERT KAUFMAN—The only train robbers left are on the Pullmans.

KAISER WILHELM—Before God and history my conscience is clear. I did not will the war.

THOMAS C. BLAISDELL—It is mental training, not information, that should admit to college.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN—To go to war with Germany now would be like challenging a lunatic asylum.

JACQUES LOEB—What progress humanity has made, it owes directly or indirectly to mechanistic science.

DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON—Man is the most unprotected, defenseless-looking creature that walks the earth.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS—Most people commonly think half thoughts, and need other people to complete them.

JEFF DAVIS, "KING OF THE HOBOS"—Many boys take after father and then father takes after the boy.

JOSEPH SELLERTHWAITE—During the recent high water in Kansas frogs ate all the cherries off my neighbor's trees.

AMELIA BARR—The American woman is older in appearance and ideas at the age of thirty than she used to be at forty.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE—Today it is for the men to stand down and for the women whom they have belittled to take the seat of judgment.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—We must perform these deeds of blood and valor which above everything else bring national renown.

NORMAN ANGELL—So long as we nurse the worship of this idea of "political greatness," we must expect the worship to take the form of these ignoble wars.

ELIHU ROOT—In the last forty years the government of New York state has been about as representative and responsible as that of Venezuela.

EARL BARNES—Such women as Clara Barton, Susan B. Anthony and Jane Addams have brought gifts of service to mankind far beyond what they would probably have given to their own homes.

AGNES REPPLIER—The only agreeable thing to be recorded in connection with Europe's sudden and disastrous war is the fact that people stopped talking about women, and began to talk about men.

PROF. GEO. F. GUNDELFINGER, PH.D.—The difference between the bodily aspect of the professor and the undergraduate cannot be denied in spite of the fact that they wear the same kind of underwear.

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The Independent

VOLUME 83 AUGUST 30, 1915 NUMBER 3482

AN ACT OF DELIBERATE UNFRIENDLINESS

ONCE more American lives have been taken by a German submarine. They were only two, but it was no fault of the "Arabic's" assailant that they were not more than a score. The rest were saved by prompt and efficient action and by good luck.

The evidence is strong that there was no warning from the attacking vessel. That there was no command to halt. That there was no pretense of visit and search. That there was no opportunity given for insuring the safety of passengers and crew.

The act, then, was in clear contravention of the rights of noncombatants and of neutrals as established by the usage of civilized warfare. It was an unquestioned invasion of the rights of American citizens upon the high seas. It would have been such an invasion even if no American lives had been lost as the ship sank. For putting life in jeopardy is, in law and morals, only a less serious international wrong than taking life away.

The German Government could be in no doubt as to the view which the American people would take of this act. Unless Germany can show some element of justification which does not appear upon the surface, it is a deliberately unfriendly act. These were the words of solemn warning with which the President closed the third note on the sinking of the "Lusitania." Berlin need await no new word from us to characterize this fresh killing of American citizens.

In face of such an act of deliberate unfriendliness we must all keep our heads cool and our nerves steady. Germany has shown her contempt for words of reasonableness. She forces us to add to our words, action. But as our words have been well weighed and sober, so should our acts be well considered and restrained.

Still must we trust the President. His is the primary responsibility. His is the grave duty of leadership. At this hour he needs the nation's help, he has the nation's confidence.

IF FEUDAL—WHY?

THERE used to be a story in the school "Reader"—that really good old Reader that we used to thumb fifty years ago—about two travelers who had seen the world and returned to their native village. Questioned by friends and neighbors, each told what he had seen. The list of scenes and places was the same in each tale, but one narrator gave it forth in falling accents and the tones of a man much bored, the other enthusiastically and with rising inflections. Using the same subject matter, one pictured the world as a tiresome and disappointing place, the other as a place full of gladness and well worth seeing.

Mr. W. J. Ghent, returning to a consideration of that "Benevolent Feudalism" which he pictured thirteen years ago, still sees the modern capitalistic world as a pretty bad place. The lines and colors that enter into his picture are facts and figures of corporation growth, control and output, of the distribution of annual income, of wages and prices which are taken from those official sources that all of us must accept as the best data on these topics that we possess. Mr. Ghent is no tyro in the handling of sources, and the wise man will not try to escape from the offered conclusion by denying the premises. Neither is Mr. Ghent a reasoner to trifle with. He knows his logic and he uses it remorselessly.

Nevertheless, it is fair to ask whether Mr. Ghent's picture would be any less true to life if looked at in the sunlight of optimism, instead of under the shadows of pessimism. Suppose that it should turn out to be true that the world of human interests is becoming much more highly organized than it was in the days of Benjamin Franklin or even in the days of Franklin Pierce? And suppose that the plan of organization when carefully analyzed turns out to be structurally and functionally so similar to the feudalism of seven or eight hundred years ago that it might well enough be described as in fact a kind of feudalism, more or less benevolent as the case may be. Would it necessarily fol-

THE Associate Editor of The Independent, Mr. Harold J. Howland, sailed for England on the "New York," of the American Line, on Saturday—two days after the "Arabic" went down. It is his purpose to study the situation in such countries as he may visit with special reference to the effect upon their people of the unprecedented upheaval in all departments of life which has been caused by the Great War. A series of articles may be expected which can hardly fail to have keen human interest.

low that the world is therefore a worse place to live in than it was fifty or seventy-five years ago, and altogether worse than it would be if it were organized according to that scheme of politico-industrial socialism, that Mr. Ghent approves of?

We mean, of course, is it a worse place than it would be under Mr. Ghent's kind of socialism—always to be distinguished from I. W. W.-ism, or other syndicalism—the human stuff that we have to deal with being just what it is today, no better, no worse? Mankind is engaged in a rather stiff struggle for existence. It is not only an individual struggle; it is also a collective and organized struggle. Collectively it is carried on by industrial units, municipal units, national and imperial units. The feudal plan of organization has at one or another time prevailed in many parts of the world, and here and there for a very long while. The presumption is that it answered fairly well the purpose of saving alive and making reasonably happy the peoples that lived under it. When it gave way in Europe, and later on in Japan, before other plans, and when in Europe and in America, experiments more or less democratic were tried with a degree of success variously estimated by different minds, we presume that the changes occurred because more liberal systems proved for the time being to be more usable under new conditions that the collective struggle had assumed.

So we ask Mr. Ghent, and we hope he will tell us, whether, if the world is not at present moving toward his socialistic goal, the causes of failure may not be found in the present unfitness of mankind for such highly intelligent and disinterested coöperation as his plan seems to call for. We find it difficult to believe that if mankind were, all in all, qualified for such high emprise it would let the realization go drifting on into a vague and distant future as, we gather from Mr. Ghent's account of things, it is actually doing. And if by chance our surmise is right, and Mr. Ghent should find it necessary to admit that mankind is not as yet quite capable of so big an undertaking, will he answer also one question further, namely: Given the human material as we just now find it, is it quite certain that any other scheme of organization would get out of it a more successful total coöperation in the production and distribution of material goods, knowledge, sanitation, stimulation of thought and emotion, friendliness, and, in some rough sense of the word, happiness, than our more or less benevolent feudalism is producing?

We hold no brief for capitalism, feudal or other, or for any particular brand of democracy, or, indeed, for any specific social form. We are merely curious. We crave knowledge.

ASHTABULA—MUNICIPAL PIONEER

THERE are two ideals in municipal government: complete expression of the public will, and absolute efficiency in carrying out the public will. The two even taken together do not insure good government; that is dependent upon a vigorous, unwavering, intelligent public interest. But any machinery which will bring one or the other ideal nearer is worth using.

Efficiency in administration seems to be more easily attained thru the city manager than in any other way. Complete expression of the public will, at least in the matter of election to office, is more nearly secured by proportional representation than by any other electoral device yet invented.

Ashtabula, Ohio, uses both plans. It is the only city in the United States of which this is true. The campaign for proportional representation, on which we commented on July 26, came to a successful conclusion at the referendum on August 10. Ashtabula's government will be run by a city manager responsible to a commission of seven members elected under proportional representation. That means that no member of the commission receives less than one-eighth of all the ballots cast and not more than one-eighth of the voters throw away their franchise on an unsuccessful candidate. In other words, seven-eighths of the ballots produce results.

Of all the charter changes which the better-cities propaganda has made familiar, proportional representation is the least understood, and at first glance seems the most theoretical. Other cities have now an opportunity to see how the plan works, and the demonstration ought to be fruitful.

GEORGIA'S SHAME

THE murder of Leo Frank by a mob disgraces Georgia and brings discredit on the whole country. There is a difference in murders. A secret murder is bad, very bad, but not so bad as a public murder, deliberately planned and engaged in by a multitude of shameless participants. The secret murderer knows he is doing wrong, and by concealing his crime pays hypocritical respect to the public conscience; but the mob-murderer has lost the sense of right, rests in the approval of his accomplices and is proud of his crime. He is lost to conscience as well as law, and the public he represents is rotten with anarchy.

Thus debased were the members of the mob that plotted the murder of Leo Frank. It was done with deliberation. It was the fruit of no hasty, sudden passion; but was the cool plotting for weeks in many homes and clubs and barrooms of hundreds of willing assassins. The victim was a Jew charged with a girl's murder, convicted in the heat of public passion on the paltry testimony of a negro who claimed to have been an accomplice in the crime, sentenced to be hanged, the sentence commuted to life imprisonment by the Governor, who did not believe him guilty. Then his throat was slashed by a fellow-prisoner sentenced for murder, but who thought the Jew too vile to live. He had not yet recovered from this attack on his life when an organized lynching party in five automobiles speeded to the state's prison, dragged Frank out by force, carried him back a hundred miles and hanged him on a tree near the girl's home. The Governor who commuted the sentence and who had fled the state for fear of his life says that every one of the mob deserves to be hanged, and so say we—if law is not a farce.

This is an unusual case; it had excited the whole country. It was no ordinary lynching. It was done in the sight and in defiance of the whole country. Here accrues the special shame of Georgia.

How can Georgia wipe out the stain? Only by finding out, as can easily be done, who were the "best citizens" guilty of this dastardly crime, and then sending them to prison for long terms.

In this awful affair two things may be observed with

great concern: one, the reversal of the moral sense, in the general calling of good evil and evil good; and the other the terrorizing of the officers of law and of private speech. The lynchers fully believe they have done a solemn duty. In trampling on the law they have executed the law. And now they go further and let it be known that it would not be safe to attempt to discover or punish them, for they are determined men. Cobb County and all Georgia are afraid of them where they are not approved. No jury is likely to convict or even indict them. They think they are safe, and they are as bold, and yet as cowardly, as desperate and as lawless as were the Ku Klux, whose methods they have bettered. The Ku Klux bands frightened negroes; these best business men of Cobb County safely terrorize sheriffs and courts and Governors, tho the clues they leave behind them are as thick as the pebbles in the Chattahoochee. They have committed a monstrous crime; they believe they have executed a great justice, and they feel secure. Georgia law and Georgia justice are under their feet, unavenged and apparently powerless.

THE EFFECT OF WAR ON THE CHURCH

SOON after the beginning of the war, reports from the belligerent nations indicated a large increase in church attendance and a new enthusiasm in religious exercizes and functions. A superficial optimism pointed to these manifestations as a warrant for prophecies that the war would inaugurate a great religious revival. The more thoughtful, however, questioned how it would be possible for a social calamity which ran athwart the great basic principles of Christianity to result in any permanent gain for the Christian religion, either in its spirit or its organized efforts. How could brotherly love, piety and good-will be promoted by strife and hatred? Would there be any opportunity for the ethical side of Christianity to make gains in the face of the floods of violence, deceit, riot and pillage, released and encouraged by war? Was it not necessary that those universal elements which Christianity was seeking to realize in the world should, for the time, be overcome and subjected to the limitations of race, nationality and partizanship?

Such questions on the part of many led to the feeling that Christianity had somehow partially failed in not preventing the war, and that religion would suffer seriously in the confusion and strife that were to follow. These fears seem to have been well grounded. Recent reports from England and Germany show that the initial enthusiasm which filled the churches in the early months of the struggle has been slowly ebbing away, until, in many quarters, it has given place to a reaction which has depleted the churches. Special services have been discontinued in many of the Berlin and London churches which were daily crowded at the beginning of the war, and the regular Sunday gatherings have largely fallen off. Many causes for this change have been alleged, such as the inability of the church to sound a high ethical note, or escape subservience to political control, or the continued engrossment of church leaders with petty ecclesiastical or creedal contentions in the face of urgent world problems and opportunities. Whatever the causes may be, the decline in influence and effectiveness is unmistakable. It is a serious question when and how the tide can be turned. This does not mean the ruin of the church any more than the war means the annihilation of civilization, but it does place a burden upon religious leaders to examine carefully their resources and limitations, and in this period of eclipse to reorganize their forces along still broader lines for the huge tasks that are already assuming form in the mind of Christian seer and prophet.

LIVING ON AIR

WHAT may be done in the way of invention by castaways on an uninhabited island has been the theme of many romances, such as *Robinson Crusoe*, *The Swiss Family Robinson* and *The Mysterious Island*. It is now being tried in stern reality and on the largest scale. To be sure, Germany is not an island, nor is it completely cut off from the rest of the world by its ring of enemies, but it is sufficiently isolated and hard prest to afford full scope to the maternal instincts of Necessity.

The food supply is the most vital problem and of this the chief factor is albumen, the nitrogenous part of our food. The carbohydrates, such as sugar and starch, could be obtained in abundance from beets and potatoes, which make them directly thru the aid of sunshine from the carbon dioxide of the air and the water of the soil. But the nitrogen, altho it forms four-fifths of the air, cannot be used directly by animals and most plants. Even a plant of such a low order as the yeast requires its nitrogen served up to it in the form of ammonia. Consequently the intensive farming of Europe has long been dependent upon fertilizers and especially on the nitrate beds of Chile.

In 1898 Sir William Crookes, a far-sighted English chemist, predicted that these nitrate deposits would be exhausted by 1950 and then the human race would suffer from nitrogen starvation unless some way of utilizing atmospheric nitrogen were discovered. Fortunately, a way was discovered, in fact several ways, in the nick of time to avert the calamity. The waterfalls of Norway and Switzerland are working night and day hitching together the nitrogen and oxygen atoms of the air to provide Europe with the means of life and death, for, sad to say, the nitrates so produced are being used just now for filling explosive shells as well as for fertilizing the soil.

The German chemical firms which had developed this process sold out to the French and Norwegians shortly before the war; why they relinquished so profitable an industry was not understood until it was disclosed that they had something better up their sleeves, namely, a method of combining nitrogen and hydrogen to form ammonia. This, the Haber process, has now under pressure of the war been carried a step further, and the ammonia converted into edible albumen. Sugar is mixt with ammonium sulfate and the necessary mineral salts. Then it is sown with yeast and a strong current of air blown over the fermenting mass. In a short time a yeast cake is produced that makes a good fodder for horses and cattle and may even be used in bread. A somewhat similar method of growing yeast on ammonium salts has been worked out by American chemists who were interested in the improvement of our present wasteful way of making bread, but its employment has been interfered with by some of our overzealous pure food people. Never mind; they will come

around to it in time and then very likely they will want to make it compulsory. That is usually the way.

How much this discovery will contribute to the practical solution of Germany's food problem remains to be seen. The breweries, which supply yeast cake for all purposes and are now running at half capacity, have taken it up and it is to be hoped that they will find it so profitable that they may devote themselves to it after the war. It is at any rate amazing to think that it is possible to take the nitrogen of the air, the most refractory of the elements, hard to get and hard to hold, and within the space of a few hours convert it into a food. It marks an immense step in the conquest of nature by man.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS

WE seem to have learned in this war, so different from any previous wars, that anything is legitimate that will hurt the enemy. The decisions of the Hague Conferences, which tried to civilize war, are mere scraps of paper. Nothing that will kill and conquer is barred, whether bombs from sky or under sea, or, on land, spouting flames or spreading stench. All have done victory good service.

But what good have the Zeppelins done? Thus far their only purpose seems to have been to tease England. Now, teasing is not war; it is preliminary to war. It is provoking; it maddens the adversary; it makes him more determined, more dangerous. It is quite legitimate to drop bombs on a warship, or a camp, or a fortress, but this is not what the Zeppelins are doing. They drop their bombs miscellaneously on undefended cities, and they maim or kill here and there a dozen men and women and children. This does not help the war; it is only maddening. It strengthens the enemy. To be sure, it shows that England's ocean wall and England's supreme navy cannot screen England's coasts against an occasional biting mosquito; but, again, pestering is not war. Thus far Taubes and other scouting airships have done legitimate military services, but Zeppelins have seemed to be only the ministers of spite and hate.

MINISTER RUSSELL'S RETURN

ONE result of the retirement of Mr. Bryan from the Cabinet has been the restoration of William W. Russell to the office of Minister to Santo Domingo, from which Mr. Bryan removed him two years ago, when the place was given to James M. Sullivan. Mr. Russell was a Democrat, and a man of exceptional experience in the diplomatic service. Originally appointed by President Cleveland to be secretary of the legation at Caracas, he had been retained by four Republican presidents. He had been minister in Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, as well as in Santo Domingo. Mr. Bryan's friend Sullivan, for whose benefit Mr. Russell was excluded from the service in which he had labored for eighteen years, was forced to resign a few weeks ago, on account of the report of an investigation made by Senator Phelan at the President's request. Mr. Russell was a Democrat, as we have said, but Mr. Bryan thought that Sullivan was a more "deserving" one.

This investigation brought to light the memorable letter in which Secretary Bryan, writing to the American officer in charge of Santo Domingo's customs revenue, sought places for "deserving Democrats" in the service under this officer's control. This was the letter which led Santo Domingo's Minister of Finance to remark that when the people of his country rewarded political workers they did it with their own money.

The appointment of Mr. Russell should be followed by a restoration of the customs officers who were displaced when Sullivan came in. The United States has lost something in the estimation of good people in the West Indies and Central America by reason of the degradation of the diplomatic service and the accompanying disturbance of the fiscal protectorate's customs service in Santo Domingo during the last two years. Our Government has sought a similar protectorate in Hayti. Those who rejected it pointed to Sullivan, Mr. Bryan's letter, and the quarrels in the American customs service of the adjoining country. There now should be thoro reform in all our relations with Santo Domingo. There could not have been a better beginning of the work than is shown in the return of Mr. Russell to the post from which he was so unjustly and unwisely dismissed.

A DEMAND FOR RELIGIOUS PEACE

ON the whole we now have religious peace in this country. Our Protestant denominations are not fighting each other; indeed, most of our churches are living under the banner of federation. And there is usually truce between Protestants and Catholics, altho within a few years a number of pestilent journals have found it profitable to attack their Catholic fellow Christians. There ought to be no objection to honest and friendly discussion, but on both sides there has been dishonest and malicious abuse.

The city of Buffalo has suffered from such discreditable speech, and the peaceable men in both ranks are disgusted and have resolved to try in a new way to put an end to it. Over 125 of the leading citizens, among whom we note the names of twenty-six Catholic and Protestant clergymen, have signed a remonstrance against such religious intolerance. They applied to citizens of every creed to discourage the reading of publications which contain misrepresentations or vilifications of another's religion, and attendance at any secret or public meetings whose object is to foment religious antagonism. They also condemn the making of religion a test applied to a candidate for public office. The purpose of this public appeal appears in the following paragraph:

> We, the Roman Catholic signers of this appeal, affirm that there is no organization within the Catholic church engaged in promoting the political interest of the church or of any of its members, and that the authorities of the church do not attempt to influence or direct the political action of its adherents, and we respectfully invite the fullest and the freest investigation of the truth of this statement by any person or organization

In a corresponding paragraph the Protestant signers of the appeal ask that any organization that requires a religious test for public office or for any employment be dissolved at once.

We like this appeal. It carries the weight of honored names. It puts the ban of disapproval on language and conduct which have misled not a few honest but not intelligent citizens, and it may silence the mischief-makers. The affirmation of the Catholic signers, denying that the Church is in politics, is one that fairly requires the mischief-makers to prove their charges or keep silence. Let us have peace.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Sinking of the "Arabic"

The largest passenger vessel except the "Lusitania" which has fallen a victim to the German submarines is the White Star liner "Arabic," which was torpedoed at 9:30 on the morning of the 19th. She was bound for New York and when attacked was passing south of Ireland, off Fastnet, that is, not far from the place where the "Lusitania" went down. The news was held up for thirteen hours by the censor and even yet is obscure in details, but it appears that the British steamship "Dunsley" had been shelled by a submarine and her crew was leaving the sinking ship as the "Arabic" passed by, and was struck by a torpedo from an unseen submarine. The vessel was hit on the starboard side near the stern. There was a terrific explosion which killed two women on deck. A column of water was thrown high into the air and the ship sank in eleven minutes. Captain Finch dived from the bridge as she sank and was saved.

The boats had been swung out and life belts distributed in advance. Fourteen boats were promptly lowered and the passengers put into them without panic or disorder, altho some had been in bed and were still in their night clothes when rescued. Several of the boats were smashed or sucked under as the ship went. The other boats were picked up two to four hours later and taken to Queenstown. There were 187 passengers on the "Arabic" and 242 in the crew. Of the passengers 18 were lost and of the crew 43. Among the passengers were twenty-five Americans of whom two were lost: Dr. Edmund F. Woods, of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Josephine L. Brugière, of New York.

The excuse given by the German Government for the sinking of the "Lusitania," that she was carrying munitions for the Allies, does not apply to the "Arabic," since she was outward-bound from Liverpool. The "Arabic" had, however, been carrying heavy loads of war munitions for the last few months, a million dollars worth at a trip. When she left New York on her last voyage, July 28, she had the biggest cargo of any supplies that has ever left the port, including 4000 cases of cartridges, 2173 cases of empty projectiles, 503 cases of ammunition and many automobiles and aeroplanes. The White Star liner "Cymric," which preceded the "Arabic," was convoyed thru the war zone by relays of British warships, but the Admiralty states that she was not protected in this way. A passenger vessel under convoy has the status of a transport, and, according to international law, is liable to attack. President Wilson deferred action until complete official reports could be received.

THE GREAT WAR

August 16 British troops landed at Suvla, Gallipoli. Whitehaven, England, shelled by German submarine.
August 17 Germans capture Polish fortress of Kovno. Italians gain trenches near Tolmino.
August 18 Venizelos becomes Premier of Greece, favoring Allies. Zeppelin raid on London kills ten and wounds thirty six.
August 19 British liner "Arabic" sunk by German submarine. British submarine torpedoed on Danish coast by Germans.
August 20 Germans take fortress of Novo Georgievsk, Poland. German fleet loses superdreadnought and three cruisers in Gulf of Riga.
August *21* Italy declares war on Turkey. Cotton made contraband by Great Britain.
August 22 German armies closing in on Brest Litovsk. French Chamber of Deputies investigates conduct of war.

Naval Warfare

The increased activity of the German submarines is indicated by the fact that on the day following the sinking of the "Arabic," London reported the loss of ten vessels in this way, seven British, two Norwegian and one Spanish. During the week preceding the loss to British shipping was thirteen.

Hitherto no British transport has been lost, altho during the year of war 2,000,000 soldiers have been conveyed by the fleet from all parts of the world. But on August 14 the "Royal Edward" was struck by a submarine in the Aegean and a thousand men were lost. The troops were mainly reinforcements of the Twenty-ninth Division which is at Gallipoli, with details of the medical corps, altogether 1382 officers and men besides the crew of 220. Where the submarine came from is not known or not disclosed. But since one *Unterseeboot* has successfully made its way thru the English Channel, the Strait of Gibraltar and the Dardanelles, it is evident that the Mediterranean route can no longer be considered safe.

An amazing instance of the power and daring of the new German submarine is the bombardment of the English coast by one of them on August 15. The towns shelled were Whitehaven, Harrington and Parton, on the Irish Sea near Solway Firth.

The destruction of a British submarine under Danish protection has caused great indignation in both countries. The British submarine "E-13" ran aground on the Danish island of Saltholm and was approached by three Danish torpedo boats which were ready to intern her at the expiration of the twenty-four hour limit if she did not get off before. But a German destroyer came up within three hundred yards of the stranded vessel, discharged a torpedo and shelled her. The crew tried to escape but while they were in the water were fired upon with machine guns and shrapnel and some of them were killed. Then the Danish boats interposed and the German destroyer withdrew.

According to Petrograd the German fleet was defeated in an attempt to enter the Gulf of Riga and lost the battle cruiser "Moltke," three cruisers and seven torpedo boats. Four "enormous transports crammed with soldiers" attempting to land were repulsed and the troops are said to have been "exterminated." This is a heavy blow to the German navy, since the "Moltke" was one of the most powerful ships. She was built in 1910 at a cost of $10,491,000 and carried ten 11-inch guns. Her speed was over twenty-nine knots. The "Moltke" was seen in the Hudson in 1912, representing Germany at the Fulton centenary.

Aerial Warfare

The Zeppelin raids on England are becoming increasingly frequent, but how much damage they do cannot be told for the British censor refuses to allow the disclosure of the localities visited and the German airmen can only surmise what effect their bombs have had. At any rate Zeppelins are known to have reached England on the night of the 9th, 13th and 17th. According to the British reports forty persons were killed and more wounded, all civilians, and many of them women and children. A church and many dwelling houses are reported damaged, but no military or naval buildings. According to the German account the Zeppelins reached Harwich and London, and did serious damage to docks, shipping and communications at various places.

The French airmen have been very successful of late in raiding German towns beyond the frontier. A squadron of thirty-two aeroplanes raided Saarbruek, Rhenish Prussia, and dropt 160 bombs of large size filled with high explosives. In Bavaria, Zweibruecken and Sankt Ingbert were visited by half a dozen aeroplanes and eight persons were killed by their bombs.

In an aerial combat between an Austrian and an Italian squadron over the Adriatic, three of the Austrian machines were brought down and their crews killed or captured. An Austrian seaplane dropt bombs in four of the coast forts of Venice. It was attacked by five Italian aeroplanes, but two were forced to land by machine gun fire and the others abandoned the pursuit.

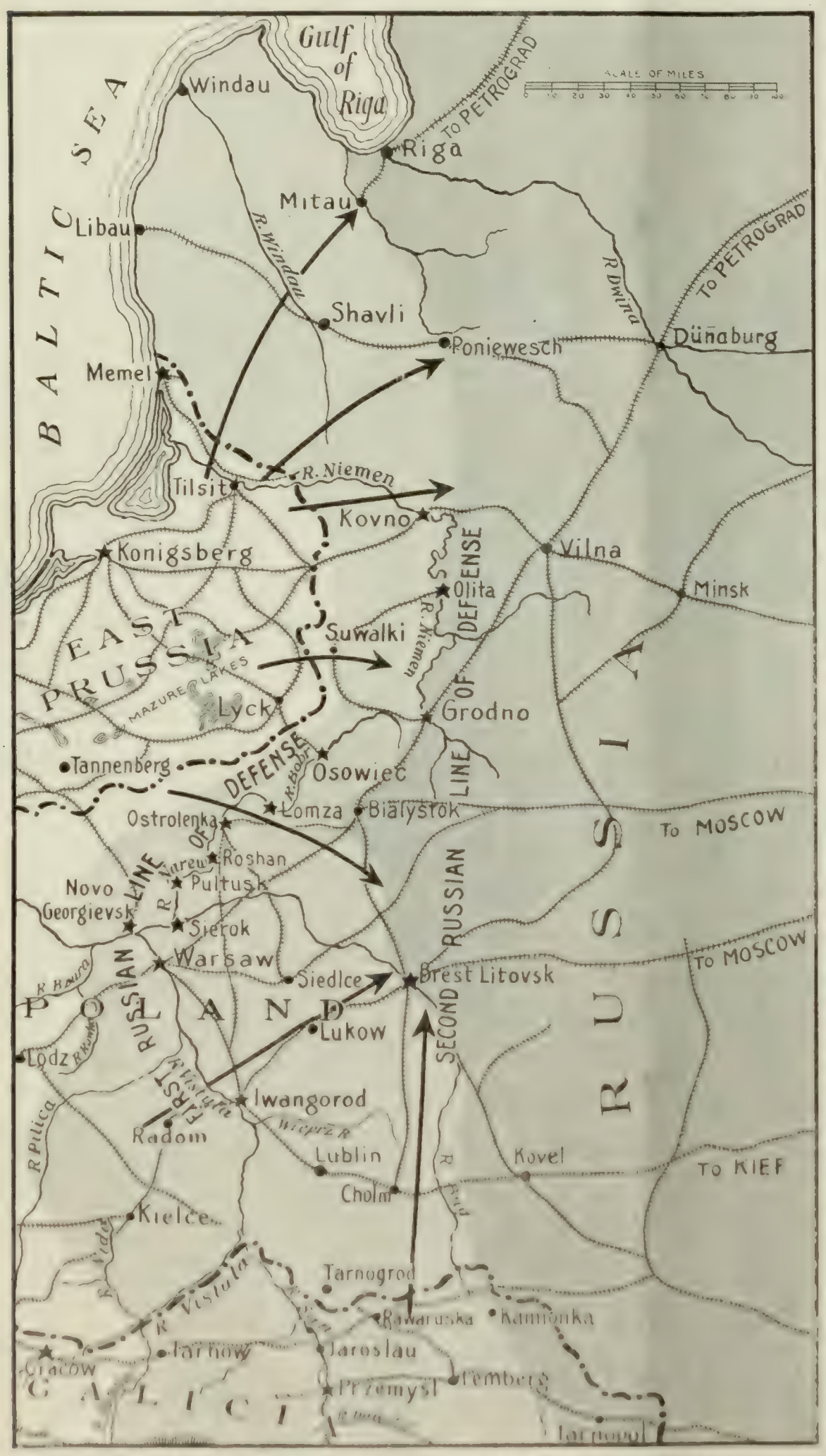
The Fall of Novo Georgievsk

The central fortress in the first Russian line of defense is Novo Georgievsk, situated at the apex of the triangle of fortifications which juts out toward Germany. The taking of Warsaw allowed the Germans to pass to the south of it and at the same time they broke thru the fortified line

of the Narew River to the north of it. The two forces joined east of the fortress and so cut off its garrison from the Russian army which was retreating eastward to the Bug.

The Russians had anticipated that Novo Georgievsk would be isolated and had prepared it to stand a siege of many months. The civilians of the town had been expelled so there were no unnecessary mouths to feed as at Przemysl, which held out nine months against the Russians in spite of a large city population. Petrograd assured the world on August 17 that the fortress was "abundantly supplied with victuals and munitions sufficient to last a year." Three days later it was in the hands of the Germans, altho the garrison outnumbered the besiegers.

Novo Georgievsk was taken by the same tactics which the Germans employed so successfully a year ago against the fortresses of Belgium and France, that is by concentrating the fire of heavy guns upon three of the ring of forts, and when these were broken up charging thru the gap in solid formation. Novo Georgievsk occupies a strong natural position at the intersection of three rivers, the Vistula, the Narew and the Wkra. As the Germans captured the outlying forts they mounted their guns upon the ruins and directed their fire upon the central defenses. The Russians withdrew from the forts across the rivers and then blew up the bridges. The main attack was made on Forts No. 1, 2 and 3, in the northern sector. After a final bombardment on August 20 all three were stormed and carried by the Saxon reserves late in the afternoon. Some of the store houses were burned and magazines blown up, but the advance of the Germans was so rapid that a large part of the supplies which had been laid in for the siege fell into their hands. They report the capture of 20,000 prisoners and 700 guns.



BREAKING THRU THE SECOND RUSSIAN LINE OF DEFENSE

The second line of defense in Poland has crumpled more quickly than the first. Of the two fortresses which stand at the ends of the line, one resting on a chain-guard, Kovno has fallen and the German armies are entering Brest Litovsk from the south and north. The railroad between Eastern and West Lithuania has been cut. The light shading shows territory gained by the Germans in their latest advance, the heavy shading that still held by the Russians.

Second Russian Line Broken

Last week we told how the first Russian line of defense had given way. This week we have to report that the second line, a hundred miles behind, is shattered. The Russian system of defense has long been based upon the four strong fortresses of Novo Georgievsk and Ivangorod on the Vistula, Kovno on the Niemen and Brest Litovsk on the Bug. These constitute the corners of the famous "Polish Quadrilateral." Three of them are now in the hands of the Germans and the fourth, Brest Litovsk, is already under fire of their guns.

Of all the forts in the first line the only one still holding out is Osowiec (Ossowetz), which curiously enough, was considered at the start of so little importance that it does not appear upon many of the early war-maps. But being situated in a swamp where the big guns cannot easily get at it, it has withstood the German attacks for many months, while the historic fortress of Kovno has quickly succumbed. The same surprizes have appeared in the western theater. Namur and Antwerp fell long ago, but Ypres and Souchez are yet untaken.

The siege of Kovno was conducted by Generals von Eichhorn and Litzmann under the personal direction of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The 42 centimeter Krupp howitzers brought from the west speedily demolished the fortifications upon the left bank of the Niemen River. On the 18th the forts on the southwestern front were stormed. Here the Germans took 4000 prisoners and 240 guns, and on the following day the main fortress fell into their hands with 400 more guns and large quantities of ammunition, which the Russians can ill afford to lose.

Kovno stands at the northern end of



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THE GOOSE-STEP

The German commissariat has mobilized a large flock of fowl which had been abandoned by the Russian and Polish peasants in their flight before the invaders

the second Russian line of defense and its fall brings the Germans behind the Niemen River. Vilna, the most important railroad center of this section, lies undefended before them. On the south the armies advancing from Warsaw have cut the railroad at Bielsk and the armies which came up from Galicia have crost the Bug River above and below the fortress of Brest Litovsk. The collapse of the Russian defense is so complete that there is serious talk of the Government abandoning Petrograd for the old capital of Moscow, which is not so accessible.

Italy at War with Turkey

The long-expected coöperation of Italy in the campaign against the Dardanelles is now about to begin. The reasons alleged for the declaration of war against Turkey are that the Turks have been inciting the natives to rebellion in Libya (Tripoli), which Italy took from Turkey in 1911, and that the Italian residents have not been allowed to leave Turkish territory. There are some seven hundred Italian reservists in Syria whom Mr. Morgenthau, the American Ambassador, offered to send home on American ships, but the Turkish Government suspecting, doubtless with justice, that they would soon be employed against Constantinople, refused to let them return.

It is supposed that the Italian contingent will be landed somewhere on the Gulf of Saros so as to advance upon Constantinople from the southwest while the French and English force their way up the Gallipoli peninsula on the south. If the report is true that Bulgaria has been induced to join the Allies and has massed 150,000 men on the Turkish frontier ready for another march thru Thrace, Constantinople would be encompassed on every side except the Asiatic and subjected to the simultaneous attack of five enemies, not counting Greece, which is expected soon to enter the war.

On the Greek island of Lemnos there are said to be a hundred thousand more French and British troops waiting to be landed on the Gallipoli peninsula. A landing of some fifty thousand British was secretly effected on August 13. There was no preliminary bombardment as on former occasions, but the transports were rushed to the selected spot, Suvla Bay, during the night and the men were ferried to the shore by five hundred small boats, making repeated trips. They encountered no enemy and had all day to establish themselves. This gave them an opportunity of penetrating four miles inland and also making connections with the Australasian troops who had disembarked at Sari Bahr and Gaba Tepe to the south. The Allied forces now hold a continuous line of about twelve miles along the western coast of the Gallipoli peninsula.

The German Policy

The German Reichstag, which opened on August 19, voted a war credit of $2,500,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury stated that the five billion dollars which had previously been appropriated for the purpose was insufficient, for the expenditure every month was one-third more than the total cost of the war of 1870.

The opening speech of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, was devoted in part to congratulations on the progress of the war and in part to an arraignment of British diplomacy. He said:

> I never have concealed anything from the representatives of the German nation. I have never had anything to conceal.
>
> Since you assembled at the last session great things have happened. Again all French attempts to shatter our western front have failed, in spite of the contempt for death and the reckless waste of human lives of the French.



Bain

NIKOLAUS P. PASITCH

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, already fighting and threatened by a Teutonic drive



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FERDINAND, KING OF BULGARIA

Pro-German in sympathy, he may join the Allies if Serbia and Greece cede Macedonian territory to Bulgaria



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ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS

Prime Minister of Greece, just returned to office by a large majority. He favors intervention on behalf of the Allies

THE BALKAN TRIANGLE—THESE THREE MEN MAY DECIDE THE FATE OF THE BALKAN STATES AND CONSTANTINOPLE

Italy, our new enemy, who thought that she could easily take her neighbor's coveted goods, has been splendidly repulsed in spite of a numerical superiority, and has made an immense sacrifice in human lives.

Unshaken and unshakable stands the Dardanelles front. We greet our faithful allies and extend special greetings to the exalted ruler of the Danube, the monarch who yesterday entered upon his eighty-sixth year. We ourselves have taken almost all Galicia and a large part of Poland, Lithuania and Courland, and our lines everywhere, far advanced into the enemy's countries, stand like walls. We ourselves have strong armies free at our disposal for new enterprises. Proudly and without fear we look into the future!

He reviewed his efforts to moderate the demands of Austria and to come to an agreement with England before the war and denounced England's commercial policy during the war:

The legitimate commerce of neutral countries has been strangled by England, who forbids neutrals to transport merchandise coming from or going to Germany, even if the merchandise is not contraband. Neutral ships are forced to take English crews on board on the high seas and do as they command. England occupies Greek islands without explanation, because this is convenient for the liberty of the military operations of herself and her allies. She tried, together with her allies, to force neutral Greece to concede territory to Bulgaria because thus she desires to engage the latter nation on her side.

What he had to say about Poland is the topic of much comment as foreshadowing the German policy:

Geographical and political fate has forced Germans and Poles to fight against each other for centuries. Remembrance of this old antagonism has now diminished. I do not imitate the glittering promises of our enemies, but I hope that the present occupation of the eastern Polish frontier means the beginning of a new evolution which will abolish the old-time antagonism between Germans and Poles and lead Poland, freed from the Russian yoke, toward a brighter future in which she will be able to develop and cultivate her individual national character.

In the Reichstag debates the Socialists urged the Government to declare its intention not to annex any of the conquered territory and its readiness to enter into pourparlers for peace with any of the belligerent nations. The Liberal party, on the contrary, demands territorial expansion.

Interesting Disclosures

There has come into the possession of the New York *World* a large mass of correspondence—letters which passed between various persons and Germany's chief financial agent here, Dr. Albert, Ambassador von Bernstorff, Military Attaché von Papen, and others in authority—relating to many projects for influencing public opinion in this country, controlling the production of certain war supplies and doing many other things secretly in the interest of Germany. Facsimiles of the letters, checks and other papers are published. It is plain that large sums have been expended. The payment to one pro-German weekly was $1750 a month. To a pro-German monthly the Ambassador sent a check for $5000. Control of a press association, to cost $900,000, was considered. There were negotiations for control of a New York afternoon daily. Control of a munitions factory was obtained. New buildings were erected and production will begin in September. Contracts for powder were made, and large quantities of carbolic acid purchased. There were attempts to prevent the exportation of liquid chlorine and to obtain possession of an airship factory. The purpose in some cases appears to have been to impede the shipment of supplies to the Allies. There were discussions about fomenting strikes in great munition plants, and the cost of making a strike at one of them was estimated to be $50,000.

The correspondence, quite voluminous, is appearing in instalments. Only part of it has been printed. It is receiving the consideration of the authorities at Washington.

Storm on the Texas Coast

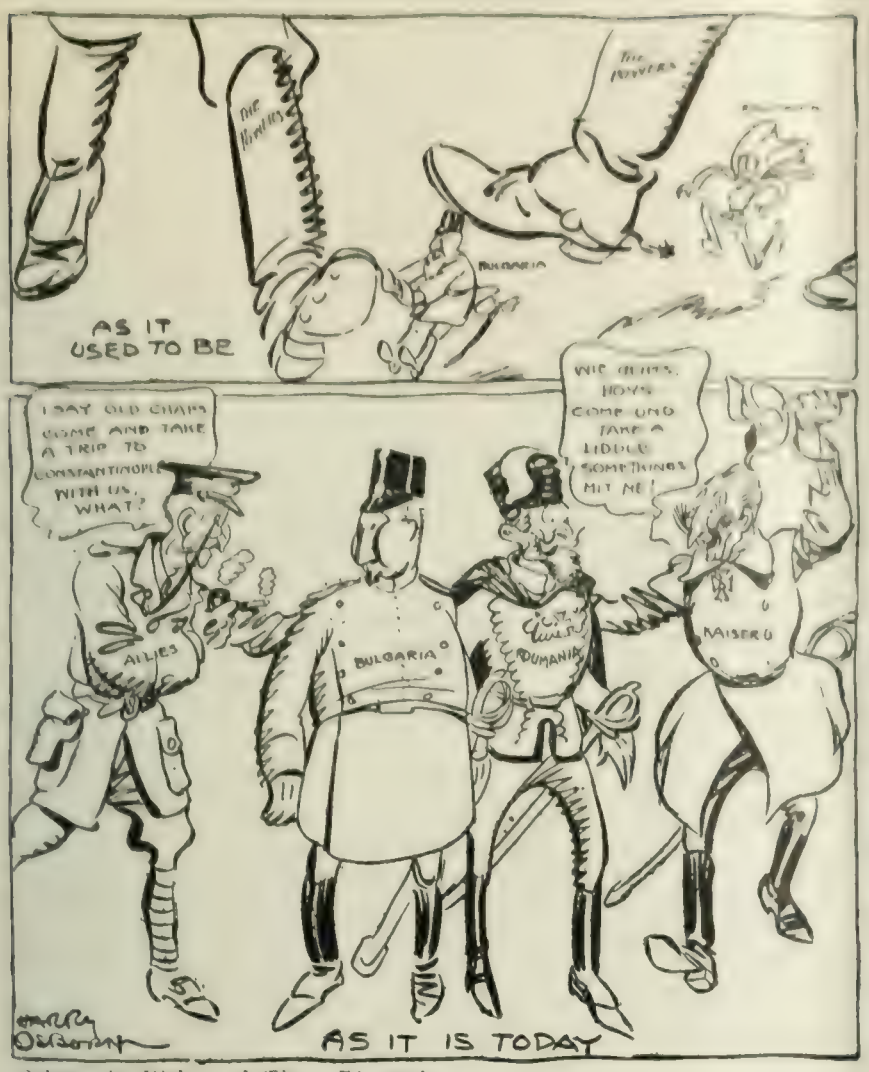
A tropical hurricane swept over the Texas coast on the 16th and 17th, causing much loss of life and property in Galveston and other neighboring ports. There were losses in the adjacent inland districts. The cotton in central Texas suffered a loss of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. It is asserted that 12,000 cattle were killed on one ranch in Chambers County. The United States military camp at Texas City was destroyed, and fourteen soldiers lost their lives there. The entire number of the dead at Texas City is fifty-two. At Galveston 300 feet of the causeway connecting the city with the mainland was demolished. Early reports said that 1000 feet of the great sea wall were washed away and that the water entering at the breach was ten feet deep in the streets. Afterward



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PLUMES AND PEDALS

"Boots and spurs" and the other catchword, "to-day we have had to do battle" with the [illegible] which these Italian cyclists wear in their [illegible] feathers on their hats, after as they advance over an enemy road in the Trentino



Osborn in Richmond Times-Dispatch

THEY SEEM A LOT BIGGER LATELY



Carter in New York Evening Post

WILL THE MOUNTAINS COME TO MAHOMET?

ENLISTING THE BALKAN HOSTS

it was asserted that the sea wall withstood the strain. The number of the dead in Galveston is 188, but about 100 more are missing. Lives were lost in Beaumont, Virginia Point, Morgan Point, Laporte, Seabrook, Hitchcock, Sabine and Port Arthur. In a barge forty-three were drowned. The Governor says the total number of the dead does not exceed 300, but there are indications that this is an underestimate. The property loss may exceed $10,000,000. Three or four days later a windstorm with great quantities of rain caused much loss in St. Louis and neighboring towns. In twenty-four hours seven inches of rain fell. Ten persons were drowned in St. Louis. Several small towns on the river were submerged, but the inhabitants had been warned in time to escape.

The Mexican Problem

Several answers to the appeal addrest to Mexican leaders by the United States and six Latin-American countries had been received at the end of last week. Villa accepted the proposition that a conference should be held. He could keep up the fight, he said, but on account of the friendly attitude of the seven countries he was willing to take part in the establishment of a provisional Government. He added that his military chiefs were in agreement with him. It was not known that the appeal had reached Zapata, altho Carranza generals had promised to forward it. There was no room for doubt as to the attitude of Carranza and his men. From Carranza himself no reply was received, but answers from several of his generals arrived in Washington. All of them insisted upon recognition of Carranza's Government as the only solution of the problem. Obregon asserted that the seven powers were ignorant of the Carranza movement and the good work he was doing. Gonzales, commanding at the capital, said that recognition would bring peace in two months. In a public address a few days ago he asserted that intervention would at once cause war. Mexican affairs, he added, should be settled exclusively by Mexicans. Carranza's general at Matamoros remarked that failure to recognize Carranza would be equivalent to a declaration of war. It was clearly to be seen that Carranza and all of his men would reject or oppose the proposition made in the appeal. They are the strongest force in Mexico today, for Villa continues to fail.

He was attacked last week at Torrean. Fierro, whose flying column in the south had accomplished nothing, returned, and was 100 miles south of that city. Desertions in Eastern Chihauhau left Villa with little strength there. Skirmishes were reported near Nogales. Maytorena, Villa's commander there, narrowly escaped assassination by a bomb placed in his room. He put to death Colonel Rojas, of his personal guard, and several soldiers. The Yaqui Indians, raiding and looting, entered Nogales, took from the jail Colonel Murillo and hanged him. At Progreso, on the Texas border, Mexican bandits killed Corporal Williams of the Twelfth American Cavalry. From a jail in a neighboring town Texans took six Mexicans and lynched them. The Mexicans had been concerned in a recent raid and had killed two Texas ranchmen. Two of our battleships arrived at Vera Cruz, where in the streets were many placards denouncing Americans. It was reported that Villa had put to death in Chihuahua City twenty-two prominent men, including two former governors of the state, his purchasing agent and two generals, because they were preparing to desert him. This was denied, but there were several executions.

Hayti

In the southern part of Hayti the people have accepted the plans and control of the American forces, but there is much disturbance in the north, where the rebels refuse to lay down their arms. Therefore more marines will be sent to the ports, and some of them are to be used at interior points. There are now 1800 ashore, and 350 more will soon be on their way to Cape Haytien, with a dozen field guns. A force of marines took possession of St. Marc last week, after some futile resistance.

Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, leader of the rebellion against the late President Sam, was in San Juan, Porto Rico, last week, on his way to Santo Domingo. Without the help of American guns, he said, General Dartiguenave, the new President, could not have been elected, and could not retain his office. "The United States," he added, "has long coveted Mole St. Nicholas [a deep bay and cargo port at the northwestern extremity of Hayti] and the war in Europe gave an opportunity to get a foothold. Haytians will never submit to the degradation of outside interference." He organized his rebellion in Santo Domingo.



THE GENIUS OF CREATION

[illegible]

FEUDALISM AND DEMOCRACY

BY W. J. GHENT

Few articles published in The Independent have aroused more discussion than that which Mr. Ghent contributed to our columns and afterward expanded into the book, "Our Benevolent Feudalism." Our readers did not know what to make of it. Some took it as a joke, some as a satire, some as a prophecy, some as a warning. Now, thirteen years later, it appears to be history, for the author finds in subsequent events the confirmation of his original thesis. He still sees in socialism the only solution to the industrial problem and regards every effort at ameliorating the lot of the working classes as a part, conscious or unconscious, of the capitalistic conspiracy to keep them down.—THE EDITOR.

IT is now thirteen years since there appeared in these pages a bit of social speculation entitled "The Next Step: a Benevolent Feudalism." It was an article which sought to describe certain tendencies asserted to be then at work: the steady growth of a state within a state—the collective power of the magnates of industry; the increasing dependence and subordination of the other classes, and the failure of democracy, even tho it maintained and even extended its forms, to establish any effective control over the power of the combinations. Passing from prognosis to prediction, the suggestion was put forth of the development of a social system in many respects analogous to that of overlord and underling in the England of the fourteenth century.

Yet, tho the essay is well-nigh forgotten, in many minds the more or less vague sense of a coming feudalism persists. The general reaction which now shows itself in the expressions of the press, the pulpit and the forum, and which registered itself in unmistakable terms at the polls last November; the recent investigation of the great Foundations and the revelation of the potency, both for evil and good, that lies behind them; the merciless suppression of labor troubles in West Virginia, Michigan, Colorado and New Jersey; the grant of increased freight rates to the railroads; certain decisions of the Supreme Court and certain recent pronouncements of the President—all these have contributed to bringing again into the common thought the idea of a feudal régime.

It may, therefore, at this time, be interesting, and perhaps profitable, to look over the field and to note what tendencies described a dozen years ago have continued and what results have followed. The intervening period has been big with events.

THE CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRY

First, there is the matter of increasing concentration. Occasionally, it is true, some eager person inspired with the holy mission of destroying the heresies of the Socialists, appears with a set of more or less ingenious figures intended to show the break-up of the combinations and the diffusion of ownership. This labor is not, however, seriously regarded by even the least informed. The increasing concentration of industry is sensed by every one. It is, moreover, demonstrated by data that cannot be disregarded. In 1904 Mr. John Moody was able to find only about $20,000,000 of corporate capitalization. Returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1913, show that the corporations then had a capital stock of nearly $62,000,000,000, with bonded and other indebtedness of nearly $35,000,000,000. As the total wealth of the nation, very much of which is quite incapable of capitalization, was then but $135,000,000,000, the degree of combination may be seen at a glance.

In the field of manufactures the most recent census (1909) shows that 79 per cent of the nation's product came from corporations. And if this dominance of the corporate form of industry is not of itself a convincing proof of concentration, other figures in the same census, based on the size of establishments, prove it beyond question. The establishments with a yearly product of $100,000 and more formed but 11.5 per cent of the total number, but they produced 82.2 per cent of the total product. It needs hardly to be said that increasing concentration is something else than a fiction concocted by wicked agitators.

THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH

Still, as has been frequently pointed out, the massing of industry is not necessarily a proof of the concentration of wealth. Medium and small, as well as large capitals, are joined in most of the big concerns. Primarily, it is control, rather than wealth, that is centralized. But here again are authoritative data which reveal a concentration in wealth and income quite as pronounced as the concentration in control. They are the figures of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the calendar year ended December 31, 1913. We have heard much, from time to time, concerning the marvelous diffusion of wealth in the United States. Yet it appears that out of 100,000,000 inhabitants only 357,598, or less than four-tenths of one per cent, come under the provisions of the income tax. A real diffusion of wealth might be expected to show a large number of incomes in the class ranging from $2500 to $5000. Yet there are apparently only 193,910 of these incomes in the whole country.

That the smaller units in trade and industry persist to a considerable extent is also true. Probably no one will venture to say, however, that their position is stronger today than it was thirteen years ago. As a matter of fact, it is very much weaker. In so-called prosperous times their number increases; in deprest times it decreases. Such units as can be utilized by the larger concerns are by one means or another taken over; such as are in any sense dangerous are usually chloroformed, while great numbers which are without potentiality, from the magnate standpoint, for either use or harm, are allowed a precarious continuance. All the time, however, the pressure of the big concerns becomes more constant, and the scope of the smaller units is restricted within narrower fields. They live, for the most part, only by sufferance.

THE IMPOTENT STATE

As the economic power of the magnate class has grown, so also has its political power. In most respects the political state is weaker today in the face of corporate power than it was a dozen years ago. The extension of democratic forms, such as the initiative, the referendum, the recall and woman suffrage, has had no appreciable effect, except in minor and isolated instances, upon this economic oligarchy. The prosecutions of certain great corporations have resulted only in revealing the impotence of organized society in the face of this great problem. In particular states, such as West Virginia, Colorado and Michigan, it has been shown that the corporations pay no attention whatever to laws that it would be inconvenient for them to obey; while thruout the land it has been shown—what was apparent of old to Anacharsis—that laws are but cobwebs for catching the little fellows. Law is for the trust victim, but not for the trust.

This impotence of the political state in the face of the big economic powers, so evident to the general run of mankind, has now apparently become evident to the national adminis-

tration. The firm determination, often exprest, to "curb the power of the trusts," has given way to an acknowledgment that nothing more is to be done. The latest official pronouncement declares that the depression felt by everyone is merely psychological; that the people are really prosperous; that the stories of unemployment and destitution have been greatly exaggerated, that the campaign of "curbing" is finished, and that the magnates may now go ahead and pile their profits as high as the Rockies. Not with a microscope can one discover that anything whatever has been done by the national Government which in the slightest particular curtails the power of the magnate or relieves the distress of the multitude. Nevertheless, the protest of the magnate and his retainers against "interference with business" has borne fruit, and the melodrama is ended.

The state governments also have largely withdrawn from their one-time "interference with business." A summary, just published, of legislative conditions in thirty-three states for the last eight years, declares that only five of these states have passed or are considering legislation "inimical to business interests." Sixteen states have enacted or are considering more or less "progressive" laws, in the main satisfactory to the corporate powers, while twelve states have merely marked time by clarifying existing laws. In spite of a certain amount of fruitless clamor, which like poverty we have always with us, the growing disposition is manifest on all sides to acquiesce in the rule of big business.

SHRINKING WAGES

How has it been with the farmers and wage-earners? Farm tenantry has increased, so has mortgage indebtedness, and so also, in the predominantly agricultural sections, has the size of farm holdings. Child labor has increased slightly, and woman labor enormously. No torturing of figures serves to obscure the fact that actual wages for the great mass of the workers are considerably lower today than they were in 1902. Thirteen years ago the steel workers received an average of $717. In 1912 they received $857. This higher sum, however, when reduced to the purchasing power of the earlier date, according to Bradstreet's index figures, measures only $643. The Interstate Commerce Commission's tables of the pay of railwaymen, when equated on the same basis, show that no class except brakemen now receive as much actual wages as they received in 1902, and that switch tenders and watchmen receive even less *nominal* wages now than they then received. Professor Scott Nearing's careful computations indicate that three-quarters of the adult males and nineteen-twentieths of the adult females employed in the industries located east of the Rockies and north of Mason and Dixon's line receive less than $600 a year, whereas an income of less than $800 a year is declared by social workers not to permit of a decent standard of living. With this general reduction in the actual wages of the employed is to be coupled the fact that unemployment has been greater during the last two years than at any time since 1873, and that last winter was characterized by an almost unexampled distress.

During the period treated the unions of the American Federation of Labor have more than doubled their membership. Perhaps other unions, not affiliated with the Federation, have also increased their numbers. Organized labor has not, however, been able, except in rare instances, to advance wages in proportion to the increased cost of living. Nor has it been able seriously to hamper the movement for the so-called "open shop"—in reality the shop closed to union men—which has progressed thruout the nation. It is common testimony that the blacklist has been extended and more systematically employed. It is also common testimony that espionage in the unions has become closer and more general. There is a meaningless clause in the Clayton bill which has been hailed as a gain for organized labor; but there is small doubt among observing men as to what will happen to this clause should it reach the Supreme Court. That mighty tribunal, by its affirmation of the judgment against the Danbury hatters and its nullification of the Kansas law prohibiting the discharge of a workman for being a member of a union, has impressively shown organized labor where it stands before the law.

THE WORKMAN AS VASSAL

No doubt, the employing class has considerably increased its "welfare work" among wage earners; new pension systems have been instituted and older ones extended, and the sharing of profits has become more general. In some establishments this benevolence has even taken the form of considerable increases in wages. This benevolence, however, is too incidental to have rendered any appreciable effect upon the condition of the wage-earning class as a whole. It is, moreover, a benevolence which aims at the complete divorce of the worker from his organization and his entire subordination to the establishment that employs him. The endowed worker must hold a prime fealty to his employer; he must accept and welcome an espionage which notes his most intimate habits and conduct and a paternal guidance which in turn admonishes and approves. As an independent economic unit he ceases to exist. His bondage to the job is absolute.

THE EFFORT TO BE FREE

The history of modern democracy is the record of a more or less sustained struggle to extend and improve the machinery of popular rule in order to check the increasing exactions of a dominant economic class.

Any step in the assertion of democratic control is usually followed by the popular conviction that now at last something effective has been done. As yet nothing is quite so easy as to delude ourselves with a belief in the supremacy of democracy. One has only to look about him here in America to note the innumerable evidences of democratic activity and achievement, political, economic and cultural. There is the spread of the initiative, the referendum, the recall and woman suffrage; the change to the popular election of senators, the growth of the civic center movement, the revival of town meetings, the throwing open of school buildings to public gatherings, the extension of night schools and university instruction, the passage of workmen's compensation and minimum wage laws, the doubling of the membership of the unions and the quadrupling of the vote of the Socialist party. Most of this has happened within a baker's dozen of years. It is a record that impresses the average mind with a sense that democracy is steadily advancing and that its implacable foes are hurrying from the field in inglorious defeat.

Yet all this activity and achievement have failed to loosen the grip of the magnate class upon the means of life or to lessen its control of the powers of government. Poverty is more widespread, and the individual economically is ever less free. Much of this activity has served merely to intensify popular delusion, and much of this achievement has made no more than a surface readjustment. Workmen's compensation, for instance, gives greatly increased sums to injured workmen. It has taken this increase, however, not from the masters, who are paying no more than they were before, but from a class of parasite lawyers to whom formerly it went. In spite of the list of accomplished reforms which any one can

chronicle, and which an apologist for the existing régime can stretch out interminably, an increasing share of the wealth produced goes to the master class, and no device so far employed affects this process.

RULING BY DIPLOMACY

It is the business of a ruling class to maintain itself in power and to secure to itself the master's share of production. To every turn of political and economic development it must adjust itself. There were times when such a class maintained itself chiefly by force. The extension of democracy, that cheap and simple method of "counting heads instead of breaking them," necessitates a lessening dependence upon force and an increasing dependence upon cajolery and adroitness. Yet let no one think that force will be neglected when and where it is thought necessary: for every Homestead or Cœur d'Alene or Hazelton of the earlier period, there is a recent Paint Creek, or Calumet, or Ludlow, or Roosevelt, New Jersey. But force, if not a last resort of the ruling powers, becomes at least a reluctant alternative, since its untactful use might awaken too heady an opposition. Rather, the ruling class must practise, by itself and thru its retainers, the politic arts which persuade a people that its best interests lie in resigned submission to the existing régime.

The small slave-holding oligarchy in the ante-bellum South, by a statesmanship perhaps never excelled for finesse, ruled a people without force and almost without opposition. It kept from the common mass of its own race every social and economic good, and yet made them its willing servitors. The instinctive resentment against slavery on the part of those whom the system impoverished was deftly turned by the master class into a resentment against the negro and the abolitionist.

Tho the form differs, our magnate class of today maintains an equal domination. The Southern oligarchs were themselves the governors, senators, representatives and judges of their time. They suffered no middlemen, but bore sway in their own persons. Our present masters rule thru intermediaries. It is not the head of the trust, but one of its counsel, who holds political office. The mode is one happily suited to the higher development of democracy; it aids in maintaining the illusion of popular control and makes for a quiescent electorate.

Thru all the various agencies of popular control—the press, the pulpit, the courts, the schools, the universities, the chambers of commerce, the boards of trade and even the so-called citizens' associations—the magnate class and its employed retainers play constantly, as upon the strings of some responsive instrument, upon the caprice, the prejudice and the ignorance of the common mass. Every possible device for insuring content, or at least submission, is tested out to the full. To fit the varying moods of the populace, new devices must be constantly sought and old ones retried. The "social myth," that alluring good which can be visualized thru the medium of some appealing word or phrase, is continuously employed to keep the mass quiescent. Such terms as "patriotism," "progress," "free competition," "individualism," "democracy," "success" and "efficiency" have all served, or are serving, their turn. The last two, in particular, have played, within recent years, an effective part.

"SUCCESS" AND "EFFICIENCY"

A dozen years ago "success" had been developed into a cult. Its priests were as an army and its devotees as the sands of the sea. As a spur to the flagging, as an allayer of disquiet, the idea which the word enshrined operated like the wand of a magician. To the most exploited worker it promised high place and rich rewards. All it asked was industry and perseverance and an unquestioning acquiescence in things as they are. Even the business failure of the literary high priest of the cult hardly diminished the ardor of its devotees. And yet, after a while, its magic declined. Gradually there dawned upon starved seamstress and weary loom-tender the realization that no amount of endeavor brought them one whit nearer the goal of wealth and position. The spell was broken.

Now we have "efficiency." It promises both more and less than "success." To the average man, not over-illusioned with a sense of his own capacities, it promises, instead of elevation to an unattainable place, the immediate good of a greater product and a greater share. To the exceptional man, or to the one with exceptional belief in himself, it promises more things than Satan, on the Judean mount, offered the Savior. Thus, both as an economic quickener and as a social narcotic, it is far better adapted than was "success" to the varied temperaments and capacities of men. Yet, after a time, it must fail in its powers of illusion, and some new myth must be concocted to replace it.

In every society, however, there will always be those who, skeptical and insurgent, decline to be influenced from above. But against these there can always be employed the device of division. In the trade unions, in the independent bodies of labor, in the farmers' societies, in the Socialist party, the scout and the provoking agent, instructed and recompensed, carry on their work with increasing energy and more disciplined method. New movements, too, which threaten the unity of existing bodies of insurgents, are always, within certain limits, encouraged. Anarchism of itself is rather too old and too preposterous a thing to serve the best purposes. Syndicalism, on the other hand, especially in its earlier phase, offered something worth while. Tho it was and is a hybrid kind of anarchism, its anarchistic features were not too obvious; and it received, in its first stages, a large share of seigniorial patronage. Of course when in any particular place it became a pressing social nuisance, as in the "free speech fights" of the I. W. W., it was forthwith suppressed. It was tolerated and fostered only to the extent that it showed itself inimical to the integrity of the trade unions or of the Socialist party; and when it failed in this threat, was speedily ignored from above. Now that it has spent itself, some new diversion must needs be created.

THE COMPLACENT PUBLIC

Thus there is no tendency mentioned in that article of thirteen years ago which has not since then developed and intensified. True, the attributing of any degree of general benevolence to the emerging order may seem, at this time, faulty in the extreme. It may be remembered, however, that the prediction made was of a benevolence nicely adjusted to the popular demand. A people satisfied with mere husks and leavings from the baronial tables would create upon the ruling class no pressure which would result in the scattering of largess. It was not then thought that a multitude of hungry men, with hungry wives and children, could be quieted by being told that their trouble was merely psychological, or that a pretentious program of "regulation" resulting in nothing but oracular utterances from the chief magistrate would be taken by a great people as the substance of a new freedom. If, then, the degree of benevolence predicted has not been attained, the cause is a popular complacence and love of illusion quite unthinkable a dozen years ago. And if the development of the tendencies then described indicated a régime of overlord and underling, that indication is a hundred times stronger in 1915 than it was in 1902.

Los Angeles, California



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THE "ARABIC"—SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMA
TORPEDOED ON AUGUST 19 NEAR TH
THE BOTTOM SHORTLY A
AND FORTY LIVES



NSWER TO THE PRESIDENT'S FINAL NOTE
RE THE "LUSITANIA" WAS SENT TO
TWO OF THEM AMERICANS,
CREW WERE KILLED

BREAKING THE BALKAN BARRICADE

HOW THE GREAT WAR HINGES ON THESE FIVE LITTLE STATES

THAT the smash-up of the Ottoman empire would not be accomplished without bringing on a general European war had been a standing prophecy for more than a half century. But when at the beginning of 1914 the war clouds cleared away from the Balkans the world breathed more freely, for it felt relieved of the ominous outlook. During the two years of conflict involving seven nations, the Great Powers had held aloof, impotent indeed but pacific, like the gods of Lucretius. Africa and almost all of Europe had been by degrees amputated from the Ottoman empire. The operations were successful and the surgeons survived. There remained still the most delicate question of all, the disposition of Constantinople and the partition of Asia Minor, but there was reason to hope that these could be settled by diplomatic arrangement, as England and France had settled their dispute over central Africa, and England and Russia had settled theirs over central Asia.

But just when it was thought that the danger was over a young Serbian assassin fired the shot that was heard around the world. This was done ostensibly out of revenge for the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina six years before. The act of annexation was merely a paper change, for the two provinces had been virtually consigned to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. But the Serbs saw in the formal annexation the deathblow to their hopes of expanding toward the north. So they set about devising means to expand toward the south regardless of the fact that the region they coveted in this direction was mostly inhabited by alien and hostile races. Bulgaria and Greece also coveted Macedonian and Albanian territory, so this aspiration served as a bond of union between the three Balkan states as it was later the cause of their falling out.

The formation of the Balkan League was chiefly the work of two men, Premier Venizelos of Greece and James Bouchier, ex-school teacher and journalist, a red-headed Irishman and one of those born politicians who find in foreign lands a field for their talents which is denied them at home. He, acting as go-between, for in spite of his deafness he talks all the languages of the peninsula, achieved what the official diplomatists regarded as impossible, a union of the four Balkan states which held together long enough to drive the Turk from Europe, tho it broke up when it came to the division of the spoils. Albania, which Greece, Serbia and Montenegro hoped to divide between themselves, was taken away from them by the powers at the instigation of Italy and Austria and was made an independent principality with a Prussian on the throne. To compensate themselves for this loss, Serbia and Greece combined to take from Bulgaria part of what they had promised her, while at the same time Rumania picked her pocket on the other side of Danubian territory. Each party accused the other of treachery and atrocity and, what is worse, proved their charges to the satisfaction of neutral nations. So, sullen, resentful and exhausted, the Balkan states, with the exception of Serbia and Montenegro, remained at peace while the rest of the world has been at war, a curious reversal of the customary order.

The sufferings of Serbia, like those of Belgium, are not due to the malevolence of man or the malignity of Fate but to geography. Serbia, like Belgium, lies in the road and in all wars she has been trampled on. The easiest way thru the Balkans is up the Morava and down the Vardar. This is where the railroad runs between Belgrade and Salonika, connecting the Danube with the Ægean. By this route successive hordes of barbarians swept down upon ancient Greece and medieval Byzantium, and by this route the Turks invaded Europe. The Austrians have long hoped to go thru Serbia to the sea. Twice during the past year they have attempted it, but have been beaten back. Now they have massed their forces against Belgrade for another southward drive.

But this time the Austrians will meet with more opposition than before. The Serbs are not alone. We know that there are British forces in Serbia. There may be more of them than is commonly supposed. If Allied forces have not yet been sent to Salonika they are likely soon to be, for the only way to get reinforcements into Serbia is from the Ægean. It is impossible for troops or supplies in quantity to reach Serbia from the Adriatic because there are no railroads and few roads of any kind leading thru the mountains of Albania and Montenegro. But if Greece joins the Allies the back door of Serbia will be opened to them.

Venizelos, dismissed from the premiership because of his war policy, has come back with such strength in the new Greek parliament that he may be able to withstand his King, or even his Queen. It is she who is held responsible for keeping Greece from entering the war a few months ago, but as to whether she did it by sticking a knife into her husband's ribs or by threatening to leave him and go back to Germany, or by the use of less dramatic measures of domestic control, there is a difference of opinion on the part of those journalists who profess to know all that goes on in the cabinets of kings. From equally unauthoritative sources we learn that the action of Queen Sophie of Greece, whatever it was, was instigated by a telegram from her brother, the Kaiser, couched in language that sounds biblical,: "Wo to him who dares to draw the sword against me," and more recently another reading:

> My destructive sword has crushed the Russians. They will need six months to recover. My brave soldiers have shown themselves invincible in battle against nearly the whole world. The war drama is now coming to its close.

But Constantine, King of the Hellenes, has recovered from his indisposition, whatever it was, and now seems inclined to strike a bargain with the Allies even tho he may have to sacrifice some Macedonian territory to Bulgaria and may have to relinquish his dream of sitting on the throne of his ancestors as Constantine of Constantinople. The fact that his father was a Dane and his mother a Russian does not of course interfere with the dynastic tradition.

He has a rival in Ferdinand, Czar of Bulgaria, who is said to have had his robes already made, Byzantine style, for coronation in St. Sophia, in 1912 when his armies were pursuing the fleeing Turks into Constantinople. But they were mysteriously stopped at the Chatalja lines and the regalia, if it ever existed, is presumably packed away with other lost hopes, for there are more imposing candidates in the field for the throne of Constantine, which, it is well to remember, the Sultan has not yet been persuaded to vacate.

The custom of drawing upon the petty royalty of Germany for wives and for rulers of new principalities has disadvantages in time of war. Greece is not the only Balkan state embarrassed by it. The King of Rumania, Ferdinand I, is a Hohenzollern. The Queen of Rumania belongs, like the King of Bulgaria and the King of the Belgians, to the Saxe-Coburg family. The Queen Dowager of Rumania, known to the reading world as "Carmen Sylva," is the Princess Elizabeth of Wied. Her nephew, William of Wied, was made ruler of Albania by the powers in

1913, but during his seven-month reign he never ventured out of range of the battleship which brought him to Durazzo and now he is back in his regiment of the Prussian Guards.

The King and Queen of Bulgaria are both German, altho on his mother's side he is a grandson of Louis Philippe, who served one term as King of France. In his youth Ferdinand was an officer in the Austrian army and has always been in close touch with the Austro-Hungarian Government. A few months ago Bulgaria accepted a loan from Germany and this was assumed to commit her to the Teutonic cause. But the Bulgarian Premier, Dr. Radoslavoff, announced in a recent interview that Bulgaria is still open to higher bids from the other side. He said:

> The Quadruple Entente can obtain our assistance if it secures from Serbia the restitution to us of that part of Macedonia which is our land and our property, which is the flesh of our flesh and the blood of our blood, and thus close the open wound in our side.

But Bulgaria, not unnaturally considering her experience with Serbian contracts, insists upon payment in advance. Serbia and Greece so far decline to consider any cession of territory, so Bulgaria continues to flirt with Turkey and Germany.

Rumania, on the contrary, has taken the "King's shilling," that is to say accepted a British loan, but still hesitates to enter the war so long as Bulgaria's attitude is uncertain. Her grain crop is held up because the Dardanelles are closed. She cannot sell to Russia, for Russia also has more grain than she can dispose of. Germany and Austria are the only possible purchasers for Rumania's crop and altho they are very anxious for it they refuse to buy unless Rumania will allow the passage of munitions to Constantinople. So Rumania has to choose between financial loss or the German cause.

Even if the Teutonic Powers should succeed in winning over Bulgaria this would not suffice to connect them with their Ottoman ally, for the borders of Serbia and Rumania meet and so shut off Bulgaria from the Danube by a barrier thirty-five miles wide. The efforts of the Austrians to break thru Serbia to the sea have been twice repulsed by the resistance of these indomitable peasants. Now weakened by three wars and wasted by the pestilence they cannot be expected to withstand unaided another invasion, especially since the Austrians have been reinforced and reanimated by the Germans. That is why it is necessary to the Allies to gain over Greece so as to open to them the road from Salonika to Belgrade. But Greece asks for more money than the Allies are willing to give and she also declines to accede to the wishes of the Allies and conciliate Bulgaria by surrendering the port of Kavala, which might be made a rival of her most precious acquisition, Salonika. In the first Balkan war the Bulgars captured Kavala from the Turks about the same time that the Greeks captured Salonika, seventy miles west, but in the second Balkan war the Greeks took possession of Kavala.

This disappointed Serbia as well as Bulgaria, for when Serbia found her hopes of gaining a port on the Adriatic had been frustrated by Austria and Italy she looked to the Ægean for an outlet. Now of course the Allied Powers need give no consideration to Austria's wishes, but Italy, upon whom they are relying for help both in France and Gallipoli must not be offended. Probably the project of the powers of making an independent state of Albania will now be abandoned. The Albanians are reputed to be unconquerable; they certainly seem uncombinable.

The partition of Albania cannot, however, be accomplished without causing disaffection even with Austria, the chief claimant, out of the way. Serbia wants the northern part; Greece wants the southern; Italy wants the whole coast. The port of Avlona, which lies on the Albanian coast nearest Italy, less than fifty miles away from it, has already been seized by the Italians, altho it is in the section which Greece earnestly desires. Serbia, on the other hand, will not consent to give up her Macedonian territory to Bulgaria unless she can get a port on either the Adriatic or Ægean. The Balkan blockade is psychological as well as economic and geographic. That is why it is so hard to break.

A glance at the map will show how ingeniously the Balkan states have been interlocked so neither can move without disturbing the others, like a pile of jackstraws. This has not come by chance. The Balkan puzzle-map is the joint work of generations of European diplomats skilled in the art of preserving the balance of power and blocking each other's moves. What will happen to the delicate structure when the first breach is made in it by the sword, the Lord only knows now, but we are all likely soon to find out.



THE BALKAN PUZZLE MAP

The Balkan States hold the key to the situation and the belligerent powers are striving by pleas, bribes and threats to induce them to enter the war. But their interests are so conflicting that it is hard to come to any agreement. Bulgaria wants Kavala from Greece, Adrianople from Turkey, the strip south of the Danube delta, taken from her by Rumania, and the Macedonian territory now forming the southern part of Serbia. Rumania wants Transylvania and Bukowina from Austria and Bessarabia from Russia. Serbia wants Bosnia and Herzegovina from Austria and a port on the Adriatic from Albania. Greece wants southern Albania and part of the Syrian coast

CALIFORNIA PROGRESSIVISM

AN INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR JOHNSON

BY GEDDES SMITH

CALIFORNIA is on exhibition this year. At San Francisco and at San Diego she has gathered up samples of her resources and her prospects. But political California is not to be seen at the expositions, and that is something of a spectacle in itself.

Here is the one state out of forty-eight that still exhibits the Progressive party as a dominant and virile force. Its Governor is the only Progressive in high office, barring a handful of congressmen and a lone senator, in the country. Not only is it Progressive by profession, but its legislative history for the last few years shows a striking parallel with the program of social betterment laid down by the Chicago convention in 1912, altho California's change of heart dates from 1910, when Governor Johnson was first elected in a stirring fight that ousted the Southern Pacific and the reactionary Republicans from control.

So I went to the Governor at the Capitol and asked him to tell me about progressivism in California. I found him still busy with the unfinished mass of nine-hundred-odd bills passed by the Legislature at its 1915 session. Evidently the "bifurcated session"—with its mid-term recess during which the people can quiz their representatives about pending legislation—has not discouraged California's law-makers, and Governor Johnson declares that while it affords him an opportunity to study proposed laws, the people have not taken advantage of their opportunity. I asked him what work of the session just closed he considered most valuable.

"A very important piece of political reform," he replied, "a law making the election of all state officers non-partizan. We shall go to the people on this question, for there is strong opposition and the opponents of the law will force a referendum.

"When I came into office in 1910 after our big fight we felt that one of the principal sources of strength of the men we were opposing was the party system. In 1911 we took the first step to end this by a law putting the election of judicial and school officers on a non-partizan basis. That appealed to the people as being reasonable and did not arouse much opposition. Then in 1913 we went a step further and included the county officers in the non-partizan plan. Today our California cities are conducting their elections almost entirely on this basis, by city charter provisions, and all county officials under the 1913 act are now elected without party designation of any sort. In local elections you never hear the old appeal (and here the Governor flung his hand into the air and raised his voice in mock eloquence) 'Vote for Jim Jones for tax commissioner, and so uphold the hands of our great President at Washington, burdened as he is . . .'—you know how it went. Now there is no more reason for applying this sort of argument to a state surveyor, or treasurer, or even governor, than there is in the city campaign. We went to the people on this issue in 1914 and with their approval we have now taken action."

If the people uphold the new law California's state officers will be nominated by petition and elected after a primary which eliminates all but two candidates for each office, with never a word about party affiliations.

"What more is there to do to carry



Underwood & Underwood

GOVERNOR JOHNSON AT HIS DESK IN THE CAPITOL AT SACRAMENTO

out the Progressive program in California?" I asked.

"Little remains to be done. In the next three years, if I am still here and nothing unforeseen occurs (these suggestive words were spoken slowly and crisply) we shall go on to take action on rural credits and land colonization somewhat after the New Zealand plan. A commission has been appointed to investigate these matters, and a constitutional amendment permitting the state credit to be utilized in such ways is going to the people for ratification. We are dealing as we can with the problem of unemployment. We have a commission on immigration and housing, serving without pay, that is doing fine work. We plan free state labor exchanges to transfer men from one part of this great state to another."

"What, then, will be the future of the Progressive party in the state?"

"Progressivism will go on," the Governor declared. "If the Progressive party should disintegrate tomorrow I am confident that there would be enough progressives in the other parties to carry on the work and to free the Republican party, if need be, from Otis, De Young and Spreckels, its directors, leaders, owners and commanders."

Each word came out sharply. Harrison Gray Otis of the Los Angeles *Times*, Michael H. De Young of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and John D. Spreckels of the San Diego *Union* and nearly everything else in San Diego, are the reactionary leaders in California politics—the men behind the throne before the upheaval of 1910, the men behind John D. Fredericks, the Republican candidate at the last state election, whom Johnson defeated by 188,505 votes.

"We have not done our work in California on a partizan basis," the Governor continued. "No one man and no one party have accomplished it. In the last Legislative Assembly there were twenty-eight Progressives, but we were able thruout the session to command forty-eight or fifty votes for progressive legislation. The supporters—and opponents—of these bills included men of all parties. Some of our bitterest opponents were Democrats. California is normally a Republican state, and a realignment would probably find it back in that column."

"How about the national Progressive party?" I asked.

"It has done its work, whatever happens," Governor Johnson replied. "There's a new attitude toward popular government thruout the country. No party leaders would dare now to show such cynical indifference to the will of the people as was shown by the Republican leaders in 1912. If they did"—with his voice raised to fighting pitch—"we would smash them."

Victor Murdock, Progressive congressman from Kansas, said some time ago that "the issue in this country must eventually be as distinct as it was when Abraham Lincoln drew big, broad lines between fundamental right and wrong." I asked the Governor if he thought that the Progressive party could hang on until such an issue presented itself.

"As to that I'm very doubtful," he answered, explaining that he had been so busy with California problems that he had not been able to form an intelligent opinion. But—

"Whatever happens the party has been of real service. We can never go back."

Mr. Murdock, in the same interview, had hinted broadly that Hiram Johnson was the man to carry the Progressive standard in 1916, tho any candidate would be a "burnt offering on the altar of principle."

"That suggestion was just made in a friendly spirit," was the Governor's comment on this curious boom. "I hardly think any one is going to offer himself—even if he has nothing to offer but himself. But then Murdock is such a good fellow. Do you know him?"

Whereupon the Governor began to tell what a very good fellow Murdock really was.

THE NEW REALISTS

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE, JR.

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH IN UNION COLLEGE

"THOSE autobiographical novels that were popular thruout the third and fourth decades of the twentieth century"—that is what Mr. H. G. Wells says in *The World Set Free*. Perhaps novels will be like that in ten years; even now if we say *biographical*, the phrase will be fairly appropriate to our own time, to the second decade. Certainly a number of the striking things done in English fiction nowadays are of that sort, accounts of men and women; Mr. D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*, Mr. J. D. Beresford's three books on Jacob Stahl, and Mr. Compton Mackenzie's *Youth's Encounter* and *Sinister Street*. "If one excludes the mere story-teller," says Mr. Wells in another place, who himself began as a "mere story-teller" and continued as a biographer if not an autobiographer. It will never do to condemn story-telling, and perhaps one will say that there is no story to the life of Jacob Stahl, or of Paul Morel, or of Michael Fane. Of course there is not in the sense in which it may be said that there is no story to the lives of David Copperfield or of Arthur Pendennis. Yet story or not there is keen interest in these chronicles of young England in the early days of our century, more absorbing than otherwise now that the temper of young England is going thru so fiery a trial. Such books will group themselves together in one's mind and with them one would put Mr. Hugh Walpole's *The Duchess of Wrexe*, and also, I think, those three dark books by Mr. Oliver Onions, *The Debit Account*, *In Accordance with the Evidence* and *The Story of Louie*. The authors might be surprized, or even disgusted, at finding themselves bracketed, but probably they are often thought of together.

They all have their say, somehow, on life. One might gather that people nowadays were prejudiced against "drab sociological" or "morbid psychological" studies, but after all sociology (in such a use) means knowledge of men and women in the mass, and knowledge of men and women in the individual. It is hard to think of any one calling that sparkling kaleidoscope of the early days of Michael Fane a piece of psychology; one reads and reads of the way the imaginative boy feels and acts with a hightened and continued sensation. So with *The Duchess of Wrexe;* of course Mr. Walpole did have in mind some generalization about the old order which is changing under our eyes, but the thing is so absolutely personified that it hardly comes to mind till afterward, just as in life itself.

It is true (and somewhat connected with this point) that all these young men are resolute in attacking large things. Single books are not enough; they write trilogies. Mr. Beresford pursues his subject thru *The Early Life of Jacob Stahl, A Candidate for Truth* and *The Invisible Event*. Mr. Compton Mack-

enzie has really a trilogy in *Youth's Encounter* and the two parts of *Sinister Street*. Mr. Onions tells of the same strange crime from three different standpoints. Mr. Walpole has not yet written a trilogy, but he has projected one, and has furnished it with two prologs. Mr. Lawrence remains, as it were, austerely aloof. We look for no continuation to *Sons and Lovers*, altho there seems no reason why there should not be one.

Such writing is a following out of the impulses given by *Clayhanger* and *The New Macchiavelli*. Mr. Arnold Bennett and Mr. H. G. Wells are the two who stand out head and shoulders above the others who have come forward since the great group which ushered in the nineties. Those who can look back to those earlier days will remember the thrills caused by *Soldiers Three, The Prisoner of Zenda, Sherlock Holmes*, not to mention many another wonderful piece of work. What a difference between those books and these of which we have just spoken! Mystery, adventure, romance—those were the watchwords then. There was no talk of "mere story-tellers" in those days. Even Mr. H. G. Wells himself and Mr. Arnold Bennett began with books very different from those whereby they are now best known. *The Time Machine* and *The Grand Babylon Hotel* had adventure, mystery, romance even in the most popular sense. Yet both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Wells have deserted their first fantasies, and with their feet on firmer ground have made their great successes with things very different.

It is not remarkable that most of those who have made a name for themselves since 1900 have done much the same thing. One can hardly think of any English novelist who has really come to the front in the last fifteen years who belongs in spirit to the earlier group. Mr. Jeffrey Farnol, some will say, and others might add Mr. Hewlett, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Locke, Mr. Oppenheim, but all these began earlier. No, whatever we think of it, the best minds of young England of our day, when they turn to fiction, fix their eyes upon the actual life about them, and in conditions and circumstances that are more or less familiar to all they find enough of mystery, adventure and romance.

Save that he is a bit older one would mention here Mr. John Galsworthy. And certainly in the view of all these later men there is one recurrent idea more or less evident, the contrast and conflict between radical and conservative, between the adventurer and the home-lover, the new world and the old, the hierarchies and structures of society and the individual. One rarely forgets that in Galsworthy and one generally finds it in these others. They are all by way of being sons of Ishmael, led in part perhaps by the natural vigor of young strength, in part possibly by the seductions of that little known satirist, Samuel Butler. For whatever reason, there it is, the flaming up of the individual, a strange thing perhaps in a century devoted to social study, work, existence.

Yet such a generalization does no justice to such various spirits as we have here. Like as they are—champions of the new realism which in other phases than fiction is making its effort to break thru the conventional and reach some real comprehension of life—like as they are, their chief interest as one reads comes from things wherein they are different. One need not compare or estimate relative values, but one readily notes the somewhat somber beauty of Mr. Lawrence, Mr.



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HUGH WALPOLE

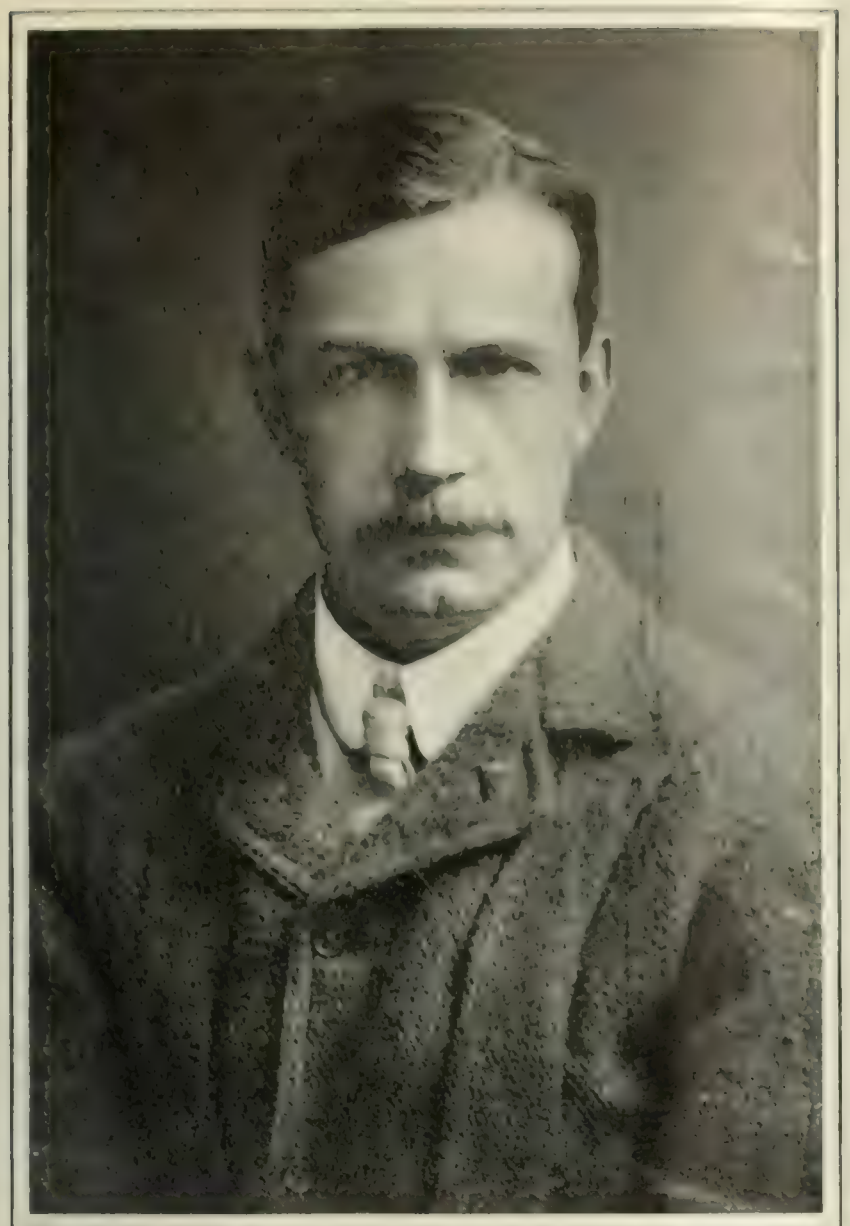
The Duchess of Wrexe, The Gods and Mr. Perrin, The Wooden Horse are characterized by a "feel feeling for life and character



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J. D. BERESFORD

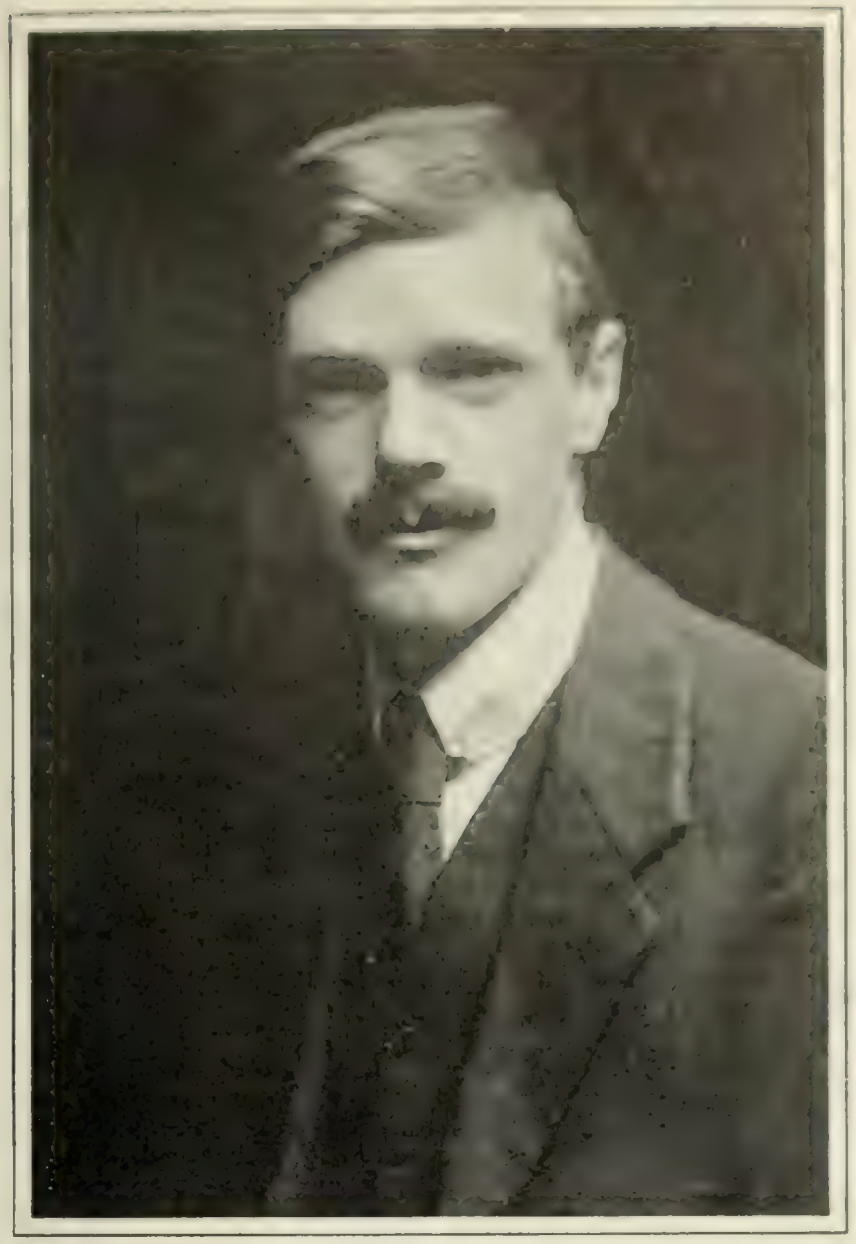
He has written a trilogy: *The Early Life of James Nash, A Candidate for Truth, The Invisible Event*, with [illegible]



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OLIVER ONIONS

"Sinister intensity" marks *The Debit Account, In Accordance with the Evidence* and *The Story of Louie*



Mitchell Kennerley

DAVID HERBERT LAWRENCE

There is a "somewhat somber beauty" about his books of which *Sons and Lovers* is a striking example

Mackenzie's exhilarated sense of youth and his perfect horn of plenty of fact, the sinister intensity of Mr. Oliver Onions, the full feeling for life and character of Mr. Hugh Walpole, the perfect naturalness of Mr. Beresford. These things and others make reading their books a pleasure, but there is a residuum behind; one wants to do something to comprehend this effort, to define it. That is something not to be done here, in these few words, yet one may compare this phase of realism with that of thirty or forty years ago and perceive a great difference. Philosophically I understand that the realism of today depends upon intuition while that of half a century ago was rational, and (altho they are no philosophers) something the same thing may be said of our novelists. But more important than that is something else, namely that while the realists of those earlier days seemed to love the everyday, the ordinary, even the ugly for its own sake, these later men have lived thru the nineties and feel the need of beauty, of charm, of distinction. Call it "mystery, adventure, romance" if you like, they have the sense of it tho they do not seek it in the exotic sensations of tropical islands nor in the complex intrigues of modern capitals. They seek it in the life about us. And if they can find it there, how much the better for us!

Union College

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S SONG

BY WINIFRED WELLES

Hush, little Sister Neat-of-Heart,
  Your fretting speedily,
Lay off your shining shoes of care
  And barefoot come with me.

I know a place at dreaming's end
  Where we can joyous stand
And gaily watch the Tasks troop by
  Nor ever lift a hand!

There waits for us a little House
  With careless, wide-flung door,
Its shabby roof droops down with age,
  Uneven runs the floor.

I love each window streaked with rain,
  The crooked path I bless,
Where weeds push boldly thru the cracks
  In sweet untidiness.

And pleasant folk, unmended, sit
  Amid the drifting dust,
Who laugh to see the brass grown dim
  And doorlatch rich with rust.

Oh, little House-of-Dreams unswept
  Day after idle day,
From you the great, white, clean, washed world
  Seems very far away!

THE WORLD OVER

Automobiles in Yellowstone Park

With the opening of the Yellowstone National Park to automobiles this summer, the car invades this last remaining stronghold of the horse. Heretofore all traffic thru the park has been strictly regulated by the Government, minute rules being laid down as to the passing of teams, etc., and night travel forbidden. The introduction of automobiles involves the necessity of making an entirely new set of regulations. The general plan is for all travel to take place in one direction, in order that meetings may not occur. In addition to this change, which involves a most careful planning of trips, since there will be no retracing of steps save by a complete tour of the 130 miles which constitute the "loop," automobile travel is prohibited at certain hours of the day, when carriages and wagons are moving; leaving certain other hours open to the automobiles while the horses lie by. As the distances between camps and lunch stations vary from ten to thirty miles, and the geysers and other time-consuming attractions are almost innumerable in certain regions, it is inevitable that this limitation should be a hardship.

The finest scenic highway in the United States, as it has been called without great exaggeration, dedicated to the "benefit and enjoyment of the people," should be made as accessible as possible. If by opening it to automobiles, a larger number of people can enjoy it, much has been gained. Moreover, a great deal of the surrounding country, in which valuable mineral claims are located, has suffered from an isolation to which Government regulations against railroads and motors have contributed largely. Undoubtedly the coming of the motor car will be a boon to many property owners in the vicinity.

But to any one who has traveled thru the park by the picturesque and comfortable stage coach, that more leisurely method of transportation will seem far superior to the kaleidoscopic impression involved in greater speed. Somehow an automobile in the Yellowstone suggests the hustle that "does" Europe in a month. There have probably been many demands for the innovation, but there are thousands of nature lovers who bemoan this further "advance of civilization."

Tin Rations

"We eat what we can, and what we can't we can" may be a time-worn and rather feeble sample of American wit, but at any rate it is a frequent reminder of the importance we place on that particular method of serving vegetables.

145,138 acres of sweet corn are being raised for canning purposes this year, so the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates records. That indicates a four per cent increase over last year's acreage for the same purpose.

Tomatoes are next in importance with 87,654 acres, and 72,544 acres are devoted to peas. Both these crops show a slight decrease in the demand for their canned product since 1914.

A Burnless X-Ray

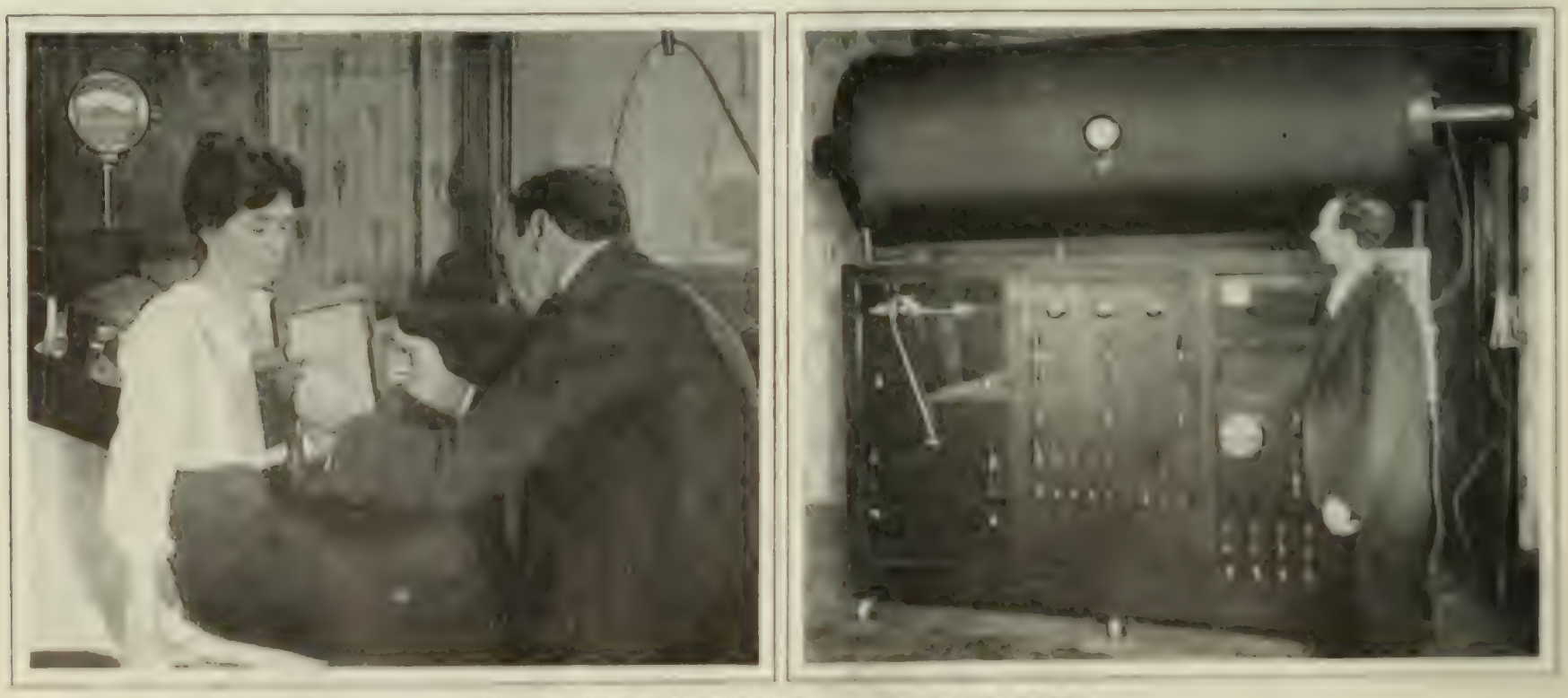
A New York roentgenologist has perfected a machine which he claims will produce a burnless X-ray. The common fault with X-ray apparatus heretofore has been that the deadly penetrativeness of the rays causes a peculiarly malignant type of burn which results usually in a sore very difficult to cure. For this reason X-ray practitioners are compelled to work always behind a heavy lead screen, as lead is the only substance thru which X-rays cannot penetrate.

The inventor of the burnless X-ray machine has been within the last five years directly in the path of the rays, for hours at a time, yet he has never suffered a burn, nor have any of his patients.

Fundamentally, the new apparatus does not depart radically from the usual X-ray equipment. It differs only in one detail—the quality of the high voltage current which the induction coil produces. According to the inventor all roentgenologists have made the mistake in assuming that X-rays are dangerous whether strong or weak.

The use of an alternating electric current of very high frequency and reversing the relations of its pressure and volume is the key to the secret of the new apparatus. Voltage in the millions and amperage to the tenth decimal place are produced in a gigantic coil. Hence the danger from burns is reduced to an infinitesimal degree.

Aside from the remarkable ability of the new apparatus to produce a harmless X-ray, it is interesting also as an unusual electrical equipment. Enough electricity is consumed in the windings of the induction coil to drive a number of street cars. The voltage produced in the transformation is so great that the resultant current will leap a gap of twelve feet. While the ordinary X-ray equipment will give clear shadowgraphs at a distance of five or six feet, this machine will clearly show the bones of the body at twenty-five or thirty feet; or it will show the heart beating and the lungs rising and falling with a thick wooden door intervening.



THE NEW X-RAY EXAMINATION AND APPARATUS

A fluoroscopic screen in use and the high frequency coil which makes the burnless X-ray possible



A WORD TO THE WISE

A Railroad Safety Campaign

The campaign for safety inaugurated on the Long Island Railroad by James A. McCrea, the general manager, is already well under way. Signs are now being posted at grade crossings all over Long Island. The accompanying illustration shows a typical fifty-foot sign at Broadway, in Flushing. The signs are, however, mostly smaller than this, the common shape being ten feet wide and ten feet high. Some of the signs are lighted at night. Coincidently with the posting of the signs the railroad is conducting an advertising campaign in the local papers. The responsibility of the individual is being everywhere emphasized and the slogan of the railroad is "We are doing our part. Won't you do yours?" Thus it must be a rather reckless automobile driver who can pass a sign reminding him that by heeding it he may save his life, and not be a bit more careful at grade crossings.

A Long Distance Champion

Did you never hear of Dr. Carleton Simon of the United States of America? Then it is quite evident you are not an angler. Dr. Simon, be it said, is the champion fly caster of the world. Seven years ago Dr. Simon began to prepare himself, by dint of hard and continuous practise, for his present exalted position. Today he holds the world's record of having cast a fly 349 feet and 1½ inches. Dr. Simon avers, however, that this record is bound to be surpassed. Within the next few years 375 feet or more will be made.

In summing up the rules for successful fly casting—which, by the way is, under tournament rules, on grass or sand rather than water—the doctor has this to say in a recent issue of that always interesting sportsman's friend, *Forest and Stream:*

"The study of the curve of the lead in the air—the line of trajectory—the initial pressure, and the velocity must all be studied, not only upon paper, but must be assiduously and indefatigably practised with the mastering of the thumbing of the spool, so that no lost motion interferes with the cast.

"Casting for distance requires no special mental qualification or physical ability. It is the 'sticking quality' that helps most, a persistent endeavor that plucks victory out of defeat in the keen analysis of one's faults. Aptitude is a quality that develops in time.

"There is no other sport I know of where the greatest deliberation and planning will prove so futile—by the snapping of line, by the turn of the wind, by atmospheric conditions and by some unforeseen accident to tackle. In contests the spoils do not always go to the strong."

Public School Piano Lessons

In one town in America the public school pupils are given lessons on the piano as a part of their regular school studies. That town is Bruning, Nebraska, a village of 500 people. This innovation was begun about two years ago under the direction of J. A. Crawford, superintendent of the school.

The piano teacher is employed for the full school time just as any other teacher. Any pupil above the third grade may take lessons free. A progressive graded series of lessons is used and the pupil buys his music just as he does his arithmetic book or grammar. One lesson a week is regularly given each pupil. Each has his lesson hour assigned and these periods are arranged so as not to conflict with other classes. Practising is done at home. The lessons are laid out in carefully graded sections with written work and drill in theory, ear training, transposition, history of music and biography. There are weekly written tests and a regular examination every ten weeks. In every respect the pupils receive an up-to-date musical education at public expense. This is the only example of such instruction in the public school anywhere in America, altho the custom is a common one in Germany.

No Umpire Like This

"The only umpire in the world that never makes a mistake and never gets irritated. The pitchers swear by it; the fans never throw pop bottles at it; and its decisions admit of no controversy," that is the way they describe a certain Los Angeles umpire—an automatic device.

By means of an electrical system it records strikes and balls, and it is right to the fraction of an inch. This is how it works. A surface of heavy planks eight feet square is braced upright at the end of a sixty-five foot alley, and upon it is painted the same sort of a target that the pitcher faces in a real game, that is, a batter and a catcher crouching behind the plate. In order to afford practise for both kinds of batters, a left-handed batter is also painted in, and a canvas is arranged to cover the one not in use. The pitcher who desires to perfect his curves stands at the same distance as in actual games, uses the regulation ball and throws at precisely the same mark, namely the field bounded in width by the plate (seventeen inches) and in length by the distance between the knee and the shoulder of the average man, which is three feet and four inches. Just as in playing the game there is no definite outline to throw at, so in using this umpire the pitcher does not see the boundaries of a "strike" field, but they are very definite all the same. In this device there is a panel of the above dimensions set on a pivot which by means of electrical wiring rings a bell when it is struck by the ball.

It is said by western baseball stars to be the best practise device ever developed, and the fans have taken to it as an amusement.



PLAY BALL!



Nature's Great Cleansers

Air and water are natural cleansers. Modern engineering has brought them to the assistance of the housewife to lighten her service and enable her to do her work better. We present guaranteed electrical devices for washing with air—the vacuum cleaner—and for washing with water—the electric washing machine—both made with the skill and high quality which characterize the many household devices bearing the name

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This is a new model, small and light, but powerful. The experience of 30 years of motor and suction-fan making, is embodied in every part. The rigid frame, different from the usual "broom-handle" design, makes handling easy. The price, $32.50, includes an extension nozzle for cleaning under furniture.

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Both of these labor-saving cleansers can be used in any home where there is electric light. Write for descriptive booklets, "The Home Sanitary" and "Sunny Monday," mentioning the name of your dealer. Ask for Booklets No. 422-BJ.

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The New Books

IF PHILOSOPHERS WERE KINGS

Professor Ernest Barker of Oxford University gives the curious student a good idea of how political life would be influenced if it were entrusted to the English philosophers of the present generation in his *Political Thought in England*. His study purports to deal with the period "from Herbert Spencer to the present day," altho the discussion of Spencer is continued to the middle of the book and an account of the Idealist school, including T. H. Green, Bradley and Bosanquet, precedes the detailed consideration of Spencer's theories. The main characteristic of the period treated is the revolt against individualism both in politics and in economics. This revolt consisted in reality of two quite distinct movements: the revival of the aristocratic ideal by Sir Henry Maine and other legal historians and such literary authoritarians as Ruskin and Carlyle, and the advance toward State Socialism led by the Fabians and vainly opposed by belated followers of the Manchester school. But Professor Barker ends his book on quite a different note. It is true that the exaltation of the state which was heresy to the English mind a generation ago is now orthodoxy, but the newly established orthodoxy is in turn assailed by still newer heresies. The contemporary attack on the state is no longer in the name of individual liberties but in that of group rights and it takes the form of Syndicalism or Guild Socialism.

Political Thought in England, by Ernest Barker. Home University Library. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

A NATURE NOVEL

There are two women in American fiction—tremendously successful writers, both—whose recipes for a best seller are similar. Gene Stratton Porter and Frances Hodgson Burnett are apostles of the Impossibly Virtuous. Inevitably their books present at least one character apiece who inherits equally from the peerless knight of the medieval romance and the unsullied hero of the Sunday school story.

The comparison must not be pushed too far. Mrs. Burnett has humor and a gift of portraiture. Mrs. Porter shows an almost pathetic lack of humor, not only in the absurdities of situation and dialog she permits herself, but also in her failure to get results from a really humorous episode. And between lay figures and supernewsboys she succeeds in creating very few genuine people.

But if Mrs. Burnett can tell a story, Mrs. Porter can tell the names of all the birds you are likely to hear in a tamarack swamp. She has no unusual

gift of description, but by a combination of ecstasy and accurate nomenclature she does preach the gospel of the out-doors.

Michael O'Halloran is a young Irishman whose boyish independence and resourcefulness might have made him a really interesting character if he had not been drowned in the syrup of his own virtues. One permits him, at a tender age, to kidnap a crippled orphan and instal her as his protege, but one rebels a little when he tells the city editor of the town's best newspaper how to run his business, reorganizes the household of a God-fearing farmer, thus indirectly leading the entire rural community upward and onward, apparently saves from disgrace the father of the beautiful young lady whose well-meant but injudicious charity he tactfully repudiates, and withal provides enough epigrams to head half the chapters in the book. The other characters —with the exception perhaps of Lily Peaches, the orphan, herself—are jerked about by the heart-strings to show how beautiful is love in a cabin and how loathsome is "society," and to point a few other well-assorted morals.

Michael O'Halloran, by Gene Stratton Porter. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

THE MAKING OF DELINQUENTS

The Individual Delinquent, by Dr. William Healy, Director of the Psychiatric Institute of the Chicago Juvenile Court, is a masterful analysis of the factors that influence the physical, mental and moral development of the child, from the point of view of *conduct*, which is after all the main concern that we all have in one another. The book is divided into two main parts, the first dealing with the general data and the methods of study employed, the second with "illustrative cases" discussed in relation to types of delinquency and in relation to causative factors. There is an appendix on the organization of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, and a bibliography of nearly 400 numbers.

One is impressed with the close adherence of the author to the concrete facts of direct experience. In rejecting the "anecdotal" material that has so frequently served as a basis for theorizing on criminal conduct, Dr. Healy detaches himself both from the sentimentalists and from the legalists. He is scientific and eminently sane.

The emphasis on the importance of catching offenders early is a recognition of the personality as a *becoming*. The same viewpoint is shown by the refusal of the author to classify the data gathered in the course of the studies according to any *a priori* scheme or theory. Mental facts require a different classification from physical, and these one different from the environmental. There is clear recognition of the complexity of the problem of individual development. The large rôle that sex plays in delinquencies, whether in youth or in senescence, is fully recognized; but it is not magnified into the ultimate source of all dereliction. The relation of home conditions or of heredity, the relation

That longing for the rugged health of Youth



"Oh for boyhood's painless play,
Sleep that wakes in laughing day,
Health that mocks the doctor's rules.
. . . From my heart I give thee joy—
I was once a barefoot boy."
Whittier's "The Barefoot Boy"

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Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

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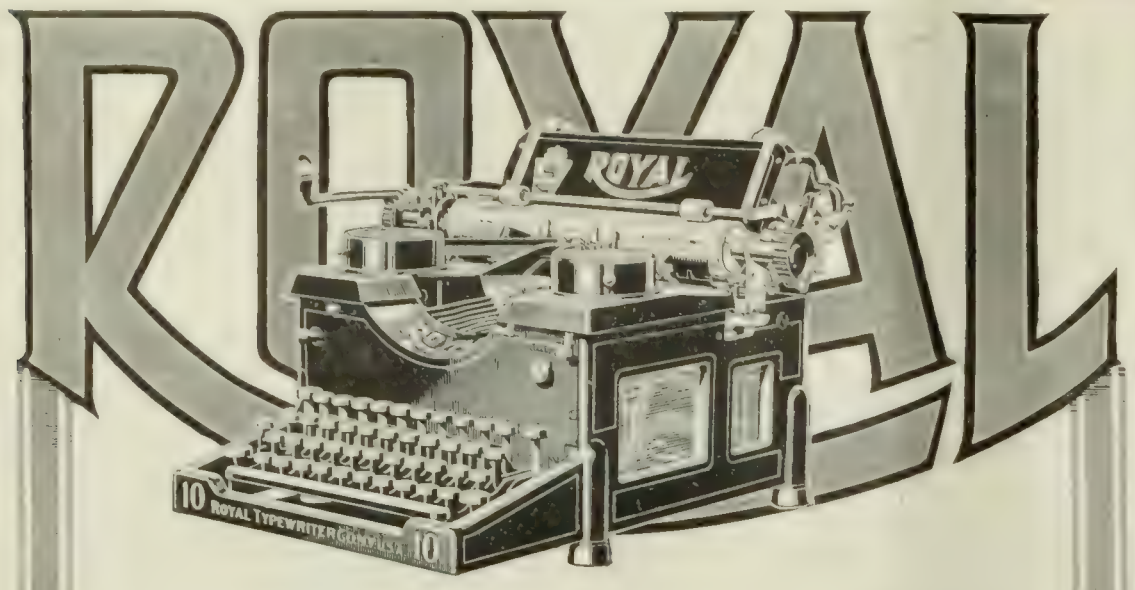
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of alcohol or of physical defect, to criminality are considered in detail; but all the factors are considered as factors, and not as isolated, independent, primary forces.

It may be too much to expect every policeman to become acquainted with the facts and generalizations contained in this book; but it is not too much to expect of every judge and probation officer, lawyer, every physician and teacher having to deal with the individual whose conduct departs seriously from the generally accepted limits of decency or social safety. Sooner or later the law student will use a textbook like this as a matter of course—and probably with much more appreciation of its application than he now has of half of his required work. The same thing may be said of the student of medicine and of pedagogy. The significance of these present studies lies in showing us to what extent the sources of social maladjustment are directly within our own control.

The Individual Delinquent, by William Healy, M.D. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $5.

A FAMOUS LOVE STORY

William Dudley Foulke has done scholarly and beautiful work in *Some Love Songs from Petrarch*. The life of the poet, prefacing the translations, is an uncommonly delightful biography. Arranged by subject, with connective notes, the songs and sonnets make a complete story, that stands beside the "Vita Nuova" in its tender sorrowfulness, and they are rendered into English at once smooth and forceful. Oxford Press. $1.25.

PLEASANT POETRY

After a silence of fourteen years since the publication of his first book of verse, comes *The Shoes of Happiness and Other Poems*, a collection of recent verse by Edwin Markham. Some of these poems appeared originally in The Independent. They include both narrative and lyric verse, fanciful allegories and spontaneous expressions of emotion. And they record with fearless insight the moral significance of many problems of today.

Doubleday, Page. $1.20.

ESSAYS

One sees why all writers are not essayists. Not all can be, for tho the short story may be business the essay is still art. But why every one does not read essays rather than the average tale is harder to see. Richard Le Gallienne writes always with a silver pen, never with steel and in *Vanishing Roads* he is mostly content to be gracefully amusing, altho as in his enthusiastic appreciation of Pater he can show a purpose deeper than merely giving the reader enjoyment.

Putnam. $1.50.

ACROSS OUR BORDER

Sarah MacNaughton sketches the motley throng who drift into Canada just as they come. The man who succeeds with the man who fails. The pictures as in *Three Englishmen* are deep in contrast—uniform only in their simple black and white treatment which seems to suit these modern moments and the moral angle country in great bold strokes.

Lothrop. $1.50.

MOST UNCOMMON SENSE

Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage is an exposition of the address delivered by Mary Putnam Jacobi before the Constitutional Convention of 1894 and in spite of the points of argument presented during the subsequent twenty years it has a surprising freshness and vigor. The fact that another Constitutional Convention is sitting in 1915 gives the book the interest of timeliness.

Putnam. $1.

The Market Place

STOCKS AND THE "ARABIC"

There was plenty of business on the New York Stock Exchange last week, and only the sinking of the "Arabic" prevented a showing of large advances at the close. Transactions amounted to 5,044,935 shares, and there were three million-share days. A drop of five points in sterling exchange, to 4.64, at the beginning, did not depress the market. It was known that prominent bankers were holding daily conferences concerning credit arrangements soon to be made. Until Thursday afternoon the movement was an upward one, with sensational advances in the shares of two air brake companies and two motor companies. The strength of the war order stocks was due partly to our Government's reply to Austria's protest. This reply showed that there would be no interference at Washington with the shipment of munitions and other supplies to the Allies.

In the morning on Thursday the tendency was upward, but after the news about the "Arabic" was received, at about 1. p. m., there was a sharp decline, which continued on Friday. There was danger, it was thought, that diplomatic relations with Germany would be severed, and that unhappy complications would follow. And so it came about that at the close of the week, the war order stocks, almost without exception, showed net losses ranging from a small fraction up to 11 points. The average decline from the summit had been, for sixteen of these stocks, seven points. There was a net loss also for nearly all of the railroad shares. Prices of these had been rising before the "Arabic" went down.

In our list of sixteen war order stocks those of the New York Air Brake Company and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company are not included. Reaction could not deprive the first of a gain of 17¾, or the second of a net addition of 23. On Wednesday, when New York Air Brake shares were selling at about 115½, the president of the company, Mr. Starbuck, at the time when the regular dividend was voted, made a statement concerning the company's business. After saying that orders for brakes indicated a revival of the equipment trade, he added that the company had "undertaken orders for high explosive shells and cartridge cases aggregating $16,581,500, for delivery within the next twelve months, on which substantial payments have



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We should take out life insurance, of course, and with as little delay as possible, but we should take time enough to solve the problem satisfactorily, which we can easily do.

Safety comes first, naturally, but we find on investigation that about all legal-reserve life-companies are safe: they *have* to be safe by law and *stay so*.

Next is the *cost* and when it comes to that, we must decide between *agency* and *non-agency* insurance.

If we choose an *agency* company, we ourselves must pay our part of the heavy agency-expense, amounting in the United States alone to *more than one hundred million dollars annually*.

If, on the other hand, we select a *non-agency* company, we get the benefit of the money generally paid to agents the *first* year and *every other*.

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Ind. Aug. 30, 15

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1915

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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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AN INCOME FOR LIFE

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Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1915, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

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G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 17

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the preferred stock of this company, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 1, 1915.

The stock books will not be closed.

DATED, August 18, 1915.

GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.

been made." The company was fully equipped, he said, to take large additional orders of the same kind, and negotiations for them were pending. The price of the shares rose that day to 126½, and on Thursday (when the "Arabic" was torpedoed) to 137¾, closing on Saturday at 134¾. There were reports that the Bethlehem Steel Company had received from Russia a new order for $75,000,000 worth of shrapnel and high explosive shells, but the end of the week saw a net loss of five points for the shares. The price, 285, may be regarded as very high, however, for stock that has not been paying dividends. Tennessee Copper shares continued to rise on account of the company's sulphuric acid contracts. In the outside, or curb market, the price of stock of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company advanced from 1800 to 2040, but only seven shares were sold during the week.

FOREIGN DEBTS HERE

Before the "Arabic" went down, it was generally expected that plans for paying the debts of the Allies here would soon be completed, but now there will be delay. The recent shipment of $20,000,000 of gold and about $30,000,000 of American securities from London was inadequate. It did not prevent a further decline of sterling exchange to 4.64. A credit of at least $300,000,000 is needed, and financial authorities in London have been talking about $500,000,000. The British Government is advised and urged there to issue in New York short term bonds for $500,000,000, at five per cent, exempt from income tax. Some say that at the same time there should be shipments of $250,000,000 of gold, and that France and Russia might participate in this. It was proposed that eminent London bankers representing the Government should come to New York for a conference.

One English financial writer assumes that the proposed bonds could be sold here at 4½ per cent. But it should be known—and the leading authorities in London admit it—that the issue could not be successful here with an interest rate less than five per cent, exempt from income tax. England very naturally hesitates about borrowing here at this rate, with such exemption, while in her great war loan she pays only 4½ to her own people, whose receipts are reduced by the income tax. Such action might jeopardize future loans at home and cause present bondholders to complain. Moreover, there may be some doubt as to the attitude of our Government toward a large loan for the benefit of the Allies. The problem is not one that can easily be solved.

The following dividends are announced:

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, common, three (quarterly), 1 per cent, cash, payable September 1.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, convertible 4½ per cent. gold bonds, payable September 1.

Federal Mining and Smelting Company, preferred, 1 per cent, payable September 15.

United Cigar Stores Company of America, preferred (quarterly), 1¾ per cent, payable September 15.

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Average temperature for Asheville for the three summer months for the past five years, United States Weather Bureau:

1910	June	67°
	July	[illegible]
	August	[illegible]
1911	June	71
	July	71.4
	August	[illegible]
1912	June	[illegible]
	July	72
	August	70
1913	June	[illegible]
	July	[illegible]
	August	[illegible]
1914	June	[illegible]
	July	[illegible]
	August	[illegible]
1915	June	[illegible]

Full information may be had by inquiring at Southern Railway offices or write for booklet and rates to

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H. B. G., Elm Grove, W. Va.—If the questions you ask are founded on an actual experience, I would advise you to consult a lawyer. I am unable to determine from the meager data contained in your letter whether the notes cover premiums past due or premiums to become due. If the former, then the company has furnished insurance which has not been paid for and, in addition to canceling the contract, it seems to me the payment of the note can be enforced. If, on the contrary, the note is for future premiums and the company has furnished nothing, all it can do is to notify you that the policy is canceled. I am inclined to think that the regular form of promissory note containing no additional conditions and disconnected by its terms to the insurance transaction would be more absolute against the maker than a premium note particularly if thru discounting it got into third hands.

G. P. Q., Chagrin Falls, O.—Financially and managerially the company you name ranks high. It is a stock company wholly in the control of its stockholders and until recently it issued both participating and non-participating policies. For ten years or longer its dividends to policyholders have been comparatively fine. But this result seems to be purely voluntary on the part of the directors, for in the course of a decision by the Supreme Court of Ohio several years ago over some litigation growing out of the use of some of the surplus to increase the capital it was held that the entire surplus of the company belonged to the stockholders. I regard a twenty-year endowment at your age an excellent combination of investment and protection. A convertible term policy is advantageous to the extent that it provides a maximum of insurance at a low rate during the term period, but one would do better to save time and get the permanent contract at the outset if one can afford the cost.

F. S. H., Long Lake, N. Y.—As I understand the matter your endowment of $2500 matured and was payable to you on May 20, 1915; and it was then encumbered with a loan of $568. Therefore, on the date mentioned the company owed you, net, $1932. The settlement was deferred by your request that the company convert the proceeds into a joint-annuity. However, on July 20, you altered your decision and requested the payment of the endowment in cash, which was complied with by the company. You then called on the company for interest on the endowment from the due date to date of payment, to which the company demurred, seemingly on the ground that complying with your request it was prepared to make the conversion to a joint-annuity when you had paid the loan of $568, which you did about the middle of July. You ask my opinion on the justness of your claim for interest at four per cent for two months on $2500. There is this to be said on the company's side: it was ready and willing to settle with you on May 20, and its retention of the money was due to your action. But it did have the use of $1932 of your money, and I am of the opinion that, in equity, it owes you interest on that amount.

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DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF
FEDERAL MINING AND SMELTING CO.
32 Broadway, New York, August 16, 1915.

A dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Preferred stock of this Company has today been declared, payable September 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 23, 1915. F. R. FORAKER, Asst. Secretary.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.
New York, August 17, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on September 30, 1915, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on September 4, 1915. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

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EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

CONDUCTED BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON, DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

125. Mr. J. A. R., New Jersey. "I am a graduate of a high school in Eastern New Jersey, but have not decided upon my life work. My parents desire me to study for a professional career, but I do not know which one to choose. Can you tell me how I can find myself?"

Obtain from The Independent all issues of the Question Box from the first number. Study carefully the answers to all inquirers. You will find several applying to your case. Why do your parents want you to study for a professional career, without knowing whether you are fitted for a professional career? Ask them. Your best plan is to come to New York and consult personally a number of the best character analysts and vocational psychologists.

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126. Dr. F. G. J., Ohio. "Will you kindly inform me where I can secure publications or other aids in Domestic Art, particularly in regard to sewing? We want something scientific that will be a help to girls in teaching them to do their own sewing."

Write the Needlecraft School, 19 East Thirty-first street, New York, for particulars of their work; also the Greist Manufacturing Company, New Haven, Connecticut, for details of their publications on Sewing Efficiency. One of the objects of the Camp Fire Girls of America, 461 Fourth avenue, New York, is to create the desire and develop the capacity of girls to do their own needlework from standpoints of economy, efficiency, beauty and individuality. Ask for literature.

---

127. Prof. P. N. D., Illinois. "The water in our city pipes is notoriously impure. Doctor advises bottled water for drinking, but I have been told that many so-called spring waters on the market never saw a spring, and are bottled in a most unhygienic way. Is there a book available, furnishing analyses and descriptions of bottled waters?"

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has prepared a book on Mineral Waters in the United States, giving probably the information you desire. Write the Department, at Washington, D. C., for details of any such publications.

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128. Miss M. D., Ohio. "I should like information on efficiency in church work, particularly in connection with the enlisting of interest and money in missionary enterprises, and the application of business-like methods to the administration and execution of such undertakings in churches or missionary organizations."

Consult first the mission board of your own church. Every denomination has methods of its own, and few mission boards will brook interference, even by an efficiency expert. See answers to church problems in former issues of the Question Box. Investigate the work of the Missionary Education Movement, 156 Fifth avenue, New York, also of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, 1 Madison avenue, New York. A magazine aiming at general efficiency in the church is *The Biblical World*, Chicago. Ask the secretary of your local Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. to tell you how the vast sums are raised for the extension and administration of their work. And to introduce the human, practical side of your undertaking, read the literature of the American Institute for Social Service, Bible House, New York.

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129. Miss A. T. E., Wisconsin. "What is the most efficient method of teaching the addition and multiplication tables to a child in the home?"

The most efficient method of teaching anything is to engage as many functions and faculties of the child's personality as the study may be made to include. Thus in teaching numbers, the memorizing of a series of tables from a book reaches only the eye; but the use of a modern frame with rods and sliding balls and bright beads appeals to the sense of touch, weight, color, etc., by which also the numerals are fixed more securely in the memory. We suggest that, for modern ways of teaching arithmetic and other elementary subjects, you apply to the Froebel League, 112 East Seventy-first street, New York; also to the Publication Department of Teachers College, West 120th street, New York.

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130. Professor R. A., Texas. "I have been greatly interested in and helped by your Efficiency articles. I think you are rendering immeasurable service to your readers. I want help and guidance in my efforts to solve the problem of cigaret smoking in my school for boys. What are the *facts* about the results of the cigaret habit? And what are the right *methods* of dealing with the matter? If half of what the preachers, reformers and Y. M. C. A. workers say of the effects of cigaret smoking is true, it is a matter worth more than a passing word from you."

Do not take the unsupported word of reformers in combating any evil. They are sincere, but often vague and hysterical, and apt to generalize from insufficient data. Secure your *facts* from scientists.

The cigaret is decidedly bad. Mental, moral, physical deterioration must follow its use among boys. Write the Non-Smokers' Protective League, at 101 West Seventy-second street, New York, and state your problem.

A most informing book is that by Stidswell on *The Tobacco Habit, History and Pathology*. Another, Slocum's *Tobacco and Its Deleterious Effects*. A smaller publication, Fink's *The Tobacco Habit*.

Never preach at boys. Stir their ambition, pride, honor. Get them to read the life of Jess Willard, world champion pugilist, recently published in the New York *American*. Jess hates tobacco and tells why. Form a branch of the Boy Scouts in your school—Boy Scouts hate everything unclean. Avoid negation, substitute cooperation.

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131. Mr. A. E. H., New York. "What are the two or three best books I can read on personal efficiency, scientific management, social efficiency? Is there a bibliography on works concerning self-analysis? What have you written on the subject? Where can I obtain copies of your personal efficiency test?"

During the past few years several hundred books have been written covering the many and varied phases of personal and vocational efficiency. We are now engaged in reviewing the best of these and classifying them for convenient reference. Announcement will be made when the approved list is complete.

There is no satisfactory bibliography, to our knowledge, covering books on self-analysis. The way to group these would be to go to a large city library and ask for books under the different headings of the subject—vocational guidance, experimental psychology, and so forth.

I have written a good deal on the subject. Very little, however, has appeared in book form. Several books are now in course of preparation, due notice of which will be mailed you.

The Personal Efficiency test may be had from The Independent, price ten cents.

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132. Mr. E. L. O., ——. "I am a senior at college. The next two years' graduates will largely determine my future career. My preference for a life work seems to be in business, preferably economics, or business. I have thought of taking such a course in the Harvard School of Business Administration, also in banking and finance. Would the be advisable? Would a series of interviews with eminently successful men be helpful? How can I plan definitely and wisely? Could a personal conference be arranged with you?"

A year of experience is worth five years of theory. If you get a job as head messenger, or clerk in a business house, then attend the principal of your work at night school or by correspondence, you should save time and money.

By all means, talk with any leading man who will let you into his office. The experience of trying to get in will be good for you. I have not found time to arrange personal conferences with readers of The Independent, but shall endeavor to do so if the present demand continues. You might spend a month in New York to advantage, in pursuit of the answer to your problem.

---

133. Prof. J. N. C., Massachusetts. "Our family is greatly interested in food science, and would like to be informed on the following matters, about which there seem to be conflicting theories. (a) Should water be taken with meals? (b) Should dinner come at noon or night? (c) Is uncooked food most digestible and nutritious?"

(a) Drink when thirsty. A glass of pure, soft water, not iced, usually aids digestion if sipped slowly during the meal. Injury is wrought only by very hot or very cold liquids at meal time, or by large quantities of water swallowed fast.

(b) Usually in the evening, between 6 and 7:30. But in cases of sleeplessness, or excessive brain work required at night, or lack of time in the evening to dine and digest properly (1½ hours), then the noon dinner may be more hygienic.

(c) One's dietary should include generous amounts of salads and fresh fruits. But cooked food is apt to be more digestible if less nutritious—and we have something more important to do than spend all our energy turning cattle-fodder into human structure. In addition to meats, all cereals and most fibrous vegetables should be thoroly, scientifically, cooked.

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134. Prof. W. L. J., Illinois. "What is to be done with extravagance in American wives and daughters? I know a number of husbands and fathers who are simply animated bank-books, with no voice in the family except the voice of their salary. As a growing evil, this seems to me worthy of your attention. Whose fault is it, and how corrected?"

If you were a woman, I should call it the fault of women; but as you are a man, I call it the fault of men. Greater than any fault is the fault of shifting it; and anybody's fault that hurts us merely reflects a fault in us.

American husbands and fathers do not train their wives and daughters in the science of economy. Further, a woman—or a man—who has never been a self-supporting wage-earner is a child always in money matters. Putting your women-folks on an "allowance," holding them to it, and teaching them how to spend it, is one way of curing their extravagance. A better way is to give them a job, in or out of the home, and thus increase the sense of responsibility, regularity and earning that is developed only in the person who earns money before spending it.

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135. Mr. H. J. S., ——. "What is the best time of day to memorize? I am a business man, have been speaking [illegible] articles, with an [illegible] audience, and I read in a [illegible] magazine that one can memorize at [illegible] of day and secure best results."

Stop calling yourself a [illegible]. Aren't you ashamed to call yourself bad names? And stop talking anything you happen to read in a physical culture [illegible]—what is true for the psychology of a pet theory may not be true for you at all. Work out [illegible] problems, belong to a scientific [illegible]. Your health will improve from the [illegible] you start to have a will of your own.

For a brain-worker, the best time to memorize seems to be on rising. Half [illegible] minutes in the long run [illegible]. Take the right kind of [illegible] assignments with [illegible] breathing—and five minutes will be enough. Avoid [illegible] "psychology."

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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INDIAN RELICS

Bone or shell beads, the so-called wampum or aboriginal money of the early Indians, are attractive when they are properly displayed.

Many fish-hooks of shell, some of stone, were produced by the Indians whose habitat included the extensive coastline and islands of Southern California.

Large effigy pipes have been found in the Middle South. They are supposed to have been smoked at councils and during ceremonies. Warren K. Moorehead considers them to have been tribal (or clan) possessions.

Axes, discs, drills, perforated stones, throwing sticks, knives, spears, arrow points, objects used in connection with phallic worship, and other ceremonial implements and ornaments, have been found in the Southwest.

Much pottery is found in New Mexico. Of this an interesting form is the coiled ware. This was made by coiling long thin strips of suitable clay around some plain jar, basket, stone or other object of the desired shape.

The pottery forms that have been found in Arizona and Nevada in the cliff houses are highly decorative. The designs used are often elemental, but exceedingly effective if not altogether artistic. They often record Indian tradition and folklore.

Effigies, or ceremonials, are frequently found in southern Arizona, California and New Mexico. These are commonly of malpi, tufa or other volcanic or lava stones. Owls, Gila monsters, turtles, bears, lizards, wolves and unknown grotesques are often met with.

The various objects that enter into collections, which were made by the Indians and which have been obtained by mound excavation, the accidental uncovering by plowing and in other ways, exceed 3000 in number. The use of many of these relics is now only conjectural.

In Montana, implements of obsidian or volcanic glass are frequently found. The Horse Indians, who lived on either side of the Missouri River, produced many arrow points, small spear points and stone knives. Grooved axes were more sparingly made, but celts or polished stone hatchets, as made by these Horse Indians, are fairly common. Hematite was sometimes used in making these objects. Pipes were largely made of catlinite. Some copper objects have been found near the headwaters of the Missouri, but these are rare and when found are indicative of inter-tribal barter.

PEBBLES

Blood will tell. We have a dachshund who is always looking for a place in the sun.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The constitutional convention has voted for a restriction of citizenship to persons who can read and write English. Henry James knew when to beat it.—*New York Mail.*

Scornful Spouse—It needn't make you so grumpy because you swallowed an ant and spilt jam on your trousers and sat on a bumblebee. Good heavens, a picnic's a picnic, you know!—*Life.*

Jones—I don't see your husband at the club of late, Mrs. Brown!

Mrs. Brown—No, he stays at home now and enjoys life in his own way as I want him to.—*Houston Chronicle.*

"Johnny, how did you hurt your hand? I hope you haven't been fighting again."

"Willie Jones called me a liar, mother, an' then he hit me on the fist with his teeth."—*Life.*

Papa—Why, hang it, girl, that fellow only earns nine dollars a week!

Pleading Daughter—Yes; but, daddy, dear, a week passes so quickly when you're fond of one another.—*Judge.*

Southerner—Why are you Northerners always harping on the children employed in Southern factories?

Northerner—Well, for one thing, it detracts people's attention from the children employed in ours.—*Life.*

"Oh, mother," cried Edith, "I found a little flea on kitty, and I caught it!"

"What did you do with it?" asked her mother.

"Why, I put it back on kitty again, of course. It was her flea."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The following interesting notice appeared in the columns of an enterprising Minnesota newspaper:

"I have been instructed by the Village Council to enforce the ordinance against chickens running at large and riding bicycles on the sidewalk.—Harry Shells, Village Marshal."—*New York Tribune.*

Cholly (to shopman)—I say—aw—could you take that yellow tie with the pink spots out of the show-window for me?

Shopman—Certainly, sir. Pleased to take anything out of the window any time, sir.

Cholly—Thanks, awf'ly. The beastly thing bothaws me every time I pass. Good mawning.—*Christian Register.*

"I wonder what we're here in the world for?" asked the little boy, who seemed to be suffering from some childish grievance.

"We are put here to help others, of course," answered the little girl, with an air of superior wisdom.

"Um!" exclaimed the boy, disdainfully; "then what are the others put here for?"—*Tidbits.*

Mr. Bryan says his next statement will be divided into three parts. Instinctively we recall the announcement of a mountaineer preacher who said to his flock:

"Brethren, I hev decided t' divide my sermon in three parts. Th' fust part I'll understand an' you won't. Th' second part you'll understand an' I won't. Th' third part nobody'll understand."—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Monsieur wanted the picture hung to the right; madame wanted it on the left. But monsieur insisted that the servant should hang the picture according to his orders. Consequently Joseph stuck a nail in the wall on the right, but this done, he also went and stuck another in on the left.

"What is that second nail for?" his master inquired in astonishment.

"It's to save me the trouble of fetching the ladder tomorrow when monsieur will have come round to the views of madame."—*Argonaut.*



THE THUNDERING WATER

FROM A NEW PHOTOGRAPH OF STATUARY BY KARL BITTER NEW YORK

The Independent

VOLUME 83 SEPTEMBER 6, 1915 NUMBER 3483

OUR PUNISHMENT FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY

WHAT bad luck, some folks are saying, that just now, when we need our hands free and our heads clear to deal with Germany, we should be bothered with this Mexican muddle and this Haytian affair. It is bad, but it is not luck. It is the natural consequence of putting off things as long as possible. It is what happens to the business man who stuffs disagreeable letters in the pigeon hole instead of answering them on the spot. It is what happens to the housewife who neglects the adage "a stitch in time saves nine."

Political and financial disorder are nothing new in Mexico and Hayti. They are chronic diseases and as such demand radical remedies, sooner or later. The condition of both countries has been growing rapidly worse in recent years. We all realized that some time we should have to do something about it. But we did not know just what to do and we did not want to do anything, so we put it off and put it off as a man does a visit to a dentist, tho knowing that each day's delay would cause him more pain in the end.

THE Monroe Doctrine is not a mere dog-in-the-manger policy, as our European critics say. It imposes duties as well as confers privileges. The long succession of our presidents has continuously recognized and reaffirmed the national obligation to look after our neighbors to the south of us whenever they get into trouble. We have repeatedly warned off European powers which attempted to take advantage of their weakness and intervene in their affairs.

Owing to our consistent maintenance of this policy thru all changes of administration and party it has become tacitly, even explicitly, recognized by European powers. Originally the Monroe Doctrine was merely a national policy of our own, but it has gradually become almost a part of international law, and European powers have applied to us, as a matter of course, for the protection of their national and the enforcement of their financial claims.

But unfortunately while Europe has become increasingly willing to accept the principle of our responsibility for these neighbors of our, we have become more inclined to shirk that responsibility. When Great Britain, a couple of years ago, notified us that British subjects were being killed and British property destroyed in Mexico and appealed to us to protect them we paid no attention, altho we should have hotly resented it if she had intervened for their protection as she would have done in any similar country of the other hemisphere.

Now we are directly responsible for present conditions in Mexico. It is long too late to talk about not intervening. We intervened most forcibly when a French army was trying to put upon the Mexican throne an Austrian Emperor and a Belgian Empress. It is owing to the fact that General Grant was ready to march across the Rio Grande with a combined force of Federals and Confederates in 1865 that the Mexicans are now casting bullets for president instead of being ruled by Emperor Maximilian II. We did it because we believed that the Mexicans would be better off under a republic than under an empire. But are they? It devolves upon us to prove that we are right by making our belief true.

IT appears that in the opinion of our Government, the time has come for intervention in Mexico. But the best time for intervention in Mexico has past. That time was in the later days of Diaz when the old man's grasp was weakening and it became evident that he was to leave his country as Alexander bequeathed his empire "to the strongest." If we had been awake to our responsibilities and taken action five years ago the employment of a little diplomacy, a little determination and a little money would have checked the coming chaos and saved thousands of men, women and children from a violent death and millions of dollars worth of property from destruction.

The present terrible condition in the island of Santo Domingo is quite as clearly the consequence of our neglect. In 1870 the Dominican Republic asked for annexation to the United States. A treaty to that effect was signed by President Grant and President Baez, but the Senate refused to ratify. If the treaty had past Santo Domingo, the Spanish part of the island, might now have been as prosperous as Arizona and New Mexico and like them setting the eastern states examples of political reforms. Hayti, the French and negro part of the island, would by this time either have likewise come under our flag or at least would have been materially improved by the close association with an orderly and enterprising American community. Instead of this Hayti has since had seventeen presidents, all of them except one overthrown by revolution and five of them killed. No American administration could be worse than that.

If the punishment for our neglect of duty to our weaker neighbors fell wholly upon us we could stand it and we would have deserved it. But the losses and sufferings of our people thru the disorders in Mexico and Hayti are light compared with those of the helpless natives. Serious problems are not solved by procrastination. Every year that riot is allowed to run intervention becomes less easy, more expensive, less effective and more necessary.

THE SKY CLEARING

THERE are now excellent prospects that a break with Germany may be avoided without any sacrifice of honor. The dispatches, however vague in detail, are definitely reassuring in tenor. The anxiety and distress that seized upon the hearts of all Americans, including the most courageous and the most belligerent, at the thought of our country becoming involved in the Great War have been decidedly relieved by what has transpired from the diplomatic conversations held in Washington and Berlin. It appears that the German Government proposes to abandon its cruel and unwarranted mode of warfare on the sea, or, indeed, has already issued orders to that effect. If so, the sinking of the "Arabic" was more than a crime. It was a blunder on the part of the submarine commander or of some man higher up.

To bring the submarine within the bounds of civilized warfare would be enough to earn for President Wilson the gratitude of his country and the plaudits of other nations, but there is now a prospect that his policy may lead to even greater things. He has been firm and fair in his protests against both Germany and Great Britain for their infraction of the rights of neutral commerce on the high seas. He has also managed to keep on friendly terms with both and to retain their confidence and respect. He has constantly exprest his willingness to act as intermediary in the transmission of any representations which either may wish to make to the other, but at the same time he has cautiously avoided making any bargains which would hamper his freedom of action or place him in the attitude of a partizan. This policy has put him in a position where he may be able to be of the greatest possible service to the world in the day, which must some time come, when the warring nations shall pause to consider what they can gain by further bloodshed. We look to the coming of "The Day," and may it come speedily.

RUSSIA'S WAY

THE unfortunate alignment into which the nations of Europe have been forced is strikingly recalled by Russia's severe treatment of Madame Breshkovsky, the most noted of the Slavic radical leaders in the struggle for political and industrial freedom. It must be humiliating to democratic England and progressive, enlightened France, that while they are proclaiming a holy war against a military despotism, which is, nevertheless, supported by an enthusiastic and highly developed industrial population, their great, blundering ally should go to such foolish and unnecessary extremes in punishing an old woman, now almost blind, whose crime has been the promulgation of those principles and teachings which are the pride of the western nations. We cannot approve of the violent methods of the revolutionists, but we respect their ideals.

Not content with condemning the aged revolutionist to Siberian exile, the government of the Czar has sought to make her exclusion from Russian liberal forces doubly sure by sending her to the most northern and isolated point possible. There amid the snows and ice of almost perpetual winter, 750 miles north of Yakutsk, at Bulun, the least desirable of the exile settlements, "The grandmother of the Russian Revolution" is destined by her persecutors to pass the few remaining years that are left to her. Madame Breshkovsky made many friends in the United States when she came to get aid for the revolution and not long ago a large number of American authors and publicists, with Mr. Howells at their head, petitioned the Russian Government for her pardon.

Loss of sight forbids that she should look upon the symbols of Czardom that surround her: "a hamlet of fifteen Indian huts, a post of Cossacks, and a Russian church." But the great outside world can never forget that there in the frozen north barbarism and militarism under the egis of religion are doing their utmost, in a typical and characteristically brutal fashion, to quench the flame of spiritual, political, and industrial freedom.

England and France may win Russia's fight against the Teutonic domination of the Balkans, but a greater struggle awaits them in Russia itself, a struggle not for territory or industrial supremacy, but one for the extension of enlightenment, liberty and democracy. Fortunate will the western allies be if they are able to wage this larger warfare with moral and intellectual weapons only.

SELLING DEATH

TWO remarkable arguments have just been issued. They deal with perhaps the greatest moral question now before the American people—the exportation of arms to the Allies.

The one is a protest against such exportation. It appears in a late issue of the *Baptist Standard* and is signed by the Rev. Charles F. Aked and Professor Walter Rauschenbusch, two of the most eminent of living American clergymen, one formerly a British subject, the other of German descent.

The other is our Government's official rejoinder to the recent Austro-Hungarian note. It is signed by Secretary of State Lansing and is understood to have been written by him and not by the President.

Both the official note and the private protest are examples of the highest type of dialectics. They state the case with admirable clearness, yet they come to diametrically opposite conclusions.

The argument that the exportation of munitions to the Allies should be stopped may be reduced to the following propositions:

1. It makes our country a workshop of death
2. It is for profits, not patriotism.
3. It compromizes us in the eyes of humanity.
4. It makes us an ally of the Allies.
5. It fosters an industry whose interest will be to extend militarism in the United States.
6. It theoretically enables a small state to buy arms when attacked, but practically this right is of little value, as the small state is likely to be completely invested by its greater and more warlike antagonist.

The official justification by the Secretary of State of the exportation of arms can be epitomized as follows:

1. It is the accepted rule of international law, which no nation should break.
2. It is and has been the universal practise of nations—Germany and Austria included.
3. It is unneutral in that it would deprive England of her superiority on sea and not Germany of her superiority on land.

4. It enables the United States to keep a small military establishment in time of peace.

5. It enables all nations to go without storing up vast reservoirs of military supplies.

6. It thus tends to the peaceful method of settling international disputes.

This is the issue. Which are right, the preachers or the statesman? For our part, we believe that each one of the six points made by either side is well taken. Then it comes to a question of which is the most right.

Dr. Aked and Professor Rauschenbusch are unassailable when they argue that the selling of the implements of death makes us a party to homicide. Secretary Lansing is equally unassailable when he argues that the policy of exportation of arms is as good international morality as it is good international law, for its prohibition would inevitably "result in every nation becoming an armed camp, ready to resist aggression and tempted to employ force in asserting its rights rather than appeal to reason and justice in the settlement of international disputes."

It may be, in the distant future when that "most finished and most artificial production of political ingenuity"—the world state—arrives, that there will be no need for nations to arm themselves except for the purposes of international police. But in the present lack of world organization, where each nation is the sole guardian of its own independence and sovereignty, the prohibition of the exportation of arms from one nation to another would probably foist upon the world a militarism more dire and calamitous than anything that humanity has ever seen or contemplated.

Selling death is an undoubted evil. Refusing to sell death, when the alternative is what it is, is likely to result in even greater evil.

Is not the statesman the better moralist?

ASKING FOR PROTECTION

BEFORE the Great War, our supply of dyestuffs came from Germany, where $400,000,000 had been invested in the carefully organized industry that produced them. This supply has been excluded, and the quantities on hand here have practically been exhausted. Those who ought to know say that such dyestuffs as we have been accustomed to use in the textile mills and elsewhere can be manufactured in this country. There have been attempts to make them, and there is evidence of progress in the work of trying to meet the demand by establishing a dyestuffs industry here.

But the investment of American capital to the extent required is restrained by fear of what may take place after the close of the war. Manufacturers of chemicals and others familiar with the trade in such products say that the Germans after the war will be forced by the needs of an impoverished nation to sell abroad at low prices. It is pointed out that what is sometimes called dumping—the sale of goods to foreign buyers at prices lower than those demanded and paid at home—has in the past, and in peaceful times, been approved and encouraged by the German Government. There is abundant proof of this, and there was no attempt to withhold the proof from the public. The practise will be resumed after the war, it is predicted, and those who invest capital here now in the manufacture of dyestuffs will suffer. Sharp competition and underselling by the Germans will drive them out of business.

It is not unreasonable for those who say these things to suggest that the desired investment of capital should be encouraged and promoted by an assurance of legislative protection. The whole tariff question is not necessarily involved. The conditions are exceptional, and the adequate tariff guard might be a temporary one. Those who ask for it should have a hearing. Unfortunately, they cannot have one in Congress before December next. Then, however, their pleas and arguments should be carefully considered.

RECOGNIZING REALITIES

EVENTS move so swiftly nowadays that our minds cannot keep up with them. A large proportion of the books and many of the magazine articles purporting to discuss live issues are really dealing with questions of historical or academic interest. There should be more facing of the facts and less speculation about whether what was said or thought or done by one and another was right or wrong. Questions of former intentions and past opinions lose their interest and fade away when we turn to things as they are.

For instance, the Germans tell us that France and England intended to invade the neutrality of Belgium. Maybe they did. Maybe they did not. Anyhow it was Germany who did it and that is what counts. We may surmise that there were many Confederate sympathizers who wished Lincoln dead. But it was Booth who killed him after all and it is Booth who justly bears the odium.

Then again the Germans told us at the beginning of the war that they were fighting on the defensive, that it was a struggle for national existence. Perhaps that was true. Perhaps it wasn't. But it is true now. With eight countries against her, and perhaps next week twelve, she stands undeniably with her back against the wall fighting for dear life.

We have heard a great deal about how France and England were pledged to protect Belgium against invasion. Well, it does not matter much about that now, for they did not do it. No doubt they would have liked to. No doubt they hope to rescue her. But poor Belgium is more concerned with actualities than with the good intentions of past or future. It is just as hard to have your town bombarded by your friends as by your enemies.

The Germans said before the war that the British fleet would destroy their commerce if they did not have a bigger navy. The English said that this was a lie. Quite possibly. But it is true now. German commerce has been destroyed because they did not have a big enough navy.

It was charged by the Austrians that Serbia was trying to take Bosnia and Herzegovina away from them. It was charged by the Germans that France was trying to take Alsace and Lorraine away from them. Both these accusations were indignantly denied by friends of Serbia and France. But the war has cleared away that old question. Both Serbia and France are obviously trying their hardest to get these provinces now.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg called the Belgian treaty "a scrap of paper." Well, it is by this time, even if it was not then. The status of Belgium depends not in the least upon the treaty of 1831 or 1839 or 1870,

but solely upon the Treaty of Somewhere-in-Europe (or Washington), dated, let us hope, Sometime in 1915.

The Germans claimed that their policy of terrorism in Belgium was necessary and that such severity at the start would put a stop to attacks by civilians in the future. The first part of this statement we do not believe; the second part has proved true. The soldiers of other nations, for instance our Yankees in the South, have maintained order among a conquered and revengeful population without resorting to such measures as the wholesale shooting of hostages and the deliberate destruction of towns. But much as we may abhor the German policy we must admit that it has accomplished what it was designed to do. Since the destruction of Louvain and Dinant we have read no more tales of brave Belgian boys who went out hunting Germans every morning and the English papers publish no more pictures of Belgian women shooting thru the panels of their broken doors at the invaders. For a year now the Germans have been as safe in Belgium as in Bavaria.

The pacificists said before the war that the accumulation of big armaments would be followed by a war. So it was.

The militarists said that wars were not over and that big armaments would be more needed than ever in the future. They were right.

The discussion of the question of who was right and what was true some time in the past is unprofitable and uninteresting compared with the question of what is right now and what we are going to make true in the future.

ADAM AND NOAH

ADAM and Noah are somewhat serious characters, and Philadelphia is not a flippant town, but absurd stories have occasionally appeared in the press purporting to come from Philadelphia that the English Professor Langdon has found in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania an ancient Babylonian tablet from Nippur which proves that it was not Adam who ate the forbidden fruit, but that the guilty party was Noah. It may be well to give the facts on which this amusing report is built.

Several years ago the university engaged a young German scholar, Dr. Poebel, since reported killed in the war, to copy some of the tablets brought from Nippur, and among them he found one of the two broken tablets on the Creation and Flood. It tells us that Ana, god of the heavens; Enlil, god of the earth; Ea, god of the sea, and the goddess Nin-Khurshag, created the race of men and the four-footed beasts. Then the gods created the insignia of royalty and gave names to Eridu and four other cities and made the irrigation canals. The three chief gods and the goddess now decided to destroy mankind by a flood, and the goddess Nintud wailed with grief. Ziusuddu, the Babylonian Noah, was told of the approaching disaster and humbly prayed the gods for relief, and was told to make a big boat. The following lines of the fragment are preserved:

All the powerful wind storms as one rushed forth,
A water flood raged over the enemies.
Then for seven days and seven nights
The water-flood raged over the land.
The mighty boat was borne along by the wind storms on the swollen waters.
Then the Sun-god came forth again, in heaven and earth making day
Ziusuddu opened a window in the mighty boat,
And the Sun-god made the light to enter the mighty boat.
Ziusuddu prostrated himself before the Sun-god.
He sacrificed an ox, he slaughtered a sheep.

After a break we are told that Ziusuddu again prostrated himself before the god of heaven and the god of earth, and was given the boon of immortality like the gods. The story of the Flood is not as complete as that discovered by George Smith, which tells of the three birds sent out from the boat. The text is of a date nearly two thousand years before Christ, before the dominance of Babylon.

The other tablet is edited by Professor Langdon, of the University of Oxford, and has been commented on by Dr. Pinches and Professor Sayce. It begins with praise of Tilmun, an island in the Persian Gulf, a sort of Eden, pure, glorious, where the god Ea and his spouse take rest, where no raven croaks nor lion slays, where no wolf plunders the lambs nor dogs affright the sleeping kids, nor boars devour the grain, where no one says "I am sore-eyed," or "I am sick-headed," where no one says "I am an old woman" or "I am an old man," where no maiden is shamed in the city, where no deceiver deceives, and no prince withholds his wisdom, where no man diverts the water-way, and no ruler of the city is a despot. Now Ninella, daughter of the water-god Ea, beseeches him for blessings on her city in Tilmun, and they are granted, pure water, the healing of the bitter water, and sunshine. But the scene changes, and the marred tablet seems to refer to a flood, perhaps with corpses floating on the water. The details of the Deluge, if Deluge it is, are missing, but after it the Babylonian leader, called Tagtug, appears as a gardener cultivating the soil. The god Ea confers with Tagtug, and here begins the account of what appears to be the fall of man. The god presents to him the various fruits of the ground. Then a herald of the gods seems to be talking to a woman, or goddess, and he gives a list of trees and plants which may be cut or eaten. The text here is broken, but it would seem that of one plant they could not eat, for Professor Langdon thus translates the next lines:

The cassia plant he approached. He plucked, he ate.
Ninkhursag in the name of Ea uttered a curse,
"The face of life shall he not see till he dies."
The Annunaki (good spirits) sat down in the dust and wept.

The tablet concludes with the gift by the mother-goddess to man of eight divine patrons of civilization to help man in his hard lot.

Now this tablet, older than Abraham, does not at all tell us, as the learned penny-a-liners have reported to the press, that it is a slander to charge the temptation and fall to Adam, and that Noah was the guilty party. Our three authorities, Langdon, Sayce and Pinches, agree in doubting whether there is any real reference here to the biblical or Babylonian Noah. Tagtug seems to have eaten the forbidden fruit like Adam, and was curst, but so far from being punished we know that the Babylonian Noah received the blessing of immortality. This seems to be a story by itself, not to be confused with the Babylonian stories of the Flood, but rather a story of creation and the blessedness of Eden, and probably the disobedience of man in eating the forbidden cassia plant. The reference to the Flood in this story may be a confused myth, or an imperfect translation.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

August 23 British advance from Suvla Bay checked by Turks. Austro-German forces take Kovel, Poland.

August 24 Germans take Polish fortress of Osowiec. Monarchical rebellion in northern Portugal.

August 25 Germans take Polish fortress of Brest-Litovsk. Montenegrins renew attacks on Austrians.

August 26 Germans take Polish fortress of Olita. British aviator sinks German submarine off Ostend by dropping bombs.

August 27 Austrians drive Russians back from Zlota Lipa River, Galicia. French aviators bombard Muelheim, Dornach and Dilligen.

August 28 25,000 Welsh coal miners strike. Indecisive fighting between Austrians and Italians near Monfalcone.

August 29—French report gains in Vosges. Austrians break Russian lines in Galicia and take 10,000 prisoners.

The Arabic Case

It is believed that the danger of serious difficulty between Germany and the United States growing out of the sinking of the White Star liner "Arabic" has been removed. The German Government has shown a disposition to make reparation for this and also acceptable concessions in regard to submarine warfare in general. On August 24 Ambassador von Bernstorff, in accordance with instructions from the German Government, requested the United States not to take a definite stand on the question until "a chance has been given to Germany to be heard equally." He added:

Altho the Imperial Government does not doubt the good faith of the witnesses whose statements are reported by the newspapers in Europe, it should be borne in mind that these statements are naturally made under excitement which might easily produce wrong impressions.

If Americans should actually have lost their lives, this would naturally be contrary to our intentions. The German Government would deeply regret the fact, and begs to tender sincerest sympathies to the American Government.

This was followed by conversations between the German Ambassador and the American Secretary of State, in which there was a frank discussion not only of the "Arabic" and "Lusitania" cases, but also of other questions of the right of neutrals on high seas. Count von Bernstorff gave formal assurance that his Government would give "compiete satisfaction" to the United States if it developed that the commander of the German submarine exceeded his instructions. It is understood that the German Government is willing to agree that passenger vessels shall not be torpedoed without warning or without providing for the safety of passengers. In fact it is intimated that instructions to this effect had already been given to the commanders of German submarines but that the matter had been kept secret because the German Government did not care to have the amelioration of its policy known either to the British or to the German public. The Chancellor has already been made the target of furious attacks from the belligerent press of Germany for his disapproval of the ruthless methods of warfare adopted by Admiral von Tirpitz. The Chancellor and the Admiral went together to Poland to consult with the Kaiser on the case.

The submarine concerned has not yet returned to its base and the German Government is awaiting the report of the commander. The only excuses brought forward by the German press, apart from its general justification of the policy, are that the "Arabic" may have been sunk by a British mine and that Dr. Woods and Mrs. Bruguière are not to be regarded as *bona fide* Americans. Dr. Woods was born in England and is said to have been serving as a surgeon in the British army. But he came to America a child and became a citizen in Wisconsin. Mrs. Bruguière is the wife of a Frenchman and has lived abroad for some years.

The total number of lives lost thru the sinking of the "Arabic" is forty-four. Eighteen of the passengers and twenty-five of the crew are unaccounted for, and one of the crew died in the Queenstown hospital.

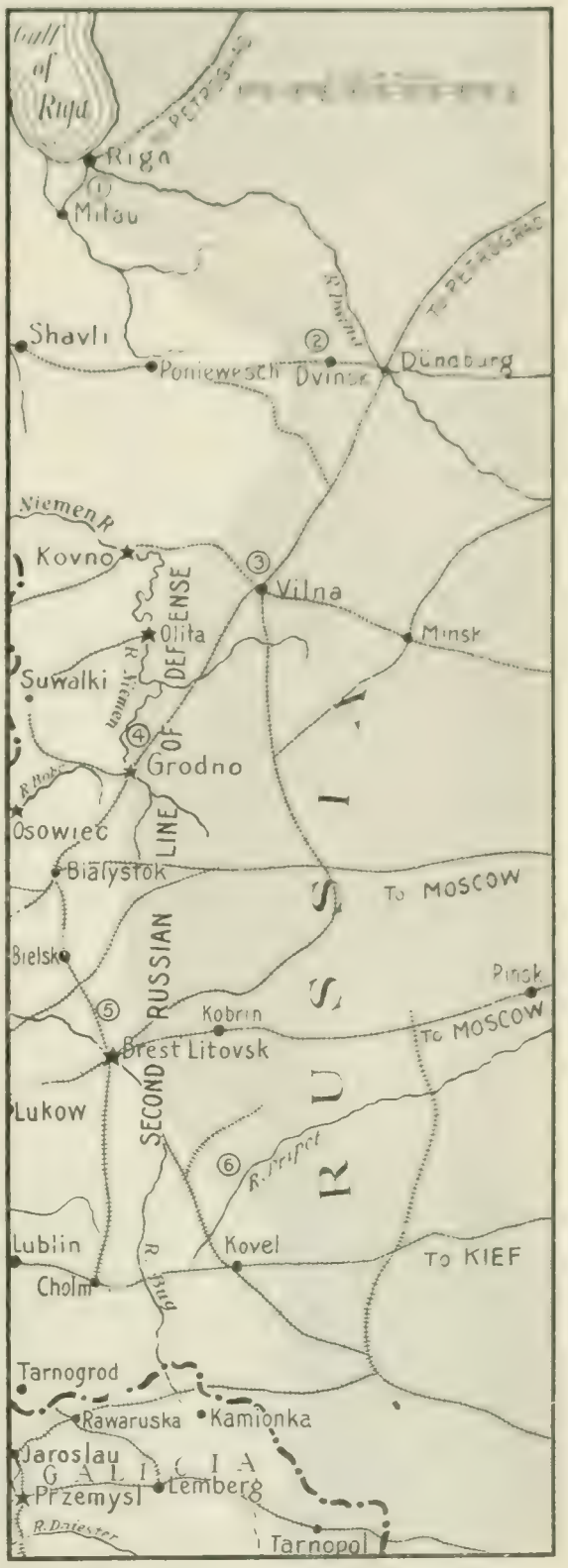
The "Cymric," sister ship to the "Arabic," sailed from New York on August 26 with 14,000 tons of cargo, most of it war supplies. There were 185 passengers, including a number of Americans.

The Fall of Brest-Litovsk

On August 27, just a year after General von Hindenburg had by his victory at Tannenberg freed East Prussia from the invaders, he had the honor to report to his Emperor that practically all Russian Poland was in his possession. The second Russian line of defense has been broken to pieces and the scattered troops are seeking shelter in the marshes and forests of the interior. All along the front from the Gulf of Riga to the Dniester River the Russians are in retreat. The only Teutonic territory still held by the Russians is a corner of Galicia, and here they are being dislodged.

Brest-Litovsk, the last fortress of the historic "Polish Quadrilateral," fell into the hands of the troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen on August 25. This was the strongest of the fortresses constituting the second line of defense along the boundary between ancient Poland and Russia. London military experts believed that it would hold out for several weeks at least, but it was taken in three days after the Teutonic forces reached it. We quote the account given out by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters, for it is rare nowadays that we get any details of these remarkable operations:

The Russians had during the [illegible] erected a new line of works beyond the [illegible] encircling the fortress, three to four kilometers outside the permanent fort girdle.



THE RUSSIAN COLLAPSE

The Russians have been driven back from their second line of defense at all points. Riga (1) they still hold, but to the southeast the Germans are making steady gains. On the railroad to Dünaburg they have almost reached Dvinsk (2). Vilna (3), the most important railroad center of the region, is already being evacuated by the Russians. The fortresses of Olita and Osowiec have fallen during the week and Grodno (4) is the only one of the Niemen fortresses which is held by the Russians. Brest-Litovsk (5), the strongest of the fortresses in the second line, has surrendered and the garrison is retreating along the railroad toward Pinsk. This line of retreat is threatened by forces from the north and the south, moving toward Kobrin. One comes from Bialystok and Bielsk. The other is advancing northward from Kovel, but must cross the swampy region about the Pripet River. In Galicia the Austrians have assumed the offensive and have driven the Russians from the Zlota Lipa River, which runs between Lemberg and Tarnopol into the Dniester. The shaded portion of the map indicates the area held by the Russians



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"TRUST IN GOD AND KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY"

A service at sea—on an unnamed British war vessel in the North Sea—on "Intercession Day," August 4, the anniversary of England's declaration of war. Special services of prayer were held generally in England

and had fortified it strongly and provided it with ten series of barbed-wire entanglements, as well as a broad field of buried mines. The storming began late in the afternoon of August 25.

The infantry of Field Marshal von Arz advanced on both sides of the Biala turnpike. They hewed their way with intrenching tools and gun butts thru the entanglements under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire and charged the forts with the bayonet. The charge was irresistible. The cheering infantry, in the gathering darkness, charged fort after fort, advancing recklessly over hidden mine fields, and, springing into the works, they engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with the stubbornly resisting Russians. The last fort was taken by eleven o'clock at night.

The Russian survivors across the Bug River were destroying the bridges behind them. The Austro-Hungarian forces pursued them vigorously. The Teutonic troops reached the river at three o'clock in the morning, where they were obliged to await the arrival of pontoons. The Germans in the meantime, attacking from the north, carried this sector of the fort girdle, and, unhampered by the river, stormed the citadel and forced a way into the town.

The Russians fired the city in their retreat. Most of the 53,000 inhabitants evacuated before the siege and only a few remain.

The Russian Retreat

The Russian line of retreat from Brest-Litovsk lies along the railroad leading to Pinsk, 120 miles east. An effort is being made to intercept the retiring Russians by cutting the railroad at Kobrin by a force moving north from Kovel, but this involves crossing the Pripet River, which is lined with swamps on both sides. On the north side the Russian line of retreat is protected by the imperial forest preserves of Bialowies (Bialowicza), thirty miles wide. These forests are famous for containing a herd of a few hundred aurochs, the last remnant of the European bison, which have lived in this region ever since the Pleistocene era. The central army group, under Prince Leopold of Bavaria, striking west from Warsaw has reached the forest north of Brest-Litovsk, but it remains to be seen whether he will be able to go thru it with sufficient speed to catch the Russians. It will be remembered that the Russian army in the north was twice saved from destruction by entering the forest of Augustowo.

The fortress of Osowiec (Ossowetz), which held out for months against the German attacks, was evacuated on the 22d and the fortress of Olita, on the Niemen, five days later, this making the ninth fortress taken by the Teutonic forces within three weeks. The only Polish stronghold of the first or second line of defense which remains in the hands of the Russians is Grodno on the Niemen, and this may soon share the fate of the others. As to the cause and circumstance of these captures there are various accounts. One Russian report of the evacuation of Osowiec says that "the German losses surpass imagination," that they stormed the fortress almost daily, expended more than two million shells, and sacrificed five times as many men as the garrison contained. On the other hand, the official Russian report says that Osowiec as well as Brest-Litovsk was voluntarily evacuated by the garrison, which withdrew in good order after destroying the munitions and defenses. It will be best to quote the official explanation of the operations of the past month:

The War Office in discussing the Russian retreat asserts that everywhere it has been conducted exactly in accordance with the Russian staff's plan, without pressure from the Germans, without haste and without serious loss. Rear guard actions and occasional sudden bursts of Russian offensive have served to guide the German advance along channels and according to a time table dictated by the Russian staff.

As to this, we may doubt whether the Polish fortresses held back the enemy as long as was hoped and whether the time table was so closely followed as is implied in the statement, but it is evident that the Russian object was to preserve their armies by timely retirement rather than to allow them to be cut off in the field or left behind in besieged fortresses, and this object they have attained. Even Novo-Georgievsk was, it is said, not intended to stand a siege, but the garrison apparently did



Underwood & Underwood

SOLDIERS ON FARMHAND DUTY

French infantrymen who have left the trenches to help in handling the harvest. The British War Office has offered similar help to farmers who need it.



Press Illustrating Company

NEW-MADE RUSSIAN GRAVES NEAR WARSAW

over 20,000, was caught because of the breaking down of the bridge by the heavy guns that they were trying to take away with them. This policy is doubtless a wise one under the circumstances, as it is agreed that the Austrians made a mistake in leaving behind 180,000 men in the fortress of Przemysl and that Joffre saved France by retreating to the Marne instead of attempting to defend the frontier to the utmost.

But while it may be more essential to preserve armies than to protect territory, the Polish people have to suffer for it. The retreating Russians have, so far as they were able, destroyed the crops and granaries in the country and the machinery of the shops in the towns. It is said that 4,500,000 refugees have fled from Poland into Russia proper. Many of these are Jews, since the population of the Polish cities is from a third to a half Jewish. It is against the law for the Jews to go beyond the pale, but under the circumstances the Government has consented temporarily to permit them to live in any Russian cities except Moscow and Petrograd. This does not, however, imply, as it has been interpreted, that all or any of the legal disabilities resting upon the Jews are to be permanently removed.

The Deadlock in the West

The contrast between the eastern and western theater is more striking than ever. On the Russian frontier the battle line has recently shifted two hundred miles and is still on the move. On the French frontier it remains practically stationary. In an automobile one could reach the German lines in an hour and a half from Paris and the fighting of almost a year has neither lessened nor increased the distance. Week after week the official communiqués are filled with a wearying repetition of artillery activity, of trenches taken and retaken, of mining and countermining. The names of the localities fought over remain so much the same that if the cablegrams of six months ago reappeared in tomorrow's paper, only the most constant and careful readers would be puzzled by them.

Our fathers felt the same way as we do when the newspapers continued to report "all's quiet along the Potomac" for months at a stretch. But this is a very different thing. Then it was "only a prowling vidette" who was shot, but in one day now more shells may be fired and more men killed than in the whole Spanish-American war.

General Joffre calls his policy "nibbling," but it is an undetermined question which side is losing the more by the nibbling process or which can stand it the longer. Casualty lists are published at intervals by the German and British Governments, but not by the French. A recent French estimate submitted to the French Senate gives the number of killed as follows: French, 460,000; English, 180,000; Russians, 1,250,000; Germans, 1,630,000; Austrians, 1,610,000; Turks, 100,000; Belgians, 40,000; a total of 5,089,000. But the German lists up to the end of June report only 311,931 killed or died from disease, and according to an authoritative English estimate, the German death losses amounted at the end of the year from 400,000 to 450,000, or less than a third of the French statement. The same English source puts the number of Germans now on the western front at 1,800,000 and on the eastern front at 1,400,000, together with 1,120,000 Austrians.

The Allies outnumber the Teutonic forces on both frontiers. According to the estimates of the British general staff the ratio is 27 to 15 on the western front and 35 to 28 on the eastern front in favor of the Allies. The official German lists to the middle of August add up to 2,277,952 for all casualities, killed, wounded and missing. This includes of course many of the wounded who have since returned to the front.

The Russians are grumbling because the French and English do not attack the German lines in France and Flanders with sufficient energy to draw away some of the German forces from Poland. The French, too, are finding fault with the English for not doing



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WORKING AGAIN IN BELGIUM

The Germans are reorganizing the embroidery workers of Brussels after the demoralization caused by the war

more than hold thirty miles of the line, and occasionally calling on their French and Belgian neighbors to help them at that. If Kitchener has an army of three million men it is a mystery where they are and what they are doing. If they are on the Continent they certainly have not made themselves felt at the front. The British troops in Gallipoli are largely colonials. The British troops in France are in part Indians.

The Anzac Zone

When the British made their new landing on the Gallipoli peninsula at Suvla Bay on the night of August 6, it was reported to the London papers that they had cut the lines of communication with Constantinople and that the hundred thousand Turks on the peninsula would be obliged to surrender. It now appears that their success was not so great as was claimed at first and that they paid more dearly for it than was supposed. According to Turkish estimates the landing party lost five thousand men. The official British reports state that their loss was heavy, but that of the enemy heavier.

Suvla or Anafarta Bay is just inside the cape which forms the extreme western point of Gallipoli where the peninsula is thickest, about ten miles across. Just inland is a salt lake, about a mile in diameter but now dry, It was the plan of the expedition to land at Suvla Bay, get as far across the peninsula as possible and also make connections with the northern end of the Anzac Zone at Ari Burnu, about four miles down the coast to the south. The Anzac Zone is so called because it is the position occupied by the Australian-New Zealand Army Corps for the last four months.

Previous landings had been effected under cover of a heavy bombardment by the fleet, but this time new tactics were employed. The expedition was convoyed to Suvla Bay at night and was safely ashore before the Turks knew that danger th eatened from this quarter. But the advance line had not got more than two and a half miles inland when it was brought to a standstill. The British troops had to be content with the ground they had gained by the surprise and so they dug in on a narrow semi-circle around Salt Lake, with the Turkish trenches only forty yards in front.

That part of the Suvla Bay force which set out to make connections in the interior with the Anzac troops also failed of its object. If it had been two hours earlier it might have accomplished it, as there was only one hill separating the two forces when the Turks came in between them.

In order to effect this junction the Anzac troops had made a series of desperate assaults upon the hills in front of them and succeeded in gaining the summits of the Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr ridges, but not being supported on the left by the Suvla Bay contingent, they had to relinquish their advance positions. The only connection between the two forces now is along the shore, where the British now hold a line of twelve miles. After being reinforced. an attempt was made on the 21st to advance the center of this line and by this effort the Australasian troops secured knolls and ridges about three-quarters of a mile inland. They are, however. still far from reaching the Turkish lines of communications and even if the Turks are cut off from Constantinople by land, they can still use the Dardanelles. tho at some risk from British submarines.

Industrial Commission Reports

The nine members of the Commission on Industrial Relations were unable to make recommendations supported by a majority, but many reports have been written and submitted. Some are signed by four members, some by three and others by two. Those which have excited the most comment were signed by Chairman Walsh and the three representatives of employees or workingmen. One of their many recommendations is that no one shall take more than $1,000,000 by inheritance, the excess to go into a public fund which shall be used for education, social service, roads, irrigation, rural credits and other things. Congress is asked to provide a constitutional amendment forbidding the courts to declare legislative acts unconstitutional. The Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations are attacked as a menace to the national welfare. Congress is urged to subject them to investigation and regulation. Mr. Rockefeller and his son are held responsible for the Colorado labor war, and the conviction of John R. Lawson is called the crowning infamy of Colorado's bad record. Woman suffrage is supported, and a Federal inquiry concerning wages and labor conditions, with annual reports, is desired. Unrest, the four say, is due to an unjust distribution of wealth, unemployment, denial of opportunity, low wages, and denial of justice in the making and the administration of law.

A report signed by Prof. Commons and Mrs. Harriman finds causes of unrest in the failure of the administration of labor laws and in popular distrust of municipal, state and national Government. It is recommended that a Federal fund for social service be created by a high tax on large inheritances. This tax, it is said, would yield $200,000,000 a year, and the money should be expended by a Federal commission, with the aid of an advisory council, for unemployment insurance, old age pensions, hospitals, industrial education, rural credits, homes for workingmen, etc. The reports, exceeding 200,000 words, are appearing in instalments. They contain hundreds of recommendations, with discussions of many questions.

The Kodak Trust Case

A little more than two years ago the Government brought suit against the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, New York, alleging that it existed and carried on its business in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It asked for a dissolution of the corporation, saying that it had created what was virtually a monopoly by acquiring competing plants, obtaining control of the output of photographic paper, forbidding retailers to sell similar products of other manufacturers, and in other ways. The company's offer to make certain changes in its selling policy and business methods was not satisfactory. The case went to trial in the Federal District Court at Buffalo, and the decision was announced last week by Judge Hazel.

He finds that the company is an illegal monopoly in restraint of trade and gives it two months for the presentation of a plan for meeting the requirements of the law. It controls, he says, from 75 to 80 per cent of the entire trade, and has obtained this control by wrongful acts. Its profits in 1912, he adds, were $[illegible] on



CELEBRATING THE FALL OF WARSAW IN VIENNA

sales amounting to $24,763,407. Competing plants, it is asserted, were acquired and dismantled, the sellers agreeing not to re-enter the business. The company had denied that it sought to suppress competition, saying that its growth had been gradual and due largely to the purchase of patents and the absorption of corporations that had owned them.

General Wood Reprimanded Major General Leonard Wood has been reprimanded by the Secretary of War for giving ex-President Roosevelt an opportunity to make, at the Plattsburg Camp, an address in which the policy and attitude of the Government and of President Wilson (Commander-in-Chief of the Army) were subjected to hostile criticism. Mr. Roosevelt visited the camp at General Wood's invitation, and his address was made on the parade ground. In the course of it he remarked that for thirteen months the United States had played an ignoble part among the nations, had tamely submitted to seeing the weak, whom we had covenanted to protect, wronged; had seen our men, women and children murdered on the high seas "without action on our part," and had used elocution as a substitute for action. "Reliance upon high-sounding words unbacked by "deeds," said he, "is proof of a mind that dwells only in the realm of shadow and of sham." Under the Hague convention it was our duty to prevent, and, if not to prevent, then to undo, the hideous wrong that was done to Belgium, but we had shirked this duty. He denounced hyphenated Americans, professional pacifists, and those who would substitute arbitration treaties for an army, or the platitudes of peace congresses for military preparedness.

In his telegram of disapproval, Secretary Garrison said it was difficult to conceive of anything which could have a more detrimental effect than such an incident. The camp, held under Government auspices, was conveying its own impressive lesson in its practical and successful operation and results. "No opportunity should have been furnished to any one to present to the men any matter except that which was essential to the necessary training they were there to receive. Anything else could only have the effect of distracting attention from the real nature of the experiment, diverting consideration to issues which excite controversy, antagonism and ill-feeling, and thereby impairing, if not destroying, what otherwise would have been so effective." General Wood replied as follows: "Your telegram received, and the policy laid down will be rigidly adhered to."

The Mexican Problem No reply to the appeal sent from the conference at Washington has been received from Carranza at the end of the week, but it is well understood that he will oppose the suggested meeting of leaders and will demand recognition of his so-called Government. He has addrest to Secretary Lansing a formal inquiry, asking whether the seven men who signed the appeal were acting in a private capacity or had authority from their governments. In this way he seeks delay, for he knows that each signature was accompanied by words showing the official position of the signer. He desires delay because he is about to move the offices of his Government to the Mexican capital and also for the reason that the growing losses of Villa will increase his power. The ten days specified in the appeal expired on August 21. All the answers expected have been received, except Carranza's, and another conference of the seven nations will soon be held in Washington. Our Government has published a brief statement saying that it has not had under consideration "any particular man" as a candidate for the provisional Presidency. This was due to reports favoring the candidacy of Vasquez Tagle, formerly of Madero's cabinet

There have been conflicting reports about the fighting in the vicinity of Torreon, where Villa sought to check the northward movement of Carranza's army, commanded by Obregon. Probably Villa has been defeated. It is admitted that one of his generals, Pereya, was killed at Torreon, and that another, Hernandez, was mortally wounded. Some reports assert that Villa's army is breaking up for lack of money.

A conservative estimate made by the resident Red Cross agent, is that about twenty-five persons die every day of starvation at the capital. Carranza says that there are no deaths there from that cause, but his denial leads the agent to persist in his assertions. There is great destitution in other cities. American ranchmen near the boundary in Texas and New Mexico still suffer from the attacks of bands of Mexican outlaws.



Bain

WAITING TO BE FED IN MEXICO CITY

The soup-line of hungry women and children waiting for the food distributed by the American Red Cross

Hayti to Be Controlled Our Government has decided to assume control of the financial affairs of Hayti for ten years. It is proposed that all of the ten custom houses shall be in American hands, and that there shall be a constabulary, both rural and municipal, commanded by American officers. This fiscal protectorate will be more comprehensive than the one in Santo Domingo, where about half of the customs revenue is turned over to the Government and is expended without American supervision. In Hayti a part will be set aside (as in Santo Domingo) for payments on the foreign debt, but use of the remainder will be under American supervision, to which in fact, all of Hayti's receipts and expenditures will be subjected. Secretary Lansing has issued this statement:

> We have only one purpose—to help the Haytian people and prevent them from being exploited by irresponsible revolutionists. The movements in which these are engaged are not properly revolutions: they are unorganized enterprises which involve no question of principle, and they are ruining the country. While they are in progress, people are starving in the streets of Port au Prince [the capital] because they cannot secure the supplies of food which abound in the country. Things have been going from bad to worse, and something must be done. The United States Government has no purpose of aggression and is entirely disinterested in promoting this protectorate. We have not even asked for Mole St. Nicholas.

It is understood, however, that the Haytian Government has offered Mole St. Nicholas to the United States and that President Wilson declined to take the port.

The treaty or convention providing for the protectorate has been laid before Hayti's Congress. At first it was reported that a majority of the members opposed it, but now it is said that approval will be granted before September 17, the limit fixed by our Government. It is understood that rejection of the treaty will be followed by an enforcement of its provisions. We have 2200 marines in the country and the number is speedily to be increased. Immediately after the expected approval, our Government will make the plan effective without waiting for ratification of the agreement by the Senate at Washington. It is expected that this ratification will be granted, partly because the protectorate will provide for payments on the foreign debt, thus, probably, preventing any attempt by European powers, after the end of the Great War, to collect these debts by force.

THE CONQUEST OF COMMERCE

HOW THE TRADE MARK "MADE IN GERMANY" WENT AROUND THE WORLD

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

We do not hear quite so much as we did a few months ago in England and America about "capturing German trade." It is obviously not so easy as it seemed at first even with Germany out of the way. The unparalleled development of German industry and commerce has been accomplished by scientific methods and organization and it is only by similar study that any country can hope to maintain its economic independence and secure its fair share of international trade. Before the war it was common for British writers to hold that German prosperity was fictitious and unstable because it was built up by methods contrary to the laws of sound economics, such as the maintenance of a high tariff and the practise of selling in foreign markets at less than cost. But the commercial advance of Germany in the last forty years is not so surprizing as the endurance she has shown in the past year. Certainly no other country in Europe could have stood for so long such a strain with its commerce practically cut off and most of its able-bodied men withdrawn from productive industry. The British nation, tho unexcelled in courage and wealth, would have been starved into submission within a few months under like conditions. The following article is intended to show some of the reasons for the energy and stability manifested by the German industrial system.—THE EDITOR.

IT was at our centennial in 1876 that German manufactures were first brought to our notice. The impression they made was not favorable and the Germans themselves acknowledged that there was a reason, for the articles in general were *schlecht und billig*. The British translated this into their own vernacular as "cheap and nasty," and they assumed, quite too hastily, that these adjectives would always be applicable to German products. They still complain of the low prices charged by their German rivals, but they no longer decry their appearance. Quite the contrary; in one of the numerous "War on German Trade" articles now appearing in the British press the explanation given of the crowding of British machinery out of the market is the superior finish of the German make. The British machine is really better, says one writer, but it is sent out with a rough coat of paint, while its German rival is tricked out with colors and gilt lines and has neat letters and arrows showing the points of attachment and how the wheels go round, all of which extraneous adornment deceives the inexpert purchaser into a belief in the superiority of the German make.

But while they were laboring under their original delusion that German goods were necessarily inferior and that nobody would knowingly buy them, the British manufacturers got Parliament to pass a law requiring all German products to be so branded. This legislation proved a boomerang. The British public showed an unpatriotic preference for the foreign product, and the label, "Made in Germany," came to be a distinction rather than a reproach. As the crowning insult there steamed into Southampton one fine day an ocean liner, larger, faster and handsomer than anything the British shipyards had turned out, and strung along its side hung a banner with the strange device, "Made in Germany." Then there was a clamor for the repeal of the act, even for the prohibition instead of the compulsory use of the label, and, if we may believe their commercial rivals, certain unscrupulous firms of Manchester or Birmingham took to branding their own goods "Made in Germany" in order to make them more saleable to Englishmen at home and over seas.



ON THIS WARE
[illegible]

The war has revealed to the public in America and England what the scientific press of both countries has for years urged in vain, that Germany had obtained a monopoly in the manufacture of the complex organic compounds used for dyeing, medicine and photography which placed the rest of the world in a humiliating and dangerous state of dependence. The Government commission appointed since the war began to investigate the situation in Great Britain reported that industries which employed a million and a half men and produced annually goods worth a billion dollars were dependent upon aniline dyes, nine-tenths of which were imported, mostly from Germany.

In 1906 England celebrated a melancholy anniversary, a discovery made fifty years before by an Englishman, which had added hundreds of millions of dollars to the world's wealth but of which Germany had reaped most of the profit. W. H. Perkin, working in the London laboratory of the German chemist, Hoffmann, happened, while endeavoring to make quinine artificially, to hit upon the first aniline dye. The English at that time led the world in the chemical products and might easily have exploited this new field, but to do so required an application of science to industry which the English were then incapable of making. The English universities frowned upon scientific research, and the English manufacturers turned a cold shoulder toward the man from the laboratory. The German universities, on the contrary, graduated trained chemists, and the German manufacturers established research laboratories for them. There are now about two thousand artificial dyestuffs known, and most of them bear the label "Made in Germany." We have seen during the past year the cotton mills of the United States closing down for lack of aniline just when they might be most busy, and great is the rejoicing here whenever a ship from Holland is allowed to pass thru the line of British warships with a million dollars' worth of German dyes. The English textile works are unable to take advantage of their opportunity because they are dependent on Germany for their dyes. They have no scruples about taking over the German patents, but it will be some time before they can train chemists and establish factories capable of supplying their needs, even with the aid of Government subsidies. It is amusing to see that the British Government, while putting an embargo upon all commerce to and from Germany, direct or indirect, including even foodstuffs, is obliged to make an exception in favor of synthetic dyes and these are still allowed to be imported from Germany to England.

Another curious result of the situation is that the bright red trousers which have made the French a

conspicuous target for German bullets have had to assume a more somber hue, not from motives of safety, for the French disdain to adopt protective coloration, but because the alizarin to dye them is pretty nearly a German monopoly. In 1868, when two German chemists discovered the chemical constitution of alizarin, it was made from madder root chiefly grown in France and exported by that country to the value of $600,000 a year. The French Government, in order to protect the native industry, passed a law prohibiting the use of the artificial product in dyeing the army uniforms, but the effort was in vain and madder raising became a thing of the past. Not only is the French soldier likely to lose his red legs, but the Highlander, genuine or imitation, must discard the kilts of which he has been equally proud. There is a shortage of tartan plaid since the colors of this, too, have been "made in Germany." It is also amusing to see that the most British of institutions, the *Encyclopedia Britannica,* is held up for lack of the "India paper" which came from Germany.



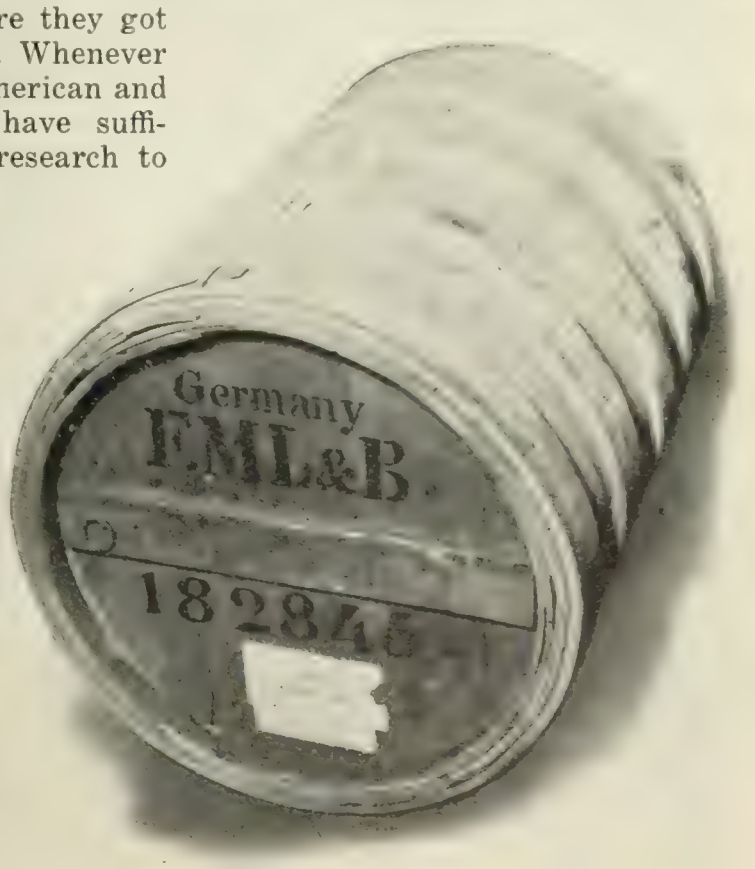
TOYS, TOO

The loss of German toys would seriously interfere with an American Christmas, and American storekeepers are pleased at the announcement recently made in London that $600,000 worth, held at Rotterdam by the British Orders in Council, would be allowed to come to this country for the holiday season of 1915

In this perpetual warfare between the farmers and the chemists which is now being waged in the fields of medicines, dyes, textiles, flavors, perfumes and foods, the chemists are bound to win in the long run, in spite of the fact that the farmers, by their command of more votes, are usually able to invoke the arm of the law in their behalf. How greatly the world gains by the triumph of chemistry over agriculture may be seen by the example of that most favored of flavors, the extract of vanilla. In 1876 its essential principle, vanillin, cost $1800 a pound. Now it is sold for $8. Coal tar, which when I was a boy was mostly used for roofing barns and celebrating election returns, has since added hundreds of millions of dollars to the world's wealth.

The progress of industrial chemistry has been so rapid that its importance is not generally realized, yet it is one of the great prizes at stake in the present war. In 1913 Germany exported dyes to the value of $170,000,000 and other chemicals to the value of $70,000,000. The reader who wants to know how this industry has been built up and what we might do to emulate it may be referred to the series of articles on German invention published in the *Scientific American* in 1912. We have space here for only one instance. In 1897, Germany *imported* $3,200,000 worth of indigo. Ten years later she *exported* $2,000,000 worth of indigo. The product was substantially the same, but in the first case it came from the farm and in the second from the laboratory. The change of the current of trade in Germany's favor was due solely to invention of the method of making indigo artificially. I say invention, not discovery, because there was nothing accidental about it. The Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik kept their large corps of chemists at work on the problem year after year until they had worked it out. It cost the company four million dollars before they got any returns, but it paid. Whenever —and not before—the American and English manufacturers have sufficient faith in scientific research to plan and support a systematic campaign on this scale, they may win a similar success in some of the many fields, equally profitable, still awaiting development. In 1897, the indigo crop brought in twenty million dollars a year, largely going to British India. It is now only a sixth of that because of the competition of the synthetic product, which is cheaper and purer, and it seems likely that the indigo plant will eventually join the madder plant in the limbo of forgotten things.

We have heard a great deal about the marvelous efficiency of the German spies in collecting information about the countries likely to be invaded by German armies. But the German trade strategy is based upon an intelligence service quite as efficient, and this we can imitate with a clear conscience. Here again we find that close cooperation between government, education and industry which is so characteristic of Germany and so strange to us. It is no exaggeration to say that German commercial leaders have more accurate information about the natural resources and trade possibilities of many a country than its own rulers. The representatives of Germany abroad are on the lookout for new openings for German products. If a big contract is awarded in any part of the world and no German bids are in, the manufacturers of that line are likely to get a telegram calling them to Berlin to explain to the Kaiser why they did not try for it. Every German consul is a university man and has had besides four years of special training in international law, languages and business. Several of our universities have undertaken to educate men for the consular and diplomatic service, but have found it useless, for these positions are still regarded as party spoils, and training and experience count for nothing. It is merely by luck that we occasionally get a good man into the service, and he is not likely to survive a change of administration. In the proceedings of the National Conference on Universities and Public Service, published at Madison last



A KEG OF DYE-STUFFS

The mark "Germany" appears on such material, shipped in bulk. The warehouses of American importers are fast emptying and manufacturers are turning to Central America, the Philippines, Java and India for what little natural indigo can be obtained to replace the German synthetic product



IMPORTED BRITISH PATRIOTISM

This brave booklet, decked out in the colors of the Union Jack and published by "Ernest Nister, London," is evidently designed to inculcate appropriate sentiments in the minds of young Britons. An inconspicuous line on the last page reads, *Printed in Bavaria*

December, the statement is made that there is at the present time "not the slightest outlook" for educated men in the consular service. The *Commerce Reports*, issued daily by the Department of Commerce at Washington, indicate what might be done in extending our trade opportunities in this way if we had a corps of thoroly competent and well-trained representatives abroad.

It is the German theory that their foreign trade can only succeed if it is carried largely by German ships. Accordingly they have developed within a few years a mercantile marine that has astonished the world tho still far outstripped by the increase in the British. We, on the other hand, have never recovered from the destruction of our shipping during the Civil War by cruisers "made in England." Great Britain paid us $15,000,000, in accordance with the decision of the Geneva tribunal, for the direct losses due to the "Alabama," but she declined to compensate for the indirect injuries to our commerce. We could not fairly expect that she should, for these are inestimable and continuous. The tonnage of American vessels engaged in over-sea commerce in 1910 was less than a hundred years before.

One other factor in the German industrial system must be mentioned, because it is one of the most important, altho there is no space here to discuss it, that is, the protection of the workingman. The system of state or municipal insurance against accident, old age, disability and even unemployment and the constant effort to prevent men being thrown out of their jobs by the extinction of an industry gives a sense of security that greatly increases industrial efficiency. The evils of unemployment and vagrancy, which are serious in Great Britain and are becoming so here, have been alleviated, if not moved, in Germany.

As the result of scientific management, applied to manufacture, salesmanship and administration, Germany has made greater proportionate gains in wealth than any other country except the United States. But while the wealth of the United States has come largely from the exploitation of natural resources, such as the mines, oil deposits and the fertility of the virgin soil, the Germans have made their gains largely by the importation of raw material and exportation of finished products. In other words, the chief commodity they have been exporting is the intangible and inexhaustible output of their brains. The Germans are still a poor people compared with the English, French, Americans or Belgians, but they were rapidly catching up. Fifteen years ago the aggregate savings, the increase in total wealth, in Germany was a little over a billion dollars a year. For the year 1913 it was over two billions,* which is probably not far below the annual increment of surplus wealth in Great Britain.

The electrical industry has, like the chemical, been from the start under the control of scientific men, so here again the Germans have had the advantage and made the most of it. In 1913, the German exports of dynamos, motors, lamps and other electrical appliances amounted to $40,000,000, while the exports of Great Britain in this line were only $10,000,000. That the English cities are dark now is not altogether for fear of Zeppelins, but partly because they have been dependent upon Germany for their arc light carbons.

The London *Times* estimates that the prize of German trade, which it is striving to capture, amounts to a hundred million dollars a year for machinery alone, and reminds its readers that Great Britain owes in large part her economic supremacy of the world to taking advantage of two similar opportunities, one in 1814, when Europe was ravaged by the Napoleonic war, and again in 1870, when France was crushed and the United States was slowly recovering from the effects of the Civil War.

It will be seen that the Germans have made their greatest gains in those industries where knowledge and skill count for most. If this proved the possession of superior brain power there would be nothing for us to do except to become resigned to our permanent state of congenital inferiority. But there is no reason to think that the modern Germans are superior in natural ability to other nations or to their ancestors of the days when Germany counted for little in the commercial world. Their advantage lies in the fact that they are better educated. This is true whichever end of the educational system we consider. More of them can read and write. More of them have received the highest technical training, fitting them for the advancement of science or commerce. The percentage of illiteracy among the young men entering the army is 0.2 per cent. Among the corresponding class in the United Kingdom the percentage of illiteracy is 70 times as great, in France 165 times, in the United States 190, in Belgium 425 and in Russia 5000 times as great as in Germany. This handicap of ignorance becomes in-



APPLIED SCIENCE

This photograph from [illegible] is the point at which all [illegible]

*There are many estimates of national wealth. I am using the figures of Dr. Helfferich as quoted in the December *Annals*.

creasingly burdensome to a nation as it enters the more technical field of modern industry. More new books are published in Germany every year than in Great Britain, France and the United States all three together. And if we go by substance instead of by numbers the Germans are much farther in the lead. I am not here venturing an opinion on the vext question of relative literary merit or frequency of original genius. But if we cut out from the book lists fiction and all literature of a frivolous character and consider only those books which contribute directly to national efficiency by giving information about the past and present of the world we live in, we shall find that the German has a much better chance to get such knowledge than the reader of any other language.



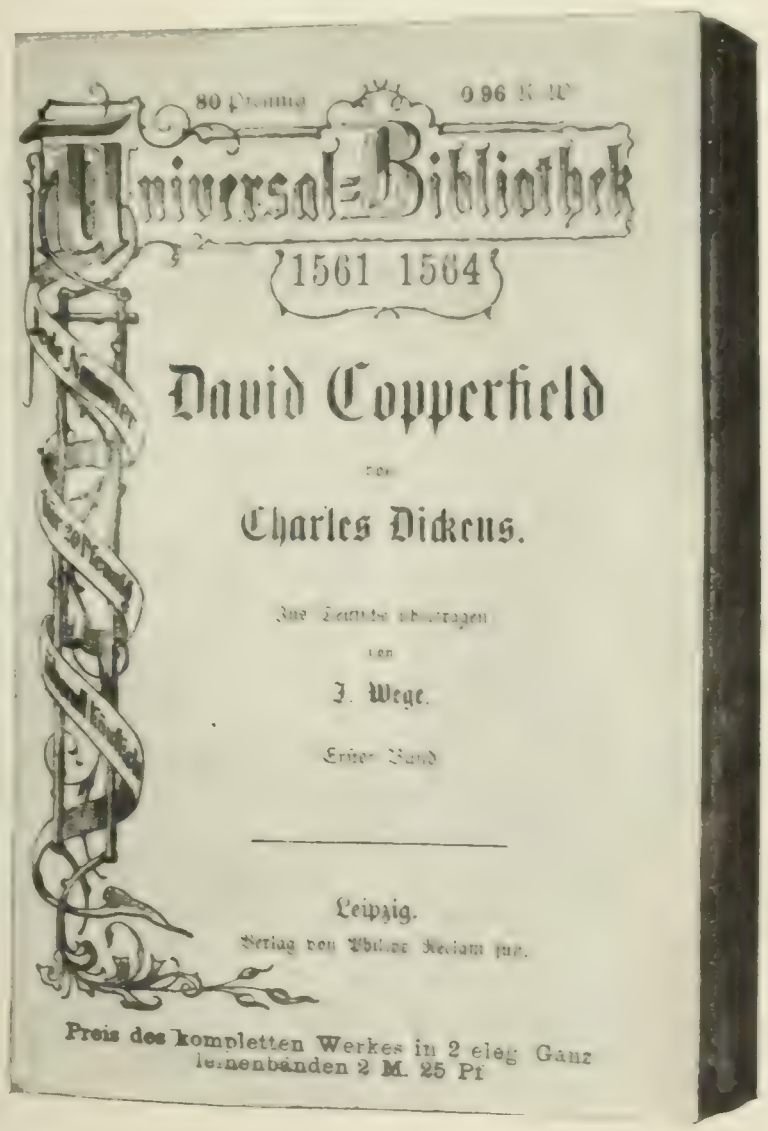
WHERE GERMANY LEADS
No other nation has shown such enterprise in exploiting the results of chemical research. Dyestuffs worth $170,000,000 and other chemicals worth $70,000,000 were exported in 1913

In fact, it was easier to obtain German books in this country than American because of our lack of means of getting publisher and reader together. For instance, when I was in the University of Wyoming I would receive every little while a package of books from Germany without my asking for them, all new, attractive, real contributions to the subjects I was interested in, and cheap. I could not bear to send them all back, so I bought many more German books than I had money to afford or time to read. But to buy an American book I should have first to hear of it, then to guess whether it was good for anything from the advertisement or the review, neither of which is altogether dependable. Then I had to hunt up the publisher and his address and the price in case these were not mentioned in the review, and finally—perhaps—would order and pay two to five times as much as for a German book of equivalent character. Nowadays it would be still harder, since our Government, by putting books in the parcel post, has made the people in the western half of the United States pay two or three times as much for getting their books, since these are mostly published in New York. In Germany one can usually buy a book quicker than he can get it from a public library. Consequently one buys books.

The German Government also aids in the circulation of periodicals by making every postmaster a subscription agency. Anybody can walk into any post office any time and lay down his money for any paper or magazine for any number of months. That's all. The Government does the rest. In the United States one has to hunt up the address of the publisher, write him a letter and make out a money order; afterward, perhaps, he finds he could have got it cheaper by clubbing it with some periodical he did not want.

So much has been said about the superior efficiency of the German school system that it is not necessary to consider it here. The American school year contains about 180 days. The German boy goes to school 240 days in the year and, counting in time saved in other ways, he gains from two to three years in his school life. These may be spent in the numerous technical and commercial schools, of which we have few counterparts. The adoption in Germany of the metric system and simplified spelling also means a saving of time and mental tissue comparable to throwing out the spelling book and compound numbers from our schools and a gain in efficiency thruout life. It is lucky for the rest of the world that the Germans still stick to their cumbrous grammatical forms and Gothic type.

Bearing more directly upon the matter of trade expansion is the German system of foreign schools, which numbered 1200, with 60,000 pupils in China, South America, Asia Minor and at strategic points elsewhere. These schools have proved so valuable in extending German influence in foreign lands that a plan had been prepared before the war for the establishment of a number of German schools in China for the education of native youth in commerce and industry. In 1912 a university was opened in Hong Kong for the purpose of promoting British interests in China by similar methods. The University of Chicago a few years ago had under consideration a magnificent project for the educational development of China on American lines, but nothing seems to have come of it. Our mission schools, tho founded primarily for another purpose, have done splendid work in spreading Americanism in China, as they have in Turkey, Hawaii and elsewhere, but their resources are limited, since they are supported by the voluntary contributions of American churches. If associations of American manufacturers would provide the mission schools with American machinery and aid their commercial departments, it would pay them well in the long run, and not very long, either, for we are already finding that the Chinese and Hindus and South Americans who have learned how to use our plows and engines in our colleges will demand them after they get back home. When our Gov-



CHEAP BOOKS
Uncopyrighted literature and translations are published at five cents a number in paper and fifteen cents bound by Reclam's *Universal-Bibliothek*, which now contains five thousand numbers. The Tauchnitz reprints of British and American authors are the delight of our tourists. Recent illustrated and scientific works are also much cheaper than in the United States. Dickens is reported to be the favorite reading in the German trenches

ernment remitted the Boxer indemnity with the understanding that it be spent in educating Chinese in the United States, it was not only a generous act but a very shrewd piece of commercial strategy.

The establishment of schools in foreign parts and the education of foreign students in home universities constitute a form of national expansion to which nobody can object and one which is especially suited to the genius of the American people. There is now being matured in private conferences a very comprehensive plan for the educational invasion of Mexico and South America by the united efforts of educational, missionary and philanthropic agencies, and in this movement our commercial interests and even our Government might profitably coöperate.

When we come to the question of whether we can adopt German methods to advantage we are struck by the curious fact that the prosperity of Germany has been built up on principles in many respects quite the opposite of those generally held with us. For instance, the American Government intervenes in business to prevent combination and restore competition. The German Government intervenes to prevent competition and restore combination. Even the labor men and socialists of Germany favor the formation of syndicates because it makes the conditions of employment more stable and increases wages and number of men employed thru expanding the industry. The industries which have made most progress in Germany have been those most completely syndicated, like the steel, potash, dyes and glass business. But the form of combination favored in Germany is not the American trust, but the cartel, which is essentially a marketing syndicate, regulating prices, output and share of production. The cartel does not destroy or absorb small producers, but, on the contrary, enables them to survive by protecting them from the competition of the big ones. But the cartel is just what the Sherman act was designed to prohibit. In America protective duties are attacked on the ground that they favor the formation of trusts. In Germany they are advocated for that same reason. Our Government prohibits railroad rebates in behalf of special industries. The German Government grants rebates or manipulates freight rates on the State railroads to help industries that are endangered or are ambitious of foreign expansion. In this country it is regarded as an unanswerable argument against the tariff if it is discovered that a protected article is sold cheaper abroad. In Germany duties are imposed with the express purpose of enabling the manufacturer to sell cheaper abroad. In this country it is considered an absurdity, if not a crime, to maintain a duty on a product, especially agricultural, which can never hope to be produced as cheaply as it can be imported. In Germany it is regarded as the duty of the Government to permanently protect an industry like agriculture, which is necessary for the economic independence of the state. In America it is thought desirable that the different branches of an industry be kept in separate hands. In Germany it is thought desirable that each industry should control all its sources of raw material and turn out a completely finished product; for instance, that a steel plant should own its own iron mines, coal mines, railroads and ships.



"PERFECTLY NEUTRAL"

A soap label that shows how the legend, *Made in Germany*, is added with a rubber stamp in order to comply with our customs regulations when the original label lacks it

Our cities are ruled strictly and in detail by the state; the German cities are self-managed and branch out into many enterprises considered improper in America. In Germany office-holding is a life job for which a man receives professional training; we regard administration as an occupation for amateurs and believe in rotation in office.

Americans think it wrong for any department of the government to make a profit. The German Empire gets over thirty per cent of its income from its remunerative enterprises, and the annual gross receipts of the Empire and states from such sources is $700,000,000. In America the combination of railroads and steamship lines is forbidden; in Germany it is encouraged. The German Government is the partner and promoter of German business; the American Government aims rather to regulate, to correct and to chastise. In short, the German strives for organization; the American for disorganization. The German ideal is coöperation; the American is competition. The Germans believe that competition is a sort of industrial warfare, and as such should give place to a permanent peace. The Americans hold that competition is "the life of trade," a normal state of affairs. Germans virtually say, "strife with other countries but peace at home." Americans say, "peace with other countries but strife at home."

Because Germany has, by acting upon these principles, become one of the foremost commercial nations of the world it does not of course follow that we should repudiate such American views as I have crudely sketched in the paragraphs above. But it seems that our traditional views and practises cannot have the universal validity we customarily ascribe to them when we find success achieved by pursuing courses quite the opposite.

AS SUMMER WANES

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

The chaliced rose and lily-tower
Have had their brief and fragrant hour;
No more within the poppy-urn
The drowsy orient embers burn;
Denser the dews the dawns distill;
  In loitering wise the rillets flow,
And plaintively behind the hill
  The dying flutes of Summer blow.

The thrush is pensive, day-long broods
Within the cloister of the woods
And only with the twilight flings
Upon the air her rapturings;
The cricket chirrs; the locust chides,
  High-hidden on some drooping spray;
And like a barque down amber tides
  In dreams the Summer drifts away.

THREE TYPES OF BATTLEFIELD



© *Underwood & Underwood*

AUSTRIAN UHLANS ADVANCING OVER THE ROLLING PLAINS OF SOUTHERN POLAND



© *Underwood & Underwood*

ON THE ALPINE FRONTIER

An Austrian shell bursting over the abrupt ravine up which Italian skirmishers are trying to climb



© *International News*

A GULCH IN GALLIPOLI

This ravine has been called "The Valley of Death," so fierce has been the fighting there

THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

CONDUCTED BY FRANK CHAPIN BRAY

CONTINUOUS education is the phrase now used by educational specialists to indicate the development suggested by the belief that it is never too late to learn, or, as the Chautauqua motto has it "education ends only with life." Professor Earl Barnes recalls that our state educational systems were originally narrow in scope and designed to teach but seventeen per cent of boys of school age. Then they broadened to include girls; kindergarten for the earlier and high schools for the later years came in; and now state institutions reach approximately one-half of all the people, in many ways serving adults formerly considered beyond school age. Behind all this educational machinery the important development has been a change of belief which we call genetic or evolutionary. We realize that life is progressive. Each stage is important, and each one must be lived vigorously and well if the succeeding one is to be worthy. The desired culmination is an honorable old age intelligently related to life.

The most remarkable man in education in this country resigned from the presidency of Harvard University when he had reached that age to which the Bible refers as the allotted span, to accomplish, as he said, some important work; and since that time he has astonished the world. Leaders may be found everywhere who are old men. The movement to use the school house as the community center is a sign of the democratic educational times. Says Professor Barnes:

> The psychology of the matter is simple. If we have a vital nervous system we organize our nerve cells into groups in relation to theories and philosophies. They have to be organized and shaped up, for when the impressions have lain dormant for a while they become stale, and when your nerve cells get stale it is time to freshen them up or you grow old, really old. . . . Chautauqua exists today, because it offers intellectual stimulus to old people. A human being who neglects his nervous system has at the basis of his earthly life which should be the center of interest, dull weariness and sheer monotony, and life loses its savor. Desire fails, and to prevent this failure the man must have continuous education. And so we must develop in every center of community life continuous lines of education for the benefit of the old people.

The need of combining both the written and spoken word in adult education is also emphasized. Neither can stand alone. By itself the spoken word is frothy and passive; the written word needs the striking contact of personality. Today all education is suffering from neglect of the book. The problem is how to restore the book and how to provide a system of continuous education for adults which shall combine the book and the personal appeal.

Gifts exceeding $9000, nearly all in amounts of less than $100 each, were made to Chautauqua Institution on "Old First Night," the forty-second anniversary of the opening exercizes of the first Chautauqua Assembly. This popular form of endowment is to be applied to Summer School scholarships and improvements to various buildings. In recent years a new type of inexpensive but artistic summer school classroom has been devised by the arts and crafts department for Chautauqua, and the extension of these units to make a unique quadrangle group was one of the special objects of "Old First Night" gifts this season.

"Beginning with Wisconsin, four years ago, eleven states have passed laws looking toward the full use of the school machinery not only as that use affects the school children, but as it affects parents and the older youth of the community as well. As a practical result of right legislation in Wisconsin we have gone on to a total of more than twenty-five thousand community meetings in the school houses of the state during the past season, and there has not been a single case of disorder or of irritation.

"Such a law, to be right, must be based on President Wilson's wonderful definition of democracy: 'Citizens going to school to one another in the common school to understand and answer public questions as hitherto only representatives of the citizens have gone to school to one another in the buildings provided for them.' The beginning of that is the establishment of an all-inclusive citizen organization. It can be done by putting the instrument of answering public questions—the ballot box—in the school house, shifting it from the livery stable and from other unworthy places, and placing it in the public school. The installation of the voting instrument in the school house implies the organization of the citizens into a mutual education class for the discussion of those problems on which they will have to vote.

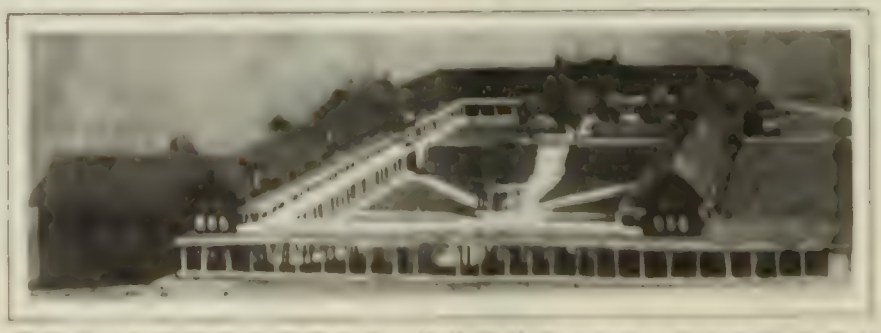
"By installing the school principal in office as clerk of the community, we will ultimately simplify the whole system of American government. 'Boss' control of American politics is the knowledge of secrets of shame. The only person who can beat that control is the community secretary, the guardian of our other secrets, our ideals, aspirations, the noble things in our character. He is now in charge of our dearest possessions, our children; put him also in charge of our larger aspirations."—*Chautauqua address by E. J. Ward, State Adviser of Civic and Social Center Work, University of Wisconsin.*

"We do not claim that we shall be able to reform all of those who come into prison. But we do believe that we shall demonstrate two things, first, that all our penal institutions must be educational for all capable of reform, and second, all institutions for those who are not educatable and who cannot safely be restored to society must be custodial in character and must take permanent care of the social waste in a kindly way but in such a way as to prevent its propagation."—*Katherine B. Davis, Commissioner of Corrections, New York City.*

The Jewish Chautauqua Society has been sponsor for successful lecture courses in Indiana in summer school sessions at Knoxville, Tennessee, and the universities of Virginia, Minnesota and Michigan.



THE PRESENT ARTS AND CRAFTS GROUP
A Summer Schools group at Chautauqua. On the left is the Library School



THE COMPLETED GROUP AS PLANNED
A model of inexpensive and artistic summer architecture. It will cost about $50,000 to complete the quadrangle, with added dormitory schools, a College court, pergola, and dormitories for scholarship holders

THE BUDGET AND HOME BUILDING

BY HELEN LOUISE JOHNSON

STATISTICS regarding budgets are dry reading and worse hearing. To those who become interested in the economic principles involved, the figures assume a different aspect, but it is only when it is *your* budget, or *my* budget, that we begin to see something in it and deem budget-making worth while.

The budget must be shown to people as the only life preserver which will keep them afloat in the sea of hard times. It has to be presented in such a way as to prove the old saying, "If we had more sense we could have more fun."

In my first article on the budget, published in The Independent of March 29, it was stated that prosperity could be increased only in one of three ways: by producing more efficiently, choosing more wisely, or consuming more intelligently, and that of these three the last was the most important.

The importance of consumption is not difficult to prove. It is easy to see that it furnishes the motive to production, but the part that intelligent consumption plays in increasing prosperity is not so obvious; and that choice actually precedes production seems unbelievable.

In the former article it was stated that a budget is but a prearranged scheme of expenditure, with the purpose in view of getting the most out of one's resources, whether these be money, strength or time. And it was indicated that in many cases failure to make both ends meet, with that margin of safety which will hold them together, comes from a lack of plan, failure to ask the definite question, "What will this income buy?"

WHERE SHOULD THE BUDGET BEGIN?

The statements made in that article have brought many letters in reply, most of them with questions concerning the apportionment of different incomes in relation to stated needs. One of the questions raised was: "What sums shall be *deducted* from the income before a division into groups of expenditures is made?" The answer to this is, "ordinarily none."

Budget makers make different divisions in accordance to their ideas or the conditions under study. The simplest classification is usually the best, because it is the easiest to handle. A budget is merely a plan of procedure based on certain known facts and accepted economic principles. Like all wise plans, it is subject to charge and adjustment to fit modifying conditions.

In The Independent for March 29, 1919, Miss Johnson's article on "Living on the Budget Plan" explained just what the budget is and why it should be adopted in every American household. Here she considers a question raised by the earlier article and goes on to discuss the problem of renting or owning a home.—THE EDITOR

It is usual to classify the income in the five divisions of rent, operating expenses (this including heat, light, service of all kinds, laundry and incidental running expenses), food, clothing, and higher life, as the following actual income and stated expenses are grouped:

Income $1800. Five in family, two adults, three children under twelve

Rent—		
Interest on mortgage, Taxes, Repairs	$216	12%
Operating expenses—		
Service, Fuel, Lights, Household supplies	$270	15%
Food	$450	25%
Clothes	$360	20%
Higher life—		
Life insurance	$136	
Personal items	126	
Charity, etc.	180	
Books, magazines, etc.	63	
	$504	28%
	$1800	100%

Rent is that paid to the owner of house or flat for the use of the premises, or it is the amount we pay out to care for those we own, as indicated in insurance, taxes, repairs, and so forth. One of the items counted in rent is carfare for trolley service or steam cars taking the wage earner to and from his daily work. It belongs to rent because the spot in which one chooses to locate entails this expenditure.

It is a frequent mistake of young people hunting for their first home to locate in an inaccessible spot because the $25 monthly rent is less than the $30 in the city. They figure on their large expenses and forget the little foxes like carfare. Ten cents a day for six days a week and fifty weeks in the year makes $30, and this takes nothing into account but one daily journey of the wage earner. The minimum weekly amount would probably be eighty cents, and this aggregates $41.60 in a year of fifty-two weeks. Yet twelve months at $30 equals $360 yearly rent; twelve at $25 is $300, and plus $41.60 equals $341.60, a possible saving of $18.40. And this is worth saving, if eighty cents will encompass the carfare, and fresh air, quiet and comfort can be found in a more remote spot. But one should figure carefully before choosing.

The use of the budget is based on plain common sense; certain indisputable facts remain, and confront the home maker and wage earner daily. We must be housed and fed, and conditions do control the kind of house we may choose to live in. Often physicians, if they are to build up or retain a practise, must locate themselves in portions of a city where rental values are actually beyond their present means. Ministers have houses thrust upon them. They are rarely in the position to live in inherited or even acquired homes, because they do not locate where they were born, and their salaries infrequently admit of the happiness of building a house adapted to their needs. I wonder if a parsonage was ever selected or built with a view to making the household work easy for the minister's wife.

In such cases the amount which has to be paid for rent is a fixed sum, and this will influence the adjustment of the remainder. In a case where those making the budget determine that the amounts they must put aside for church and charity, for the education of the children, for the possible accidents of sickness and trouble, come first, and are to be definitely set aside, then the budget has to be adjusted from that point of view.

THE RIGHT ATTITUDE ESSENTIAL

Personally—and some things must be stated in that way—this seems to me the only wise, proper and eventually successful mode of procedure, where the income permits. If young people beginning housekeeping, or older ones beginning budget making, can be induced to assume a certain mental attitude toward the income, there would be great gain in family happiness and eventual prosperity. To begin by actually living on less than one earns, means that the division called higher life is protected from all too easy encroachments.

This, I take it, was the meaning of the question asked by our correspondent. His assumption was that the budget should be made after the one-tenth which he devotes to the church, the interest on borrowed funds and life insurance, and a sum which must be devoted to another's care, had been deducted, when for the most part these belong in that

great division called higher life. But this mental attitude toward it is right, and when we can induce people to live on what is left after the greatest demands are arranged for, then we will have taken a great step forward in the moral and ethical progress of the race.

In former days not to save was a social misdeed. The man who lived beyond the limit of his means lost the respect of his fellows, or was pitied because of his misfortunes. The young people of today have far too generally missed that training which develops a knowledge of values or a sense of responsibility in such matters. And the increased cost of living, bearing so hard upon so many men and women, may be seen in years to come as a blessing in disguise, if it compels them to take thought for the morrow and learn to live more simple, healthy lives.

INVESTING IN A HOME

A frequent query concerning income and rent relates to the money invested in a home. Suppose we pay $10,000 for a house in which to live. If we had that $10,000 at interest, it would bring us in, say, $500 a year. Should we then not count out rent as $500 plus the taxes, insurance and repairs? It would seem the proper thing to do, as preparing a statement of assets and liabilities would list the house at a certain sum. But it is not the practical thing to do and disturbs the budget. To begin with, we should budget actual income, or that money which comes in and is paid out for needs and wants. We do not budget what we might, or may have, were the circumstances different in any way.

We had $10,000 and paid it out. We have not that money any more than we have the amounts paid for the overcoat, dress or beefsteak. Food is consumed quickly, clothing more slowly, and houses wear out only after the lapse of years. Yet we are consuming or using the house just as certainly as we are using the things which have to be replaced more quickly. The money paid out for taxes, insurance and repairs on the house actually represents the rent, and if we had not built our home and had the $500 added to our income, our budget would show the increase, nothing more. Let us put it in figures.

We have $3500 income, and we desire to build a $10,000 house. This is our Big Thing, and we adjust our budget accordingly, for we must save that amount of money as quickly as possible. So we choose a house for rent at the lowest price to fill our need. We choose to operate it as reasonably as we can. We choose to save on food and clothes, and put all we can scrape together in the building fund. We succeed, and, having saved part and borrowed part of the $10,000, we build. If we saved all, then our rent is now going to be less. If we only saved $5000 and borrowed $5000, our rent will be taxes, insurance and $300 interest on the $5000, only until that $5000 is paid.

After the house is once secured and wholly paid for, it is usually cheaper to own than to rent. Twelve per cent is a low percentage for rent, and our family of five would find it difficult to secure a house in the region where they now live for $18 a month, which pays interest on the mortgage as well as taxes and insurance. Another family living in a $16,000 house pays $350 for taxes, insurance and so forth, but in the town where they live there is not a house within fifteen blocks of any of their acquaintances renting less than $35 a month. And they choose to live in this neighborhood.

The French and English rule is that one-fifth or twenty per cent of the income should be paid for rent, but it varies all over this country from ten to thirty and forty per cent. If, however, a certain number of families in a given place can find adequate rent for twenty per cent, then it is safe to assume that the rest of the population could do so if they would. The three factors governing the amount paid for rent are sanitary demands, social requirements and standards of living. And of all the factors in the cost of living, the most neglected in study is probably this one of the cost of shelter.

RENT OR OWN?

The question of owning or renting involves many factors requiring discussion. The average family today has an income of from $1500 to $3000, approximately. It is in this average class that we find the most unsatisfied decires. A frequent one is a home of one's own.

Once upon a time, to own one's home was a mark of respectability. Only the shiftless part of the population rented. Now conditions have so changed that we find in the last Statistical Abstract of the United States that over half of our $20,255,555 families rent their homes, while 473,949 are classified as "of unknown tenure." Only some 5,000,000 families own their homes free from mortgage or incumbrance, the largest number of free-owned homes being in Pennsylvania, the next in Illinois, and the fewest in the District of Columbia.

The desire to possess a home of one's own has been a potent factor in the development of all countries, and in none has it been more marked than in this New World. The spirit which drove our pioneers westward and ever westward was not mere adventure, nor by any means the restlessness which marks the present age, but the desire for possession, for land, for opportunity, for space and a hearthstone of one's own.

The desire for a permanent home is still inborn, but there is a great army of renters forced into the nomadic life of the "folding Bedouins" by the shifting conditions of industrial life, the rapid changing of land values and the growth of big business. How can a man become sufficiently interested to desire to add his contribution toward improving a city, or even preserving the house he lives in, if he has no feeling of permanence? Responsibility is not engendered by never being responsible for anything, and few can acquire the feeling of ownership thru the use of another man's property.

To own or to rent, therefore, today presents itself as one of our most difficult problems. The monthly paying out, for rent, of money which a man desires to see devoted to buying or building a home of his own, often delays the assumption of family responsibilities.

Mrs. Ellen Richards said that young people are not justified, under present day conditions, in owning a house on an income of $2000 a year, *unless*

(1) They have money to put into it which it will not cripple them for life to lose;

(2) They care so much for the idea of ownership that they are willing to take the risk of losing one-half the investment should they be compelled to move;

(3) They possess the fortitude to give it up at the call of duty after all they have lavished on it;

(4) They care enough for the real education and the real fun they will get out of it to save in other ways what the running and repairs will cost *over and above the amount estimated*. This saving will be largely by doing many things with their own hands.

To be bound hand and foot either by unsalable real estate or by sentiment is an uncomfortable condition for the young family which may find itself in uncongenial surroundings, in an unhealthful situation, or which may need to retrench temporarily.

And all this is true. On the other hand, some influence must be exerted to induce our young people to feel they *belong*, and are a part of the community's well being. This is a social problem as vitally affecting the future of this country as the more spectacular search for gold and precious metals influenced its past.

Watertown, New York

WILLIAM HOOKER BRADLEY

BY DONALD WILHELM

THERE is hardly any person, married or single, who cooks; there is hardly any person who eats or reads in any civilized big town or little town anywhere under the sun who is not indebted to William Hooker Bradley, Chief Engineer of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

William Hooker Bradley — "the Grand Old Gas Man," the gas profession calls him — made water gas possible, and nine-tenths of all gas made nowadays is carburized water gas. Incidentally, gas men say for him — because the Grand Old Gas Man hates interviewers and says nothing for himself—he helped to make the commercialization of petroleum products possible. Gasoline is one such product and nearly everyone — every one who has an automobile or a launch or an aeroplane or a jitney—uses, or would like to use, gasoline. He has been a very busy man.

By his own self-made efforts he has climbed every inch of the way to his place high up in the Consolidated Gas Building. He climbed out of New Haven, Connecticut, without going to Yale College because he had to go to work instead. He climbed out of Brooklyn, after having helped, in the yards of the Continental Iron Works, to build the famous "Monitors." He went to the Pennsylvania oil fields and started a boiler shop beside Oil Creek and nearly every American newspaper hailed him as a second Fulton when he launched on that distinguished stream a better boat than Fulton built—a steamboat that could run while it whistled and could whistle while it ran. And still he is very young for a man of seventy-seven, perhaps because he has been so active, perhaps because he has not eaten a lunch for forty years.

All his life he has been fighting gas. All over the world in the gas profession he is known as Edison is known in the electrical profession. He is known for the only reason any man is ever widely known—for his achievement. He is known for having done something greater even than building the Astoria plant, whose holders and retort houses are the largest in the world. It was he who brought about the manufacture of water gas. Nearly all gas is now made the Bradley way. There are now ten thousand patents covering elaborations of the original principle that he perfected. He came back from the Pennsylvania oil fields to continue building gas holders and plants for the Continental Iron Works. He erected and as engineer in charge operated New York's old Forty-fourth street plant, which stood where the city's greatest ocean piers now are building. That plant is a historic one in the annals of gas. In it Mr. Bradley for the first time successfully used naphtha to get the candle power of his water gas up to a practicable standard. He took from the Standard Oil Company its oil refuse and used it. In doing so he discovered a new use for naphtha and for its first cousin, gasoline, both of which, like the refuse, were by the Standard Oil Company up to that time considered a drug on the market. He kept on using naphtha, it is said, until another pioneer came to make the gas engine popular, and then the Standard realized its value and took to processes of its own manufacture that selfsame product.



© *International News*
THE GRAND OLD GAS MAN

It was no more than natural that he should have been made engineer of the Municipal Gas Company; it was but natural that Chief Bradley of the Municipal Gas Company should have been made chief engineer of the Consolidated Gas Company when all the gas plants on Manhattan Island were united in 1884. It was his suggestion that may be credited with the building of the Astoria plant. And he put the Bronx on the world map when he achieved a tunnel from the Bronx to Astoria to carry gas mains. The plant is a huge one, the tunnel one of the most difficult in existence. Only two years ago with President Cortelyou he stood a little back from three feet of rock that separated the Bronx from Astoria, prest a button and blasted the rock away.

One would think that with that roaring salute Mr. Bradley would have been willing to retire to a life that is less like that of a fireman —forever subject to interruption. But he is still regularly at work. He does not golf. He does not eat lunches. At seventy-seven his hobby is work.

THE WORLD OVER

Diminutive Policemen

"Gimme some handcuffs!"

That is the cry of the small boy before whose dazzled eyes is held the opportunity of becoming a policeman, a boy policeman, to be sure, but a sure-'nough policeman with a badge and captains and lieutenants and everything. He does not get the handcuffs. But he does take a pledge to be honest, trustworthy, loyal, helpful, polite, obedient and brave, and to perform a number of duties which tend to make the streets of New York—where the system takes several forms—safer, cleaner and as nearly righteous as boy nature permits.

"It's not so much what they keep other kids from doing as what they keep themselves from doing," says Captain Sweeney of the Fifteenth Precinct, New York Police. To specify, crap games, bonfires, chalk-marks, smoking, scattering of rubbish, breaking of windows, profanity and general rowdyism are under the ban for these three hundred boys—who will be a thousand before the summer is over. They take their work with tremendous earnestness. "The captains couldn't sleep if they didn't report to me every day," Captain Sweeney says, "and the inspector —he's twelve years old—he just about lives here."

The work is not all a matter of repression. Two days a week a teacher from the New York schools comes to instruct them in swimming and life-saving and other things good for small boys to know.

Beside this Junior Police Force there are the Juvenile Police, an organization under the joint auspices of the East Side Protective Association and the *Evening Mail*, and there are numerous Sanitary Squads attached to the school-cities organized in New York public schools. Under the direction of Dr. C. Ward Crampton, who supervises the physical education of the schools, these squads are to be systematically introduced thruout the city next fall. These boys and girls have especial oversight of fly-breeding rubbish piles and such nuisances, and the health officer in each school class can even send the boys out to get their shoes blacked when they need it.

These young guardians of the law have no official status in the New York police force, but they act as a thoroly effective reinforcement of the bluecoats. "You've got to keep the boys under the eye of the police," says Captain Sweeney, and if the East Side youngster can be persuaded to keep an eye on himself at the same time New York is much better off.

When We Save

Thrift is, with most people, an acquired taste. Spending is altogether pleasanter than saving and in times of prosperity we are inclined to consider the fair weather permanent and ignore the possible need of a bank account.

But the uncertain conditions of the past year, with its unusual demands for charity and its increase in the cost of living have brought home to us the thought of economy. "The less we have the more we save" seems to be our policy, for the New York Superintendent of Banks reports saving deposits on January 1, 1915, about $30,000,000 in excess of those of a year previous.

The Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis puts the same conclusion in different terms by announcing that the average balance to the credit of its several thousands of depositors is $20 higher than a year ago. This is not the first time that it has been demonstrated that savings bank deposits grow larger and capital accumulates faster during periods of depression than during the flush times, when employment is abundant and wages are high.

Organizing the Labor Market

The peddler still comes to your door or stops you on the street to sell pencils or shoestrings, but no one ever buys cotton, wheat, stocks or bonds in this way. The produce market and the security market are organized. It is the remarkable mechanism of the modern 'change that adjusts supply and demand and makes business possible.

Unfortunately this is not so in the case of labor. Labor is still in the peddling stage. The jobless man must search for employment by going from door to door. The demand and supply of labor are not adjusted by any organization of the labor market.

England recognized the evil in 1909 and established free public employment exchanges where applications of workmen for jobs and applications of employers for workmen are recorded. By 1913 there were in telephonic communication 430 labor exchanges, forming a network which covered the country so thoroly that there was an office within five miles of every large group of workmen. In 1912, out of 2,425,218 applicants for work and 1,286,295 applicants for workmen, 1,051,861 positions were filled.

In the United States, 19 states and 15 municipalities have public employment exchanges. Massachusetts has four free employment offices maintained by the state. During the eight years of their operation 170,282 positions have been filled.

In the absence of any central bureau possessing information about the labor market, like the employment office, every manufacturing plant tends to keep around its gates the reserve of workmen that it will need during its busiest season. As a matter of fact different establishments experience their



Paul Thompson

THE ARM OF THE LAW—NEW YORK'S JUVENILE POLICE



FIRE!
Duluth uses this novel method of answering the alarm

maximum demand for labor at different times. A central employment office could reduce the reserve of unemployed workmen by supplying the same workers to different employers at different times. In this way each individual establishment would be able to meet its actual demand without having to keep on hand a large reserve labor force to meet the possible demand.

Aeroplane R. F. D.

From mail coach to aeroplane is a chasm of time nearly a century wide; but a bit of Missouri's Ozark land may soon take that leap with a single effort. According to an Associated Press dispatch "Aeroplane mail service for a part of the Ozark region where the railroad never has penetrated may be established as a result of an investigation by Alfred Bond Lambert, ranging captain of the United States Aviation Reserve Corps, and Frank McFarland, superintendent of mails out of St. Louis."

Nowhere else in America, except in the Rockies, could aeroplane service be used to better advantage. Every channel of travel in the Missouri and Arkansas uplands wriggles on the horizontal plane and writhes on the vertical. While the crow is winging three miles, the hill billy must cover a toilsome ten by road or trail—or fifteen by river.

The old Ozark ferryman in Harold Bell Wright's *Shepherd of the Hills* rejoiced in this ruggedness of the region's contour, remarking that if you take ten acres of flat, it's just ten acres, but if you take ten acres of this hill country and roll it out, the Lord only knows *how* much you have.

All very well from the property owner's point of view! But a bit less pleasing, sometimes, for the traveler, who, once he leaves the railroad behind, finds that the mail hacks regard forty miles a day as rather good going. An aeroplane could cut down the mail schedule in the more remote districts from a ten-hour haul to a forty-five-minute glide.

The old-fashioned biplane will prove itself more "practical" in the Ozarks than the hydro, for the watercourses sometimes wind a distance of 125 miles in a single county. A favorite excursion in summer in southern Missouri is a five-day float trip in a toothpick skiff from Galena down the James River and the White by Branson—a distance of more than a hundred miles. At the end of the voyage the traveler boards a train back to Galena and is amazed to find that the return trip by rail is a distance of less than twenty miles.

Fire Fighting by Trolley

Duluth, Minnesota, has what is probably the only fire-fighting trolley car in the world. It is a part of the city's regular fire department and has rendered excellent service in a section where ordinary fire apparatus cannot penetrate except at a great loss of time.

A strip of land from four to six hundred feet wide and seven miles long forms the harbor of Duluth. This strip is now built up for a distance of several miles with handsome residences and is known as Park Point. The land is so narrow, however, that only one street could be run thru it. The car tracks are laid in this street, but on each side of the tracks the surface is loose and shifting sand beach thru which team traffic can make only very slow progress. A fire-tug was out of the question owing to the shallowness of the water along the shore.

The problem of adequate fire protection was finally solved by the fire-fighting trolley car, which is operated by the city in coöperation with the street railway company. The car is equipped with all necessary apparatus, such as hose, axes, picks, fire-extinguishers, etc. When an alarm comes in from Park Point the car is immediately started down the tracks, with absolute right of way over everything else.

An Organ Out-of-Doors

Band concerts in the park in the summertime are for most American cities the last word in municipal music. Portland, Maine, has, to be sure, a city organ and city organist, both indoors like any other organ and organist. Springfield, Massachusetts, has its municipal chimes, which send tones tuned and secular floating over the Connecticut at sundown. But San Diego has a municipal organ which is played *out-of-doors* and all the year round.

Balboa Park covers a broad mesa back of the principal part of the city and overlooking San Diego Harbor. Here are the fine Exposition buildings, many of them permanent. At one end of the *Plaza de Panama* about which these Spanish-American halls are grouped stands the great organ—a gift representing $100,000 made by John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels.

The mechanism, which is controlled entirely by electricity, is protected by a steel frame and concrete housing and a metal curtain which is lowered in front of the pipes when the organ is not in use. But the four manuals are out in the open air and the organist and his audience have neither a roof over their heads nor walls to shut them in. Chairs are placed on the pavement of the *Plaza*, but the music is audible from so wide an area that it is impossible to say just how many hearers can be provided for.

During the Exposition year Mr. Humphrey J. Stewart, of San Francisco, is playing the great organ frequently for San Diego's guests.

A Dry Treasury

To replace the loss of revenue due to the abolition of vodka, Russia is submitting to large taxes. Ninety million dollars a year is the sum that must be raised, and a fifty per cent increase on letter postage and as much more on telegrams is one of the hardships it necessitates. There is to be a kerosene tax, too, and an increase in direct taxation. But the people seem to indicate by their cheerful assumption of this burden their approval of its substitution for the long suffering entailed by drink.



Panama-California Exposition

THE SAN DIEGO OUTDOOR ORGAN
This photograph, it happens, was taken in February. The enjoyment of this great organ is limited neither by the seasons nor the fixed capacity of an auditorium

THE NEW BOOKS

LABOR AND OWNERSHIP

Dr. Scott Nearing, whose recent summary dismissal from the University of Pennsylvania is deemed by many an unworthy attack on free speech, gives in his study of *Income* an analysis of the present-day distribution of the annual wealth increment. He cuts thru all the trimmings and technicalities to the raw issue between income based on service and income based on ownership of property, and places the problem squarely before us not in terms of historical justification or in terms of individual efficiency, but in terms of fundamental facts.

The study is essentially statistical; but it is profoundly interesting to every person who has an income or hopes for one. While the author has taken pains to gather all the available data on income distribution, the reader is left with the conviction that the exact proportions are after all not significant. The significant thing is that it is possible to separate sharply the share of the total product assigned to those who render service of various kinds from the share deducted by the owners of various kinds of property, as a first lien on all production. It is significant that property income has become more stable and permanent, whereas service income has become more precarious; that the laws take cognizance of the claims of property to a "reasonable return," whereas they refuse to take cognizance of the claims of the human individual to a "reasonable return" for services rendered. Bonds are protected by courts and bailiffs; but my job or yours carries with it all the risks and uncertainties of industrial mismanagement. The worst feature of the situation is that we are all taught to accept the "rights" of property as ultimate, while the misery and exploitation of workers are interpreted as the necessary consequences of their own folly or inefficiency, a crying injustice to which employers as well as workers are awaking, but all too slowly.

Income. An examination of the returns for service rendered and from property owned in the United States, by Scott Nearing. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

THE LEGAL TECHNIC OF WAR

For the authorship of *War, Its Conduct and Legal Results*, good fortune allied the scholarly Dr. Baty, who has for years been one of the honorary secretaries of the International Law Association, and Mr. Morgan, professor of constitutional law at University College. They write with deep loyalty to law, historically, morally and practically. With constant consultation, tho the work of each is defined, they have produced a very valuable treatise on the methods from the legal standpoint by which Great Britain acts in war.

The great principles here thrown in their development and action, that regulate the sovereign power at war in its relation to citizens, to aliens, to neutrals and to enemies, are too broad to be confined to one country. These principles are a part of the fiber of civilization, necessary to its health and self-defense. On that account, and because the authors probe many of the legal questions raised during the present war, the book is of value to American publicists and students.

Militia, Martial Law, Laws of War on Sea and Land, The "Goeben" and "Breslau," Spies, Areas of War, the Moratorium, Internment, the German War Book—these topics may indicate the detail character of the book. The vigor and clearness of the authors' English deserve remark, and there is at times a burst of the fine rhetoric that one finds in the great legal classics.

War: Its Conduct and Legal Results, by T. Baty and J. H. Morgan. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

RECENT VERSE

Collections of verse along a stated line are seldom satisfactory either because they retain so much that is not worth while or because they omit so much that seems valuable. *Pro Patria*, compiled by Wilfrid J. Halliday, suffers for the most part thru its sins of omission. There is included some verse written during the present war, but none of it is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its insertion. Different but having all the vitality of poems of war, are *Songs of the Outlands*, by Henry Herbert Knibbs. Vagabonds, cow punchers and soldiers are among the songsters. The author has a very keen metrical sense, and with this he combines beauty of thought and clarity of expression. The poems are none of them very great in theme or in technique, but of their kind they are distinctly good.

As far apart from these as from pole to pole are the *Sonnets of a Portrait-Painter*, by Arthur Davison Ficke. Perhaps the worst thing one could say about these poems is that they are acutely intensive, lacking universality, tho they are of a distinct excellence and a delicate beauty. Indeed, some of them are on a plane with Sonnets from the Portuguese and are not unlike them. That quality of making every word count its full value is in both these sonnet sequences. To lose the thought in a sea of metaphor is a phase of modernism borne out in a little book of verse coming from England, *The Path Flower*, by Olive T. Dargan. Several of the poems have a dainty loveliness, but what a pity that really good work should often be spoiled by useless verbiage! Poetry seems to be reestablishing itself on a more or less spiritual basis and turning from the erotic field. In this connection such a book as *Lichens from the Temple*, by Robert Restalrig Logan, comes at once to hand. Mr. Logan is a classicist. His work is so sane and his construction is so deft that one reads it with a sigh of relief—even tho wishing that one might be a classicist and yet partake of a little of the vitality and intimacy that are so often debauched in less careful hands.

Our Gleaming Days is more accurately named than little books of verse are apt to be. Daniel Sargent's imagery is mostly that of light and darkness, and his thought, like the traditional fitful gleam, is not always very clear or very illuminating. In "The Blindness of the Day" his philosophy shines most impressively, and a number of the poems have the distinction of youthful idealism in spirited phrasing. In "Rain—October 1914," Mr. Sargent touches the war in a delicate and individual fashion.

Pro Patria, by Wilfrid J. Halliday, M.A. (compiled). E. P. Dutton & Co. $1. *Songs of the Outlands*, by Henry Herbert Knibbs. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25. *Sonnets of a Portrait-Painter*, by Arthur Davison Ficke. Mitchell Kennerley. $1. *Path Flower*, by Olive T. Dargan. Charles Scribner's Sons. *Lichens from the Temple*, by Robert Restalrig Logan. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1. *Our Gleaming Days*, by Daniel Sargent. Badger. $1.

THE RUSSIAN SOUL

The mighty people who inhabit half Europe and half Asia are no longer so distant or isolated that their peculiar culture can be ignored by English and American writers, nor so familiar that it can be taken for granted. As a nation no longer ununderstandable and yet not thoroly understood, Russia has been studied from many points of view, sometimes hostile, sometimes favorable. *An Interpretation of the Russian People*, by Professor Leo Wiener of Harvard University, is a very good sample of the sympathetic appreciations of the country and people which have been especially numerous since the opening of the Great War. The author, altho pro-Russian, is distinctly fair-minded and does not deny any of the evils so glaringly evident in Russian life—the dense ignorance and superstition of the masses; the coarseness, intemperance and sodden conservatism which are their result, and, above all, the constant intermeddling of a benighted Government with every movement toward better things. But he insists that these faults are only superficial and are evidence rather of cramping conditions of life than of the spirit of the race. Even the faults of the Government and of the clergy have at least this good result, that the intelligent portion of the people are awake to revolution instead of being, as in Germany, the retainers of absolutism. Even the peasantry is becoming more and more alive to the faults of the ruling class and will soon demand, thinks Professor Wiener, that the Government be either weeded or ended.

The true Russian spirit, our author insists, is to be read not in political or economic institutions but in the art and literature and philosophy which Russian genius have produced. In every

expression of the national soul he finds two main characteristics. The first is an early Christian spirit of forgiveness and charity, a pity that knows no limits. This is incarnate in such a figure as that of the late Count Tolstoy. The other chief element is pragmatism. "Art for art's sake" is not understood in Russia; there every great thinker has also been a propagandist. A philosophy, to the Russian, is something to be lived. "Hegel, Schelling, Nietzsche have far more affected the daily conduct of Russians than they have that of Germans." Even music and painting must always have their moral in order to please the Russians. Vereschchagin, the great national painter, turning aside from academic instruction and classical subjects to depict the horrors of war, is lovingly portrayed as the truest representative of his fellow countrymen to the western world.

An Interpretation of the Russian People, by Leo Wiener. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25.

UNCLE SAM, THINKER

American Thought from Puritanism to Pragmatism, by Professor Woodbridge Riley of Vassar College, is a history of philosophy by a writer who does not regard the philosophers of the United States as mere dependents and copyists of the European schools. In the current of American speculation from the first modifications of New England Calvinism to the latest works of the New Realists he finds much that is original and creative. Like all other histories of philosophy the book contains a good deal that will be obscure to the reader who is not familiar with the issues and problems of metaphysics, but the pages are enlivened by many happy analogies and metaphors, such as the "absentee landlord" theory of the Deists, the "glacial age" when the Scotch philosophy dominated American schools, and the "practical working treaty" between British and American pragmatists to shut out German idealism. The book contains a bibliography and an index.

American Thought from Puritanism to Pragmatism, by Woodbridge Riley. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

JOHN MILTON

An addition to the Home Library Series comes with *Milton* by John Bailey. This study of Milton's life, character and work fulfills its purpose adequately, this purpose being to give briefly and easily enough data to permit a more intelligent appreciation of the poet's work than would otherwise be possible. The book is unfortunately a trifle cut and dried in tone as tho the writer were slightly lacking in enthusiasm.

Holt. 50 cents.

OLD BATTLES ON MODERN BATTLEFIELDS

The first two books of *Caesar's Gallic War* are published in Latin in so interesting a form as to lure, rather than repel the schoolboy. The text is illustrated with pictures, maps and diagrams; there are copious notes, reading exercizes and vocabulary, so that the student will find all necessary aids to the full understanding of the text in this one book. It is prepared by Harry F. Towle and Paul R. Jenks.

Heath. 85 cents.

A ROLLING STONE

As vagabond he is clever enough to be forgiven his cynicism and flippancy, this hero of Holman Day's new novel, *The Landloper*, but forsaking the byways for

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

John Galsworthy has written a new novel, THE FREELANDS, a large and vivid presentation of English life under the stress of modern conflict, centring upon a romance of young love—that theme in which he is always at his best.

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the beaten track of romance, he lapses into preternatural goodness. Yet even under cover of the necessary sociological problem or two, the author continues to give his best to those oddities of character such as Old Etienne and the Home-made Knight Errant, and mere problems pale in contrast.

Harpers. $1.35.

"THE QUEEN'S NONCE"

With the utmost frankness, "Bartimeus" turns the coat of the British navy inside out and shows the seams as well as the gold braid. Some of the *Naval Occasions* are jolly, some of them sad, but the yarns are spun in true navy-wise fashion and embellished with those nautical phrases which every landlubber, however puzzled he may be, recognizes as essential to the briny flavor.

Houghton. $1.25.

THE SPIRIT OF PLAY

Since the New England lad was advised by his minister to avoid the vain society of young persons our whole view of *Popular Amusements* has changed. Now we seek only to safeguard them and eliminate their bad features. Richard Henry Edwards has prepared a guide to the study of the various forms of amusement which with its bibliographies deals with the complex subject in the sane, scientific, practical fashion that marks the Y. M. C. A. worker.

Association Press. $1.

THE LOEB CLASSICS

Fifty volumes have already appeared in the admirable Loeb series of Greek and Latin authors. The series, for which a New York banker is responsible, is planned to embrace all Greek and Latin writers, requiring we do not know how many of these handy little volumes, in good type, on thin paper, having the original text facing the translation. The new issues include volumes of Plutarch's "Lives," Xenophon's "Cyclopedia," Dio's "Roman History," Ovid's "Heroides" and "Amores," Cæsar's "Civil Wars."

Macmillan. $1.50.

MISSIONS TODAY

A courageous and earnest book springing from study and experience is John R. Mott's *The Present World Situation*. He has seen hundreds of students among the great eastern peoples change from distrust of Christianity to a knowledge and welcome of its truths. Fully realizing twentieth century conditions, he applies to them the unflinching faith in prayer in which our forefathers wrought. Students of world movements, some of them anxious today, will gain confidence from these thoughtful and stirring pages.

Students' Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. $1.

SOLID FACTS AND FIGURES

The Statesman's Year Book, always a useful reference work, comes now being indispensable now when we so frequently need information as to the government, commerce, area, navy and population of foreign countries. The new volume for 1915, just received, already shows some of the changes of the war, for instance the cession of Egypt from the Turkish to the British section. There are maps showing the expansion of Prussia, the partition of Poland and the World Colonial Powers Concerned in the War; the way the latter should include Holland and yet exclude Portugal and Japan is a mystery.

Macmillan. $3.50.

IMPORTANT FOR THE CROWD

After reading in the Oct address on *Human Nature and the Economic Mr. Lee* I Lee's contemptuous estimate of the intelligence of the crowd one reads on with suspicion. It is rather disgusting to be told that we have no right to expect absolute honesty of the railroad managers, these managers being about as honest and efficient as the rest of the population. Apparently, the great problem of American prosperity is to encourage the workers to give more service for their money while the railroads get more money and much

the Government to avoid meddling with private enterprises.

Philadelphia. Nash. $1.

HE WHO RUNS MAY READ

The Wayfarer's Library, of which forty volumes are just issued, with more to follow, is a postscript of modern writers to "Everyman's Library." In as attractive and handy form as that successful series, it offers some of the best of fiction and essays for leisurely and untroubled reading. The authors range from Anstey to Walpole alphabetically, and from Shaw to Sienkiewicz in variety.

Dutton. 40 cents each

POLICE EFFICIENCY

Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane, in charge of the Training School of the New York Police Department, has gathered in his *Police Practice and Procedure* a great deal of general and technical information and general principles for the guidance of policemen. While written primarily for New York conditions, the book will be of use to public officers everywhere, and even to the ordinary citizen desirous to coöperate with his government.

Dutton. $1.50.

A NEW LIFE OF CERVANTES

The author of Don Quixote makes admirers and friends of his biographers and critics, and such is Robinson Smith. His brief biography of *Cervantes* is no stranger to the results of the last quarter century's scholarship. A fuller consideration of the place of Don Quixote in the history of fiction would have been welcome. But the book is a trustworthy and eminently readable volume, vividly written, picturesque, and aglow with restrained enthusiasm.

Dutton. $1.

THE COAST THRU SAVANTS' EYES

A guide-book ranging from physiographic geography to trolley excursions, prepared entirely by experts, as is *Nature and Science on the Pacific Coast*, is worth imitating in other parts of the country. Most of the thirty-two chapters are interesting to any educated traveler; others assume so much technical knowledge on the reader's part that they will be useful only to scientists. Sufficient data to identify the common birds, beasts and flowers could well be added.

San Francisco: Elder. $1.50.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

The Chemistry of Common Things, by Messrs. Brownlee, Fuller, Hancock and Whitsit of New York high schools, is primarily designed for a textbook, but has an interest for anyone who wants to know what things are made of and how they are made. It is thoroly modern both in topics and treatment. The pictures, both line and halftone, are new and really illustrative. We fear that the complex chemical formulas will not be intelligible, but the text is admirably clear and concise.

Boston: Allyn & Bacon. $1.50.

PUBLICITY

About ten years ago, Ernest Elmo Calkins and Ralph Holden wrote a book entitled *Modern Advertising*. They set forth therein the principles of this business, which can make or break a merchant, and their book was immediately recognized as standard. Many changes in advertising practise have, however, taken place during the interval, and Mr. Calkins now issues *The Business of Advertising*, to bring the earlier volume up to date. The new book is both informative and authoritative.

Appleton. $2.

AMERICAN TRIPARTITE GOVERNMENT

The Political Science of John Adams, by Correa Moylan Walsh, is a comprehensive and critical study of the theory of separated powers. President Adams, "to whom no romance was more interesting than the study of government," was the foremost advocate of a political doctrine of checks and balances, of executive veto, of three distinct branches of the government, and of

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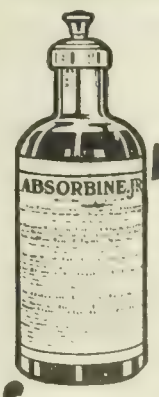
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BIRD SALVAGE

Ernest Harold Baynes' book, *Wild Bird Guests*, gives much information not only on the economic and esthetic value of our feathered friends, but also on methods of protecting and encouraging them. The author has shown his enthusiasm in the organization of bird clubs, the workings of which he describes, and thru which he expects to bring about a general interest in the fostering of these important animals.

Dutton. $2.

FOLK WHO WRITE

Mr. Henry James has given up his American citizenship and become a naturalized Englishman. Well, it is a number of years since he ceased to be, as Henry Harland exprest it, a "practising" American.

Once in a while good news comes from England. Here are two items which will comfort those who converse on the present English writers: Oliver Onions's name is pronounced to rime with lions, and Shaw pronounces Bernard as we do instead of Barnard.

Eden Phillpott's twenty stories of Dartmore have in truth grown out of the soil. He selects his setting first. Plot and characters follow. Before beginning *Brunel's Tower* he lived three months with the potters, learning their life and even to shape the earthenware with his own hands.

No better description of our eastern climate was ever given than Mark Twain's reply when asked how long it would take him to prepare a treatise on weather. "Twenty-four hours. I'll go up to New Haven, and in a day and a night there I'll get all the kinds of weather possible."

The other day Mrs. Helen Woodruff's *Lady of the Light-House* as a film play earned enough to build a contagious ward for the Birmingham Alabama Babies' Hospital. Before that the book had been busy, ever since its publication, bringing in funds to the Settlement for the Blind, in New York. It does not need a literary critic to tell the value of some books.

Among the many war charities that have sprung up in Paris is one that for nearly a year has been doing fine work mothering soldiers and refugees, the Pierre de Coulevain Foundation at the Seminaire de St. Sulpice. It is carried on by Miss Hallard, the translator of Pierre de Coulevain's *On the Branch*, and its funds come in response to an appeal in the name of the dead author.

Mr. Louis Untermeyer, whose own poems in his volume *Challenge* spring from the live problems of today, is up in Maine "entirely surrounded by Mr. Longfellow's (or was it Whittier's?) stern and rock-bound coast." We know something would happen when the schools discarded the old fashioned readers! Won't some one tell Mr. Untermeyer who really did mention that style of coast?

Goodly checks have often materialized into nothing half as worth while as the few packets of seeds that were enclosed for a poem published in some dead magazine by L. M. Montgomery long before *Anne of Green Gables* and now *Anne of the Island* were getting her fat on the printers. That payment could be wrapped up in the grass of pottage. A summer ghost of crimson gold and blue it would be of nothing.

Some of the true stories of publishing houses are as happy as any fairy tales told over the counter. While the Macmillan Company were looking for the right person to do a life of Nathan Hale such a manuscript as they planned under Dr. Wilson's supervision of the late called to the unknown writer to tell some of the strangers he found Mrs. Jane Clemmer Reed an eager, wide-awake, kind lady of eighty-one!

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137. Prof. I. N., Colorado. "You are sure efficiency is the right thing. In my case it avails nothing—either money reward or prestige. I can teach one subject better than my fellows—yet some are paid 25 per cent more. My principal and superintendent say I can never be promoted, *merit* will not win promotion. My health is good, but my life miserable. I am thirty-five, engaged to marry, but hesitate because there seems to be no future for me. Should I begin all over again?"

Brace up, man—pluck and perseverance are as much factors in efficiency as are training and experience. You may have disagreeable personal traits or habits that make you unpopular; ask your superior officers *why* you "can never be promoted." Your chances of gaining a better position might be increased if you mastered more than one subject—few high schools or colleges can afford to pay a large salary to a one-subject teacher. Have you enrolled with several teachers' agencies covering your district? Have you studied a good book on business letter-writing, so as to present your case powerfully, when applying for a better position? You might even consult a mail-order expert or advertising writer, on this matter of psychological appeal. Talk things over fully with the woman you love—her intuition may suggest ways of promotion that your man's reason would never dream of. And polish up your courage every morning—you need more grit.

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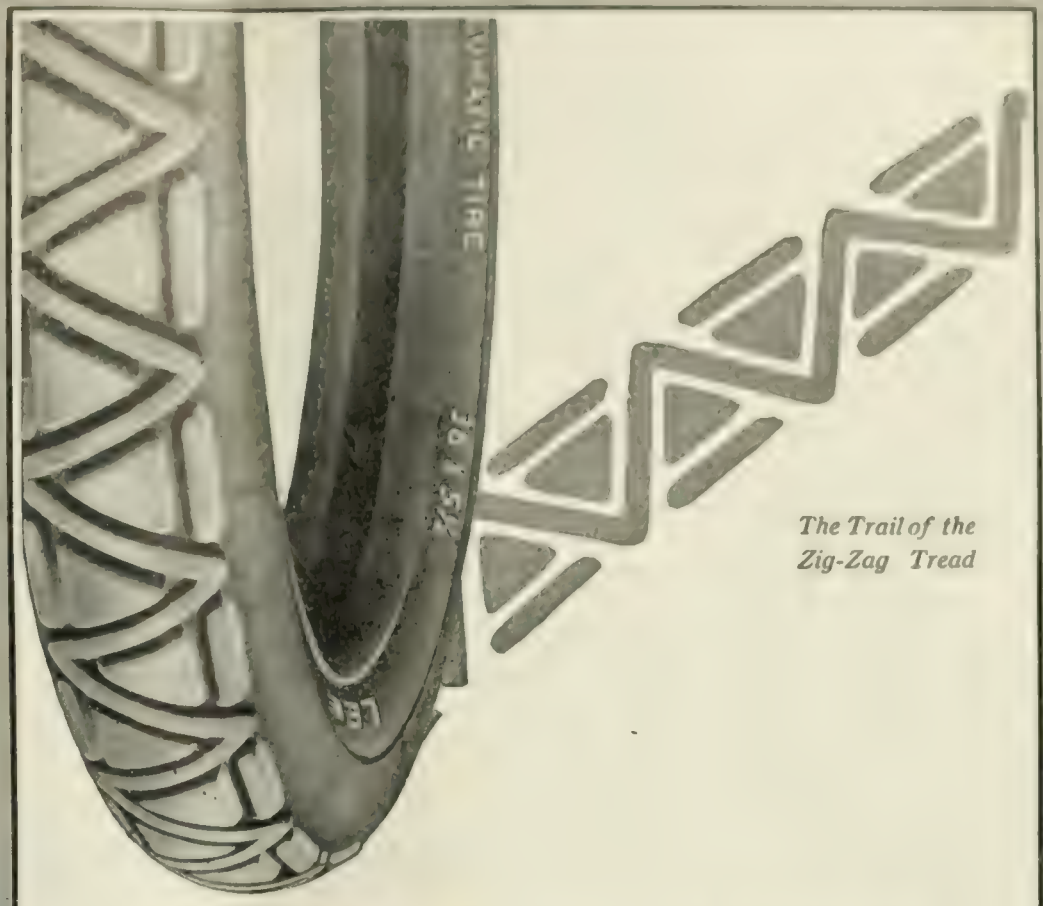
138. Mr. M. L. W., North Carolina. "I have been reading with great interest the Efficiency Question Box. I understand that there are so-called efficiency experts who can take hold of any business and by introducing systems put it on a paying basis. Are there instances where such experts were successful in overhauling a farm and putting it on a paying basis?"

A farm is one of the hardest kinds of business in the world to overhaul and make largely profitable. We understand, however, that the feat has been accomplished. Get Rider Haggard's book describing the new Denmark system of coöperative farming, and learn how tracts of waste land were made the most highly fruitful.

In solving your problem, the work of Professor L. H. Bailey of Ithaca, New York, would probably serve you well. Ask your state university for bulletins and reports of its agricultural experiment station. Get particulars of the methods of the Farmers Bureau, 156 Nassau street, New

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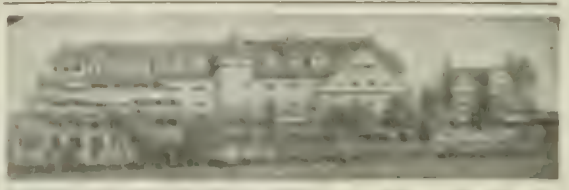
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York. See former issues of the Question Box for answers to similar queries. And look up the best farm journals, one of the standard being *Rural New Yorker*, 333 West Thirtieth street, New York.

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139. Prof. A. Y., Oklahoma. "I have read your Efficiency articles with great interest, and applaud very much the undertaking. Here is where I am deficient. Tho a teacher, I lack the power of speaking well before large groups. I have practised debating, with only slight benefit. How can I banish the fear-thought, and do justice to my audience, my theme and myself?"

Write out your public addresses, and read from manuscript until you gain poise; then gradually substitute notes, with complete sentences or paragraphs at beginning only; but always have a book or paper in your hand or on the desk, to absorb surplus attention. Speak from behind a desk until you get the courage to come out—a desk hides the tremble in your knees. Find a way to use a chart or blackboard, and get your audience focused on that, early in the speech. Talk only on a subject with which you are wholly familiar—master of it—and in which you are deeply interested. Announce that you will answer questions at the close, and distribute paper and pencils in the seats, for submission of queries (this breaks up the formality of the meeting and rivets the minds of your audience on your subject, instead of on you). Look over previous issues of the Question Box, for references on will power books and public speaking courses. The psychological and spiritual cure for "stage-fright" is to be so full of your theme that you overflow with it spontaneously as a bird does with song—and forget yourself!

---

140. Miss D. W. B., Ohio. "I would like to take up department store efficiency work, such as is taught in the School of Salesmanship and Social Welfare at Boston. Is it possible for me to analyze my characteristics and abilities so as to tell whether I am suited for such a position? I have had a college education, and am now a private secretary. Such work as I contemplate seems to be of ever increasing importance, and holds possibilities for doing real service among girls who have had little chance or training. What do you advise?"

Your object is a splendid one, the field of humanitarian work for girls is unlimited and hardly touched as yet. If you can afford to give up your position, why not get a place as clerk, saleswoman, or other ordinary helper in a large store, live as thousands of other girls have to live—on next to nothing for their minds and bodies, and nothing at all for their hearts, and base your future mission wholly on facts of your personal experience? Try to arrange a consultation with the social secretary or welfare superintendent of a big department store like Filene's of Boston, where methods appealing to you have been tried out. Expert counselors, such as Miss J. A. Fowler and Dr. Katherine Blackford, should give you valuable suggestions on your fitness for this work. You might also inquire of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, Metropolitan Tower, Twenty-third street, New York.

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141. Mr. I. E. M., Pennsylvania. I know that will be the true foundation of character, true worth and value are put in the course of the will. Yes I have personal authority in applying this test. Can you suggest literature that may help me to advise you how to gain perfect control of my will?

You must first know yourself, and the cultivation of your will to stop thoughts, emotions, instincts, habits, hopes, desires. Any large library should have books on psychology and human nature by such authors as Hegel, Kant, Nietzsche, Ladd, Jordan, James, Dewey, Starring, Cabot, Eucken, Helen Allen, Starr, Fowler, Dubois, Dewey, Weed, Madden, Bergson, Haeckel, Trine. Read some of these authors at least, who and what you are.

Napoleon is the world's greatest example of human will power. Study his life and what made his will supply the lessons to yourself.

A [illegible] solution of [illegible] lies in [illegible] the motive in a deadline. Re-

less will. Affection is the power, will merely the engine. What is your supreme devotion? Make your will the machine to serve that.

Do something every day you don't like. Practise concentration. Eat less. Bathe and exercize more. Study scientific management. Learn efficiency methods by mail.

142. Prof S. F. M., Massachusetts. "I am a high school teacher, married and have a child. Seven years ago, I had a severe nervous breakdown, from the effects of which I have not fully recovered. I have taught three years, had a hard struggle to stand the pace. Am to change my position soon. Would you advise continuing with teaching or changing my occupation? What line of business might be open, and profitable? I have not saved much money."

Books on household management, previously mentioned in the Question Box, would help you and your wife to save money. And books on health, also previously mentioned, would show you how to regain your strength.

We do not know of any profitable, salaried position that would be open to you in business, your experience and lack of health both being considered. What you need is outdoor life. Have you the gift of salesmanship, and do you live in a populous region? Then perhaps the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, or the Crowell Publishing Company, New York, would teach you how to manage their subscription business in your locality.

Raising poultry, mushrooms, or special garden products has been found remunerative—done scientifically. Could not you and your wife start such a business while you still hold your position? But first get advice from an expert in these lines.

143. Miss E. D. M., Iowa. "Please tell me how to make some money in travelling, especially during the summer?"

We gladly suggest a number of possibilities, but your own experiences, aptitudes and inclinations must guide you in forming your plans. With a little special training you might serve as companion to aged invalid, or children painfully healthy; reader of character, at summer resorts; demonstrator and lecturer on women's dress in department stores; agent for a book on care of children, household management, or other subject appealing to women; organizer for a woman's mutual insurance society; accompanist or other helper to theatrical people; magazine or newspaper interviewer to prominent men or unique institutions; agent for a popular periodical; collector of names and addresses for some large mail-order house.

Cynthia Westover Alden wrote a book that might interest you. So did Anna Steese Richardson.

144. Mr. H. W. G., Montana. "Will you enumerate some of the best and quickest professions to learn, for a man past thirty, able to spare a few hours every day? I speak and write French better than English, and also speak Italian. I am a moderate drinker and smoker. I also wish to know a reliable character analyst."

The answer to your question mostly depends on your previous experience, natural tastes and talents, ultimate object, immediate facilities. Not knowing these, we can hardly offer specific advice. Your skill in foreign languages would suggest a position in an export or import house, where those languages are in constant use.

Obtain catalogs from Alexander Hamilton Institute, Astor Place, New York; Pace and Pace, 30 Church street, New York; International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania; University of Chicago Extension Courses, Chicago; Sprague Correspondence Schools, Detroit, Michigan. Select the subjects most appealing, write the schools for personal advice and full particulars.

Your being a "moderate drinker" stands in the way of your getting a first-class position in any worthy trade or profession. We hope your ambition will prove stronger than your bad habit.

See back files of Question Box for names of character analysts.



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DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, August 26, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of one per cent, payable Sept. 20th next, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Sept. 15th, 1915.

F. C. ROWLEY, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1915, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1915, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

New York, August 23rd, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 9th, 1915.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, August 2, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2% per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on September 30 1915 to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on September 4, 1915. The transfer books will not be closed.

FREDK. I. WARBURTON, Treasurer

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

New York, September 11th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th 1915.

H. F. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

The Market Place

HIGHER PRICES FOR STOCKS

At the beginning of last week the New York market for securities was still deprest by the sinking of the "Arabic." Current reports that the President might dismiss the German Ambassador, call a special session of Congress and ask for a large appropriation to be used in preparing for hostilities, caused sharp declines. But there was recovery before the close on Monday, and the course of prices was an indication of strength at the base. The war order shares began to regain their losses. Monday was the only gloomy day. On Tuesday the attitude of Germany, shown by the request for delay, caused a buying movement. There was a prevailing belief that a crisis had been averted. New high records were made by two or three of the war order stocks. Nearly one-third of the day's business was done in Steel Corporation shares, for which there was a net gain of 3 points. Among the additions were 13 for New York Air Brake, 5 for Lackawanna Steel, and 9½ for Bethlehem Steel. On Wednesday, more evidence that Germany desired to conciliate and satisfy our Government caused great activity on the Stock Exchange, with a rapid advance of prices. Several stocks opened with large additions to the closing prices of the preceding day. Gains were reduced by the taking of profits, but at the close there was a substantial increase thruout the list. There were large transactions in Steel Corporation shares, which, altho paying no dividend, sold above 76. This was a million-share day.

The advance continued on Thursday, owing partly to the statement given by the German Chancellor to the Associated Press Better prices for copper affected favorably the copper mining shares For Tennessee Copper stock there was a net addition of 11 points The rise of these shares from the neighborhood of 25 to 70 has been due, however, to the company's orders for acids A gain of 10 points raised the price of General Chemical stock to 300 It was 137 not long ago On Friday there were further gains, because of the favorable news from Germany.

At the end of the five full days the leading railroad shares showed increases ranging from 1½ to 4 points. The sensational gains were, of course, those made by the war order companies. Automobile share additions were as follows: General Motor, 16⅝; Willys Overland, 14½; Studebaker, 10⅝. The

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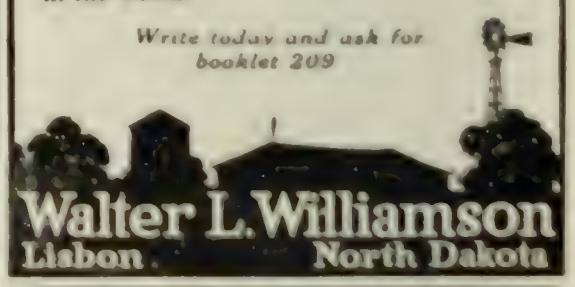
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addition of 16 points to the price of Lackawanna Steel was generally ascribed to the company's contracts for acids, altho it has new foreign orders for rails. Bethlehem Steel, paying no dividend, scored an advance of 15½ and sold at 290. To the price of New York Air Brake stock 23 points were added. Among the other net increases were the following: Westinghouse, 5¼; Tennessee Copper, 9½; Crucible Steel, 6¾; American Locomotive, 5⅝; Baldwin Locomotive, 2; National Lead, 4¾; United States Steel, 6¼. In the steel trade there is a persistent and strong demand for the bars and large round shapes used in making ammunition for cannon. France recently bought 100,000 tons and is in the market for 200,000 tons more. Prices of other products are rising, and premiums are paid for early delivery.

WHEAT AND COTTON

The price of wheat is declining. At Chicago the price for September delivery was 104¾ on the 21st. Six days later it had fallen to 97½. The greatest crop ever known in this country is being harvested. This fact tends to reduce the price. Canada has a very great surplus, and her wheat is offered in the Manitoba market at prices 8 or 9 cents below those in Chicago. The Allies desire to favor their colonies. Demand from abroad has been affected by an expectation that the Dardanelles will soon be opened. Russia has an immense surplus from this year's crop and that of last year. If those gates are opened it will be released, and the price of it will be low. Our great surplus will be sold, but for several reasons the prices paid for it will probably not be higher than those now ruling in the Chicago market.

At the beginning of last week dullness prevailed in the New York Cotton Exchange, but there was a revival of activity and in three days a little more than half a cent a pound was added to the price. The declaration making cotton absolute contraband had no depressing effect, partly because Secretary McAdoo gave notice on the 23d that he would, if necessary, deposit in the reserve banks of the South $30,000,000 to be loaned, at a rate probably not exceeding six per cent, for the relief of the growers.

A further decline of sterling exchange last week to 4.63⅛ emphasized the need of a large foreign credit here. It is now expected that France, and possibly Russia, will join Great Britain in making the arrangements, which may involve an American loan.

The following dividends are announced:

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable October 1.

American Chicle Company, common, 1 per cent, payable September 20.

National Sugar Refining Company, 1½ per cent, payable October 2.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, common quarterly, 3 per cent, payable September 1.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co., regular semi-annual, preferred; regular quarterly common; payable Friday, October 1.

Union Pacific Co., quarterly, payable October 1.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company, quarterly, 2½ per cent, payable September 30.



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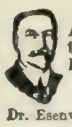
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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
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Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
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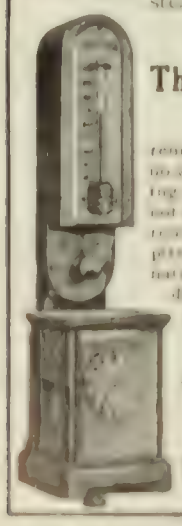
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A TAX BASED ON AGE

The subject of taxation is one which should interest every citizen for, directly or indirectly, every citizen is a payer of taxes. He does, or should, accept his equitable share of the public burden willingly and cheerfully. But right there is where the dissension over this ages-long question begins—it seldom seems to be equitable. Personally, I have studied the matter in its relation to but one of its objects—insurance. I am convinced that in this connection the system is almost entirely wrong; in fact, so much wrong as to amount to an iniquity.

To begin with, insurance is an expense. It is not a thing out of which its purchasers, taken as a whole, can make a profit on the money paid into it. They pay all the claims for losses incurred and all the expense incident to carrying on the business. All of the money is an accumulated fund for the relief of human misfortune. To tax that fund only accentuates the misfortune.

On this occasion I shall confine myself to the practise prevalent in nearly all of our states of taxing premiums—especially those paid for life insurance, a form of coöperation which, viewed in its elemental aspect, is a collection taken up among the friends of a dead comrade to succor his widow and orphans. The taxing power steps in on every such occasion and takes from these helpless ones about $1.50 of every $100 contributed for that purpose. How can any just mind defend such a system?

But what are we to think of that system when we find it discriminating between its victims on the score of age. Upon investigating the matter, we discover that the tax rate is a flat one, say 1½ per cent—which I think is about the average. Remember, it is laid on premiums paid by policyholders. Let us see how it works out. A, aged 25; B aged 35; and C aged 50, have each a policy for $5000 taken at those ages. The premiums are, respectively: A's, $107.45; B's, $140.55; C's, $212.50. If the tax rate is 1½ per cent, A will pay $1.60; B, $2.11; C, $3.64. Each is paying taxes on precisely the same amount of insurance, but B pays 33 per cent more than A, while C pays 127 per cent more than A and 63 per cent more than B. All hold the same property, to the same amount and derive identical benefits from it, yet the tribute exacted from the older men is from 33 pet cent to 127 per cent greater.

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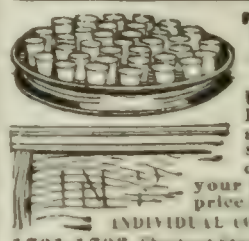
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that is two and a quarter times the amount paid by men half that age?

At some future time I shall discuss another phase of this subject, following premiums paid from their source to their destination, for the purpose of showing that in all fairness they are not as fitting an object of taxation as —say the money which an express company transmits for its customers.

RICH WITH PROMISE

I often wonder why some of the people I meet in the course of the day's work are content with the restricted opportunities permitted them by the positions they occupy. I know of a dozen men who are serving employers at comparatively small salaries in an inferior capacity who, by reason of their obvious natural endowments, should be their own men and earning two or three times the money they do. Occasionally I have said to some man who in the course of a business transaction with me has demonstrated the possession of the peculiar ability essential to success: "Look here, why don't you write life insurance? You are wasting your time and losing money."

Once in a while, at long intervals, my mail brings me an inquiry from some one who has had the idea under serious consideration. I like to encourage it because, take it all in all, it is one of the best callings a man or woman can follow. There is no gush or sentimentality in the assertion that it is a noble occupation. Nothing but good can come of persuading our fellows to take life insurance. If every insurable man, woman and child in the United States were covered by a proper amount of life insurance, it would not be many years before poverty disappeared; for it is a redistribution of values—slow, natural and equitable in effect.

This is not saying that every person who feels an inclination to enter the business is fitted by training and temperament to achieve success in it. Many hear the call who are not chosen. The number is not small of those who are now wasting time at it. And yet the needed qualifications are very simple. Of course, we must have honesty for a foundation. That includes sincerity to one's self and others; truthfulness, earnestness. There must be intelligence of a high order, indefatigable industry, unflagging courage, geniality.

There are hundreds of men and women who will read this who are earning nominal salaries, who should be selling life insurance and making from $2000 to $5000 a year.

C. A. M., South Shaftsbury, Vt.—There is little to be found in the reference books about the association you name and nothing to indicate that their plan provides for the accumulation of a reserve. As it has assets of $452,000 and liabilities of but $18,000, I assume the absence of reserves. The rates you quote are also confirmatory. I do not consider the plan sound, and it is evident on the face of the resolution adopted authorizing the employment of an actuary that the leaders are preparing for a readjustment of rates.

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FROM STATE TO STATE

ARKANSAS: Mr. George R. Brown, secretary of the Little Rock Board of Trade, says Arkansas stands ready to supply willow rods enough to meet the demands of American manufacturers of baskets and willow ware. Until the Great War practically put a stop to importation most of the rods used in the United States came from European countries. Mr. Brown recently procured from the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture a list of about 200 manufacturers of basket willow ware in this country and is putting them into touch with Arkansans who have willow rods for sale.

CALIFORNIA: The sixty-fifth anniversary of the admission of California to the Union will be celebrated September 9 at the San Diego exposition by pageantry and festivity on a large scale. The historic pageant, in three sections, will depict the periods of Spanish rule, Mexican rule and American rule at the time of admission to statehood. The present era will be represented by military, civil and fraternal organizations with floats and flower-decked automobiles, and it is expected that it will be the longest and most attractive parade ever formed even in California. After passing thru the city streets the procession will enter the exposition grounds, where historical scenes will be enacted thruout the remainder of the day. At night an open-air ball will be held on the Plaza de Panama, where 1000 couples can be accommodated.

CONNECTICUT: Among the many remarkable things accomplished by Mr. J. G. Brock, superintendent of Mr. E. T. Bedford's wonderful gardens at Green's Farms in this state, are enormous strawberries which ripen in September and October, oranges as large and palatable as those of Florida, English peaches as sweet as any ever produced in the old country and pears which grow on stems that climb the walls and look like grapevines. All this, and much more, is accomplished without use of hothouses or any of the devices which are ordinarily supposed to be necessary to the cultivation of southern fruits in this northern climate. Mr. Bedford himself says he does not know how his superintendent does it, but he has noticed that the water tank on the place, with a capacity of 60,000 gallons, is often filled and emptied twice a day.

DELAWARE: The new Third street bridge at Wilmington is now so far along that the resident engineer promises to turn the completed structure over to the county by October. It is said to be one of the finest bridges in the country. A remarkable feat was accomplished when the huge lifts of the east bascule, each weighing thirty-two tons, were erected. They were brought to their place on a scow, and altho many men who understood the nature of the work to be done predicted that traffic on the stream would be delayed several hours, the work was accomplished in exactly ten minutes, said to be record time for such a task.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The United States Treasury Department recently received an anonymous special-delivery letter from New York containing $10,000 in currency. The sender wrote that he had already paid double the amount he had stolen from the United States, yet his conscience was not satisfied. This is next to the largest contribution ever made to the conscience fund, the largest one, $18,679.60, having been sent to the New York Collector of Customs in 1901. This fund was begun in President Madison's time with a contribution of $5. Since then an annual average of $2300 has been contributed. The smallest amount ever sent in was two cents. The fund now totals $453,922.03.

LOUISIANA: It is believed that Congress will this winter present to the city of New Orleans the historic edifice which has housed the United States mint in that city since 1838. In the last four years there has been no coinage in New Orleans, and Treasury officials say there is no reason for maintaining a mint there. In 1835 the site was donated by the city, and three years later the building, 282 by 108 feet, was completed. The original cost of the structure was $182,000, and improvements from time to time since have cost $263,000. If the city gets the edifice it may use it as a hospital.

MAINE: A tract of land comprizing about 38,000 acres in Washington County is to be used for cattle grazing after the manner of the large ranches of the West. Those interested in the enterprise plan to put about 5000 head of western cattle upon this tract, and announce, it is said, that this is to be only the beginning of cattle raising on a large scale in New England. Experts declare the soil to be as good as that of the blue-grass region in Kentucky, and this tract will be sown with that seed. It is argued that New England should not only produce its own supply of beef, but because of its proximity to Atlantic ports should have an advantage over the West in supplying the European market.

MARYLAND: This summer the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore inaugurated a policy of selling its stock to consumers on easy terms, limiting the subscription to twenty shares to a person and reserving the right to increase the sale price every thirty days to conform to the market value, prices being governed by sales on the Stock Exchange. As a result of these subscriptions the number of Baltimore shareholders in the company has been approximately doubled. In view of the threatened invasion of Baltimore by the proposed pipe line from the West Virginia natural gas fields, the nationalizing of interest of the consumers and the Baltimore company is regarded as shrewd business foresight.

MICHIGAN: A campaign is to be started in October among the 35,000 alumni of the University of Michigan to raise $1,000,000 for erecting, furnishing and endowing a building for the Michigan Union, a student organization the purpose of which is "to democratize the undergraduates, to give them chances for self-education by mingling with one another and to develop the community spirit among the students." The building, as planned, is to be a large one, with 100 rooms for alumni, swimming pool, billiard parlors, dining rooms, lounging rooms and every convenience of a modern club. Committees are forming in nearly 200 cities, and in October at least 2000 former students will canvass their fellow alumni. It is believed the $1,000,000 will be subscribed before November 1.

MINNESOTA: More than 7000 boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen are to take an important part in the Minnesota State Fair, to be held September 6 to 12 this year. They are all members of boys' and girls' clubs organized thruout the state for the study and practise of improved methods of farming and gardening and for increasing the pleasures as well as the profits of farm and community life. In addition to exhibits of the various clubs, showing results produced by the organizations, there will be many demonstrations of those arts and handicrafts which add to the comfort of and increase the interest in rural home life.

MISSOURI: The Kansas City Ad Club has undertaken to make the new advertising law of its state effective by appointing a secret body of eight members to act as a vigilance committee against dishonest advertisers. The law makes it a misdemeanor for anybody, "with intent to sell or in any way dispose of" anything, to publish, or in any other way give out an advertisement containing "any assertion, representation or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading." So when anybody in Kansas City finds that the $5 article marked down to $1.98 is worth only $1.25 he has only to address a complaint to the Ad Club and the advertiser, if the complaint proves to be true, will be prosecuted.

MONTANA: Definite steps have been taken for the organization of what is to be known as the Montana Development Association, modeled after the State Bankers Association. A constitution has been drafted and presented to the several commercial clubs and chambers of commerce of the state, of which the proposed association is to be composed. The plan is to divide the state into fifteen districts, each to be under a general manager to be appointed by a board of fifteen directors. Each club in the organization is to have one vote, but every member of such club is to have a voice in meetings. The object of the association is to develop the state as a whole and to promote coöperation of different communities in advertising the state's resources.

NEVADA: At a recent meeting of the Merchants' Association of Reno it was pointed out that because there was no place in the city where tourists might camp for the night, the Truckee River was lined with machines for a distance of six or eight miles on either side of Reno with automobile parties who preferred to remain out rather than sleep in hotels or lodging houses. In order that these hundreds of people might be kept in the city and their money put into circulation there, the association voted to procure suitable camping accommodations near the business center of the city.

NORTH CAROLINA: An organized effort will be made by the people of North Carolina, especially those of the western part of the state, to have what is known as the Weeks act extended by Congress for five years. This law, which has permitted the United States to make large purchases of timber tracts in the southern states for the preservation of forests and streams, has expired and no more purchases can be made. Secretary Ayres of the New Hampshire Forestry Commission, an acknowledged expert, recently visited western North Carolina. He is reported as saying that everybody interested in the preservation of the timber lands in the southern Appalachian Mountains should join in the effort to have this law extended.

TENNESSEE: Prof. Charles E. Ferris, dean of the engineering department of the University of Tennessee, and Charles C. Gilbert, secretary of the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association, have arranged a program for the educational extension work to be conducted this fall under the joint auspices of the university and the association. It includes practical engineering, electrical engineering and reinforced concrete work. The Manufacturers' Association will try to prevail upon at least twenty employed men in the manufacturing towns of the state to give a few hours each week to this educational work.

UTAH: The J. G. McDonald Chocolate Company has created a remarkable roof garden on its factory for recreation of its employees. In addition to the usual equipment of roof gardens this one has a zoo with East Indian monkeys and other interesting animals, an aviary with many beautiful imported and domestic birds, and an aquarium with several species of fish, including goldfish from Utah's wonderful "hot pots" near Helper City. Mr. McDonald recently bought a couple tyrannosaurus rex eggs for the collection, but it died soon after its arrival.

The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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PLAYING CARDS

The sword and money figure as marks on Hindustani cards.

The earliest province of playing cards was for divination.

A pack of humorous or harlequin playing cards was designed by Thackeray.

The joker made its appearance in the United States about the middle of the nineteenth century.

About 1660 a pack of Cavalier playing cards was issued, forming a complete political satire of the Commonwealth.

A beautiful pack of cards was engraved by Jost Ammon, who was born in Zurich in 1539. He used books, winepots, cups and printers' balls as pips.

The Asiatics attach far more importance to cards than we do. With them they are highly academic in significance and not merely amusing and recreative.

The Persian playing cards are altogether lacking in what are termed "pip cards." Only the emblematic or picture part of the pack, called by the Italians Atouts, is used.

The designs on the cards representing the numbers are technically termed pips or peeps, perhaps from the seeds of apples, pears and oranges, which are so called in England. They are also called spots.

"Squeezers," or "indexed cards," originated in America. They are very useful in playing poker, where the players keep the cards squeezed together as closely as possible to prevent other players looking into their hands.

In Germany the cards bear marks that are quite distinct from those which figure on the cards used in bridge as played in this country today. The German cards are marked with bells, hearts, leaves and acorns, to distinguish their suits.

No authentic specimens of the earliest cards have come down to us, but the so-called Tarots, containing seventy-eight cards to a pack, which are still extant in Switzerland and Germany, and in some parts of Alsace and Franche Compte, are survivals of the lost originals of the gipsies.

Playing cards of various nationalities differ widely as to the symbols used, the decoration, the size and even the shape. Indian cards, for example, are round and introduce the folklore of India, while the Chinese cards are long and very narrow. They bear typical Mongolian figures drawn after the Chinese schools of art.

The original French Court cards were probably likenesses of the kings of France of the day, as well as their consorts and mistresses; while in England they were copies of well-known portraits of Henry VIII and his beautiful mother, Queen Elizabeth of York, so that they were rulers of the card kingdom as well as of their respective countries. The cards were therefore called "of the court," or "court cards."

Originally what we call the suits or pip cards were probably simply rods inherited from Moses and Aaron, or perhaps only a quiver full of arrows, or a bundle of straws, which we know were used at the Delphic Oracle, and out of these primitive articles the cards were evolved. On them were placed the four heraldic emblems of Mercury, viz., swords, money, rods and cups, by which any statue or painting of him may readily be recognized. These emblems are convincing proof that cards were part of the worship of Mercury.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

SECRETARY GARRISON—Tut, tut, Colonel.

HENRY FORD—Preparedness is the seed of all war.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS—Has not all humor left us?

BRANDER MATTHEWS—Negro minstrelsy is on the verge of extinction.

JOHN MITCHELL—Tear down a tenement and upon its ruins will arise a factory.

JULIA MARLOWE—I am hungry for the real world. I want to live life, not act it.

JESS WILLARD—If I have a savage instinct in me it has never come to the surface.

ED HOWE—People speak of the Day of Judgment. There are thousands of such days.

CARDINAL O'CONNELL—The truths of heaven offer no ground for scientific inquiry.

THOMAS A. EDISON—Nearly every nation except the United States is more or less predatory.

SIR GILBERT PARKER—The almighty heart is stronger in the United States than the almighty dollar.

LAURA JEAN LIBBEY—Most people consider ten p. m. late enough for calling, but circumstances alter cases.

G. K. CHESTERTON—I dare not conjecture what will happen when the very worst criminal really meets the best criminologist.

ELIHU ROOT—I have not changed my opposition to woman's suffrage in the least. My views are those I held twenty years ago.

EX-GOVERNOR EUGENE N. FOSS—Business men should accept public office. We have all the lawyers that the situation seems to demand.

A. J. REA, M.D.—The ideal woman of the eugenic age will be tall, plump, well rounded, but not fat. Her complexion will be ruddy or brown.

VISCOUNT HALDANE, LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND—We shall all be made simpler by this war. We shall be made more frugal, more serious, less cynical, greater.

GEO. W. GOETHALS—The best results are secured thru the coöperation of men who are contented and who have respect for and confidence in their leader.

FREDERIC F. ROCKWELL—There has been much land literature in which the inspirational side of the subject is overworked and the perspirational side is overlooked.

CORRA HARRIS—There's just one person you can fool all the time. You can't fool the public, nor God, nor your family, nor the children, but you can fool yourself every day in the week.

JEAN FINOT—Altho no decision has been reached, it is quite likely that the Allies will put the Kaiser and other German war lords on trial for the wanton murder of noncombatants.

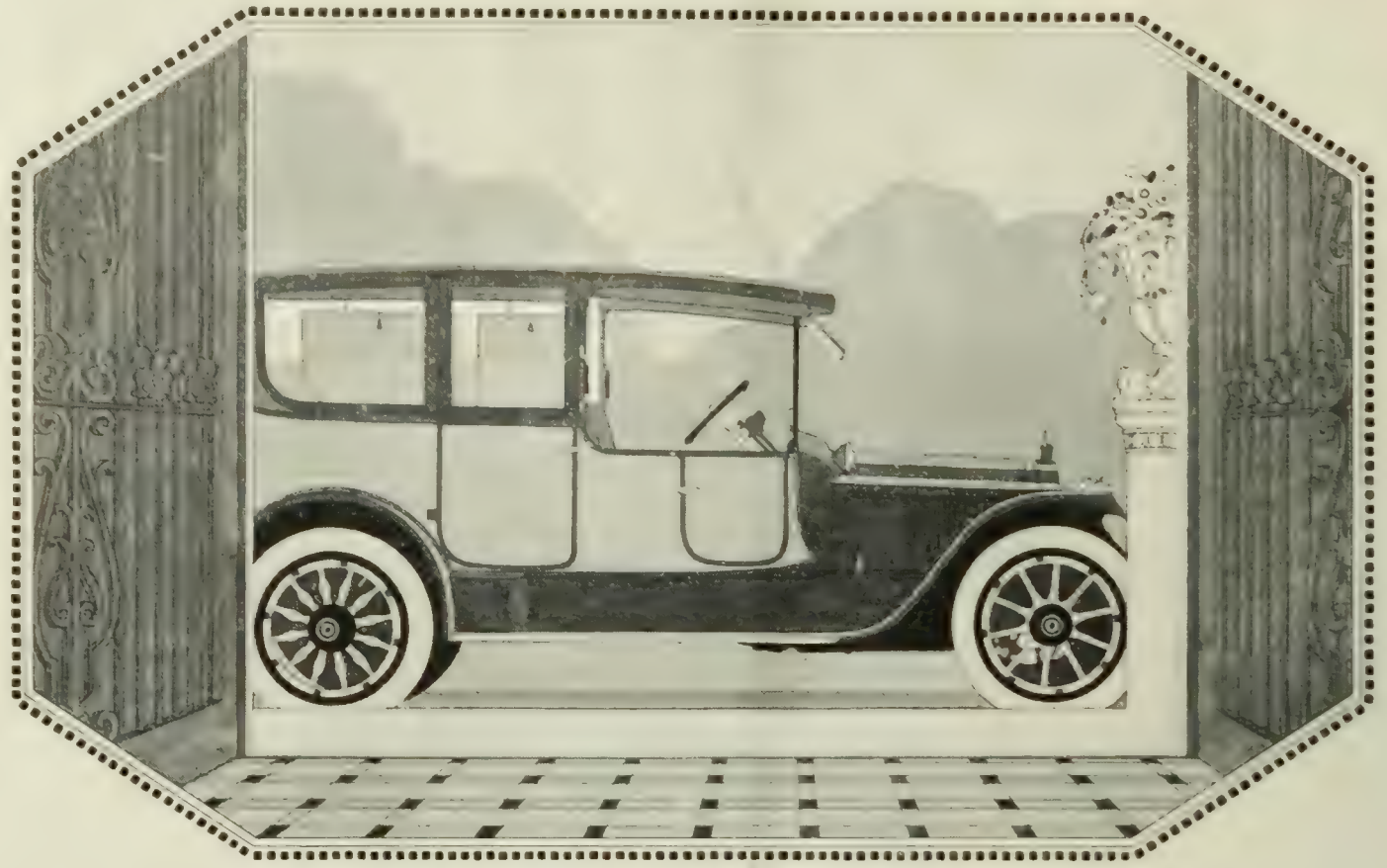
PRESIDENT HADLEY—Among the qualities needed to make a democracy successful I should agree with Aristotle in laying great emphasis upon the readiness to value experts as they deserved to be valued.

LORD NORTHBOURNE—It would give me great pleasure to meet the Kaiser in single combat. "Pistols for two and coffee for one" is the formula, I believe; and I do not doubt that I should have the coffee.

JACQUES LOEB—Since one gramion carries the charge of 96.550 coulombs, the elementary charge must have the value

$$e = \frac{13}{29 \times 10^{-\frac{}{N}}} \text{ electrostatic units.}$$

MARION CRAIG WENTWORTH—The sex strike of a million women would make war by the United States or any other country absolutely impossible. Women hold the gift of life in their hands and they have the right to refuse the gift if life is to be desecrated by war.



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The Independent

VOLUME 83 SEPTEMBER 13, 1915 NUMBER 3424

FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

THE hope which we exprest last week, that at the insistence of our Government Germany would ameliorate her methods of submarine warfare, has been confirmed in a way to rejoice every one. Without any further demands or any threats from the President, the German Government has hastened to proffer the explicit assurance that its submarines will not destroy liners without warning or without securing the safety of passengers. This apparently removes, so far as the future is concerned, the most serious of the grievances which we have against Germany. The question may now be referred to The Hague and Germany will doubtless make such amends as are possible for the sinking of the "Lusitania" and the "Arabic," tho nothing she can now do will compensate for the loss of life or remove from Germany the odium she has incurred by her reckless disregard of human rights.

President Wilson would have a perfect right to regard this as a personal triumph and a vindication of his policy against the critics who have attacked it on the one side as being too weak and on the other as being too dangerous. But we have no doubt that he takes a nobler view and regards it rather as the reëstablishment of an historic American principle and as clearing the way to securing its more complete acceptance. He can now turn his attention to Great Britain, whose infractions of the rights of neutral commerce have been more numerous and onerous tho infinitely less brutal and offensive than those of Germany.

If President Wilson had expected gratitude from England at the removal of the chief danger to her shipping he would have been disappointed. Some of the English papers are disposed to give due recognition to his achievement, but the tendency of others is to minimize it. They say that it is not much of a concession anyhow, that putting off passengers in open boats is still jeopardizing their lives, that Count von Bernstorff's letter is a mere "scrap of paper," and "misleading" since it apparently restricts the concession to "liners," and that the Germans were going to abandon their attacks on British commerce anyway because it had been a failure and because most of their submarines have been sunk. On this last point it is sufficient to say that Germany looks at it in a different light. From the resentment and disappointment shown by the Tirpitz party it is evident that the Germans regard the submarine as their most powerful weapon directed against the most vulnerable point of their most dreaded enemy, and they would not willingly relinquish it or render it less fatal.

But the same policy of quiet persistence seems likely to gain its object with England as with Germany. Already England by declaring cotton contraband of war has put an end to her unwarranted seizures of that product. This does not help out our cotton growers, but it legalizes for the future the cotton blockade. England has also consented to allow us to receive the goods of German manufacture worth $150,000,000, it is claimed, which had been bought by Americans and stored in neutral ports previous to March 1, when the issuance of the British Orders in Council put a stop to the transportation of all German-made goods regardless of where they are or who owns them. We have reason to hope, then, that the British may gradually be brought to see the justice of our contentions and to realize that our insistence upon them is not inspired by enmity or avarice.

The American position relative to the European Powers is in fact much the same today as it was a hundred years ago and what we fought for in 1812-1814 is substantially what we are striving by diplomatic means to gain now. The war was made against England, but this was almost a matter of chance, for France had treated us about as badly, and it was long a matter of hot dispute which we should consider our enemy. Napoleon was trying to destroy British commerce and isolate the islands as the Kaiser is now. The British Government retaliated by like measures as it is doing today. And between the decrees of Napoleon and the British Orders in Council practically all the ports of Europe were closed to American commerce. We tried embargoes, but the belligerent powers did not mind the tying up of our shipping as much as did our shipowners. New England threatened to secede, so the Jeffersonian or pro-French party was forced to give way and the embargo was raised.

Since the embargo proved so unsatisfactory a weapon a century ago it is not likely to be resorted to in our present dilemma. The only form of embargo that is advocated now is that on munitions and this more on moral than on political or economic grounds. The disposition to resort to arms is still less evident. So, altho there are among us some who urge one and some the other of the two weapons which we tried in the last century, the Administration is not likely to yield to either influence. The position of the Administration has been immensely strengthened by its success in obtaining from both the belligerents concessions which go far toward a recognition of the American principle of the freedom of the seas and the rights of neutral nations.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REPORTS

THE Industrial Commission has not deserved all the objurgation and ridicule that have been visited upon it, but from first to last it has been a disappointment. Mr. Wilson's appointments to positions calling for scientific ability and training have been peculiarly unhappy. The immeasurably important work of the Census Bureau has been discredited by its unpardonable degradation to political ends. The creation of the Industrial Commission was an extraordinary opportunity. It could have been made to enlighten the public mind upon grave and troublesome problems. Whatever his motives, reasons or excuses may have been, the President did not make the right use of it. With two or three exceptions the members of the commission have been unequal to their large task. Their proceedings have been sensational, their public activity has been undignified, and after horseraking the industrial field they have been unable to organize their gatherings into a report upon which a majority of them could agree.

Besides minor or supplementary reports on specific matters, three major reports are offered. One of these, drawn up by Mr. Basil M. Manly, director of research investigation for the commission, is signed by Mr. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission, and by Messrs. Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson, members of the commission representing employees. Another is signed by Commissioners Weinstock, Aishton and Ballard, representing employers. A third report is signed by Professor John R. Commons and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, representing the general public, and with exceptions taken, is concurred in by Messrs. Weinstock, Aishton and Ballard.

In none of these reports do we find a novel suggestion, a new idea, or much new information. The reports signed respectively by employees and employers have, however, one merit. They are obviously the reactions of men who in practical life have been up against realities, and who frankly talk about them with evident sincerity and with a measure of knowledge. The other report is curiously amateurish and not at all the sort of thing that we should probably have had from Professor Commons if he had been well, and able to put his strong and clear mind on the job.

From time to time recently we have discussed one and another of the propositions which these reports now set forth; and particularly the question of the value and the alleged menace of the great philanthropic foundtions. More than one article would be required for discriminating comment upon other faultfindings and recommendations that the reports embody. We limit ourselves to a word upon two or three of the more important ones.

"There is an abundance of available testimony in our record," the employers say, "to show that many employers are frightened off from recognizing or dealing with organized labor for fear that to do so means to put their heads in the noose and to invite the probability of seriously injuring if not ruining their business." There is truth in this assertion, and a comprehensive report upon this one condition, well backed up by substantial evidence, should have solid value. Whether, as the employers contend, the source of trouble is the sympathetic strike, or is rather to be found in jurisdictional disputes and a disregard of trade agreements, to which also they call attention, is a question that ought to be answered, and the commission should have answered it.

The Commons-Harriman report attributes industrial unrest to a breakdown in the administration of labor laws, and to popular distrust of our municipal, state and national governments. They do not prove the proposition, and we do not believe that they could prove it. Governments are competent to ameliorate economic conditions or to make them worse, but they do not create them. The commissioners are on safe ground, however, and they speak with wisdom when they say that

> recommendations for additional legislation would be futile until methods are provided for making enforceable the laws now on the statute books thru the creation of administrative machinery that will be entirely removed from political influences.

Naturally these reports will receive less public attention than the one signed by the employees, which charges our troubles to an unjust distribution of wealth and income, with resulting denial of opportunity, denial of justice, and unemployment. A one million dollar limit to individual private fortunes is recommended in one report, and the creation, by inheritance tax, of a social service fund to be administered by the Federal Government in the extension of education, reforestation and other public works and services of first class importance. This is thorogoing radicalism, but some of the newspapers that are denouncing it would do well to remember that the man who first "stood for it" before the American public was not Mr. Frank P. Walsh, or any labor leader, but the eminently respectable Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Neither Mr. Carnegie nor Mr. Walsh will persuade the American public to adopt it immediately. The public should, however, give serious thought to one indictment: "In effect the American law of inheritance is as efficient for the establishment and maintenance of families as the English law which has bulwarked the British aristocracy thru the centuries. Every year, indeed, sees this tendency increase as the creation of estates in trust secures the ends which might be more simply reached if there were no prohibition of entail."

This is not new, but it is disquietingly true.

NINE GOVERNORS OF NINE STATES

THE meeting at Boston of the Governors of several states of the Union was useful and memorable in various ways, but in no way more so than in the public testimony given by nine Governors as to the success and value of woman suffrage in their several states. They spoke at a dinner given by the Men's League for Woman Suffrage of Massachusetts, and most enthusiastically they presented their experience and their hope that Massachusetts would adopt the measure at the next election.

Such testimony is conclusive. Reason favors the ballot for women as well as for men, and now experience supports it. Governor Lister, of Washington, said there is no indication that suffrage has made women less womanly, but that it has given the very best of satisfaction. Nobody wants to go back to limited suffrage. Governor Capper said that Kansas has had woman suffrage for twenty seven years and he thanked Boston for having brought the wisdom of it to his people in the shape of a letter from Lucy Stone to the War Gov-

ernor of the State, a letter which is one of the treasures of the State Historical Society. Governor Spry, of Utah, found women more careful, reliable and courteous in public office than men, and Governor Alexander, of Idaho, said that he would rather appoint a woman than a man to an office in which money is to be handled in small or large sums. In Wyoming woman suffrage has been in force for thirty-five years, and Governor Carey does not believe five per cent of the people would vote to change the law.

Argument and experience are all one-sided. What can the opponents say? Will they say that these Governors tell a rosy story because they are afraid of the women's votes? That is a confession that the women believe in it and want it, and what the women want they ought to have. Of all the progressive Western States that have adopted woman suffrage, not one has ever gone back. We strongly advise the opponents in Massachusetts to do their best—or worst—against it, for when it comes, as it will, there will be no reversal.

LOCO

A CURIOUS because persistent difference of opinion between the "practical man" and the scientist is the question of the loco-weed. It has been the subject of heated controversy and scientific study for the last thirty years. Millions of dollars are involved in it and thousands have been spent on investigation, but it still remains unsolved. It has given two new words to the language, or at least to that limbo of the language where dwell words on probation. One of them is the Spanish word *loco*, "crazy," and the Westerner is likely to say that an eccentric man is "locoed" where the Easterner would call him "cranky." Another slang synonym is "rattled," which comes from the same source, for the ranchman who settled on the northern ranges, away from the Spanish belt, called the plant the "rattle-weed" from its pods and the cattle who went crazy by it were naturally said to be "rattled."

It is the unconquerable conviction of almost all Western stockmen that the weed, which is some species of Astragalus or other leguminous plant, makes the animals that eat of it nervous, irritable and finally crazy. Cattle, horses and sheep that acquire the habit refuse all other food and even water; like lotos-eaters or opium-eaters they search for it, pine for it and die without it. This points toward an alkaloid as the poisonous constituent, but it has never been found altho premature announcements of the discovery of "locaine" are scattered thru the literature. Various other hypotheses have been advanced to account for the disease. Some have laid it to indigestion; others to barium salts.

One Western professor prepared the "fluid extract of locaine" from a ton or so of the weed and like a true scientist tried it on himself. But after taking a dose before meals for several weeks without any perceptible effect upon his mentality he concluded it was harmless. In the experiment stations animals were stabled and fed upon loco-weed in increasing proportions, but they grew disappointingly fat under the treatment. On the other hand the national Bureau of Animal Industry a few years ago came to the conclusion that the stockmen were right in believing the loco plant poisonous. But this is apparently upset again by H. T. Marshall in a recent bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

So doctors disagree and meantime the cattle keep on dying just the same, not knowing that there is nothing the matter with them. Efforts to eradicate the weed have been failures. The legislature of Colorado put a bounty of a cent or so a pound on loco but took it off when they found people were raising it as their most profitable crop. Perhaps if sign boards were stuck up in the patches of loco-weed reading "Passed as Pure Food by Johns Hopkins" the stock would drop young crazy over it.

THE EDUCATIONAL RESERVES

WE have in this country a system of compulsory education which may be compared in many respects to the system of compulsory military training in most European countries. But there is one striking difference and that is to the disadvantage of the educational system. The military men realize that if the nation is to maintain a body of competent soldiers it is not enough to train them once. They must be called back to the colors at intervals thruout their active life to keep up their practise and to be taught the new things that have been developed in the art of war. The school men on the contrary proceed upon the assumption that if a person has been educated in his youth he will remain educated all his life regardless of the fact that mental skill is as soon lost by disuse as manual skill and that the advance of science is so rapid that the best learning soon becomes obsolete. If the state has a right to require any person to devote eight years to schooling it surely has the right to require that he devote a few weeks at intervals to keeping up what has been given him at such pains and expense. In fact the teacher might be willing to dispense with a year or more of the early schooling if he knew he could get other chances at the pupil later in life.

When France and Germany called out the men of forty-five years they were ready for service. But what a ridiculous figure they would have cut if they had known nothing of the weapons and the drill introduced since the eighties—just as ridiculous as the men of forty-five we see in this country when called upon to solve the problems of the day by the lessons they learned twenty-five years before. It is more than absurd, it is pathetic to hear men of prominence and ability in their chosen profession express their childish and antiquated opinions on economic, scientific or theological subjects which they had not studied since their schooldays.

In countries having a trained soldiery every young man serves two or three years in the army. This corresponds to a college course. But he does not stop with that like the college graduate. He passes instead into the reserves or *Landwehr* and must come back to the casern or camp for a week or a fortnight's further drill and instruction every year till he is past the age of service.

Why should not the college have the same right to recall its alumni say for a summer course of six weeks every five years? As it is now a college degree is a fraud upon the public. The world would be gravely deceived if it took the diploma at its face value and assumed that the graduate could now do what it certifies he once could do. He is in most cases entitled to no more of a degree than "ex-Latinist" or "Triginometrician emeritus." In China, where scholarship is taken

seriously, a man forfeits his degree if in after life he is found not to have kept up his studies or to have forgotten what he had learned. If our colleges do not adopt the reserve system and recall their alumni to their colors once in a while it would be only fair to insist that the diplomas be printed in iodine-starch ink so that they would fade out gradually as the knowledge so certificated was forgotten. The use of India ink and parchment for this purpose is manifestly inappropriate.

THE ALL-STAR CABINET

IN our issue of June 28 we suggested that since France, Great Britain and Belgium have found that a government composed of the strong men of all parties makes for efficiency, it would be interesting to consider what an American coalition cabinet might be. From the letters we have received it appears that almost any Independent reader is competent to be President, since picking a good cabinet is a President's hardest job and the slates submitted to our inspection are generally admirable. Combining the returns we get the following as a nomination from our readers' primary:

Secretary of State,	Elihu Root
Secretary of the Treasury,	W. G. McAdoo
Secretary of War,	G. W. Goethals
Secretary of the Navy,	Theodore Roosevelt
Secretary of the Interior,	F. K. Lane
Secretary of Agriculture,	D. F. Houston
Secretary of Commerce,	W. C. Redfield
Secretary of Labor,	John Mitchell
Attorney General,	Louis D. Brandeis
Postmaster General,	A. S. Burleson

Naturally in this free-for-all referendum the votes are scattering. Each office has a long list of names and the same man is often nominated for several chairs. In such cases we have transferred all the votes to the position where he had the clearest lead. For instance Mr. Roosevelt received more votes than any other candidate, but as they were divided mostly between War and Navy we have put him in the Navy Department, where he once served as Assistant Secretary, and that leaves the War to Colonel Goethals, who is also named for the non-existent but much needed Department of Irrigation and Public Works. Mr. Root is evidently wanted for Secretary of State as he has almost as many votes as all the others combined. Mr. Taft is only one vote behind Mr. Root in the total, but they are distributed among so many departments that he gets none of them.

Evidently the Wilson cabinet is on the whole considered competent, for five of them retain their seats and most of the others stand high. But Luther Burbank came near getting Agriculture, and John Wanamaker the Post Office. Gifford Pinchot stands high in the Navy list and G. W. Perkins in the Commerce.

Many interesting suggestions are made as to new departments. If they were all adopted we should have a cabinet of twenty-two, which is the same as the present British ministry, and would doubtless lead to the same condition, that is, the formation of an "inner cabinet," that dominates the rest. The new departments most in demand are Health, with Colonel Gorgas at the head of it; Research, under Thomas A. Edison; Peace, with Mr. Bryan or Miss Addams; and Negro Affairs, a sort of Freedmen's Bureau, under Booker T. Washington

WHY MOSQUITOS?

THE old theological question, "Why does not God kill the devil?" seems to have vanished from the forum, tho whether it was finally answered or merely laid upon the table we do not seem to remember. Instead we hear discussions of the question: "What use are mosquitos?" which appears to be the same old problem in a form suited to a pragmatic age.

It is an irrepressible question. It has been forced upon our attention frequently of late, even when we were deeply absorbed in other matters. We have lain awake nights thinking about it and arisen in the morning sleepless and sore without having found a satisfactory answer.

Obviously the question as stated is incomplete. Supplying the unconscious ellipsis it reads, "What use are mosquitos to men?" If, however, we reverse the question, a brain the millionth part the size of ours is adequate to answer it. Ask the mosquito when she comes around, "What use are men to mosquitos?" and she buzzes back, "They are good to eat." It is a true answer and if it is not satisfactory to us, this is because we look at the matter from a selfish point of view.

We do not deny the right of existence to a fish, that is, one of the edible species. Yet the fish devours mosquitos by the million in their infancy, the innocent and unarmed wrigglers. The more enterprizing fish may even leap into the air and so capture the adult mosquitos in their element. That suggests the possibility of further developing their enterprize in this direction. A flock of flying fish kept in a bowl by day and released in the bedroom by night might afford some relief. But setting aside this project as chimerical—and perhaps it is—we see that after all mosquitos are of use to us in the same way that we are to them. Still we would prefer to dispense with mosquitos and feed the fish on bread crumbs.

We should remember in justice to the mosquito that only one sex is guilty. "The female of the species is more deadly than the male." The male mosquito seems to be a quiet, inoffensive stay-at-home body who carries none of the weapons of the militant sex, not even the mandolin.

It is the unnecessary cruelty of the mosquito that aggravates and puzzles us. We would not so much mind the loss of a little blood. Our ancestors thought it good for them. But when the mosquito, after drilling and boring and sawing and pumping to her heart's content, poisons the well with disease germs on departing, we feel that she has gone too far. But here again we must try to look at it thru the eyes of the mosquito. "Where," she might with justice inquire, "did I get those germs if not from some other person's blood? If you humans would only keep your blood free from disease there would be no trouble about our spreading it. What we mosquitos want is a pure food law."

It is obvious that we must acquit the mosquito of intentionally inoculating us with yellow fever and the like. The germs they carry are forced upon them and doubtless they suffer from them too. Think of a mosquito shaking with fever and ague and no quinine at hand. Or worse a mosquito with elephantiasis lumbering around on her six boggy legs! Evidently this world was not made to suit the mosquito. Perhaps it was not made to suit us.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

August 30 British advance into Gallipoli from Suvla Bay. Italians take Cima Casta in Trentino.

August 31 Austrians take Russian fortress of Lutsk. French make gains in Vosges Mountains.

September 1 Ambassador Bernstorff conveys promise that German submarines will not sink liners without warning. Austrians regain Brody, last town in Galicia.

September 2 Cardinal Gibbons gives the President a note from the Pope. Four Turkish transports sunk by British submarine at Dardanelles.

September 3 Germans take Grodno, last of Polish fortresses. Italians take Rovereto.

September 4 German advance in Courland reaches Dwina River. British report sinking fifty four German submarines during the war.

The German Concession

On the morning of the first of September, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called on Secretary of State Lansing and informed him that the German Government had already given orders to its submarine commanders not to sink liners without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants. At the request of Mr. Lansing he sent a memorandum to that effect for the Secretary to use as he pleased. This is regarded as conceding the main points insisted upon in the American notes in regard to the safety of neutral passengers, tho until further notes are received from Berlin it cannot be known in how far Germany intends to modify her methods. It is uncertain, for instance, whether the word "liner" which was the only English word in the German note covers only passenger vessels and if so what protection there would be for American sailors on British vessels. It is suggested that the determination of the amount of pecuniary damages to be paid by Germany for the destruction of the lives and property of Americans on the "Lusitania," "Arabic," "Gulflight," "Falaba" and "Frye" will be referred to The Hague tribunal. Germany's change of policy is a severe blow to Admiral von Tirpitz, who is regarded as chiefly responsible for the submarine raids on British commerce. The Admiral is reported as broken down in health and as likely to resign the position he has held as head of the navy for a quarter of a century.

There is good reason to believe that Germany is willing to make known the terms on which she will consent to make peace. England, however, is reported to be unwilling to consider the question of peace at the present time. President Wilson is not likely to take any active steps toward opening negotiations so long as there is danger that either party would regard it as an unfriendly act.



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COUNT JOHANN BERNSTORFF

German ambassador to the United States. To his earnest efforts to avoid a diplomatic break and the emphatic representations which he is believed to have made to his government the successful solution of the submarine controversy must in part be credited

GERMANY'S REPLY

FROM THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1

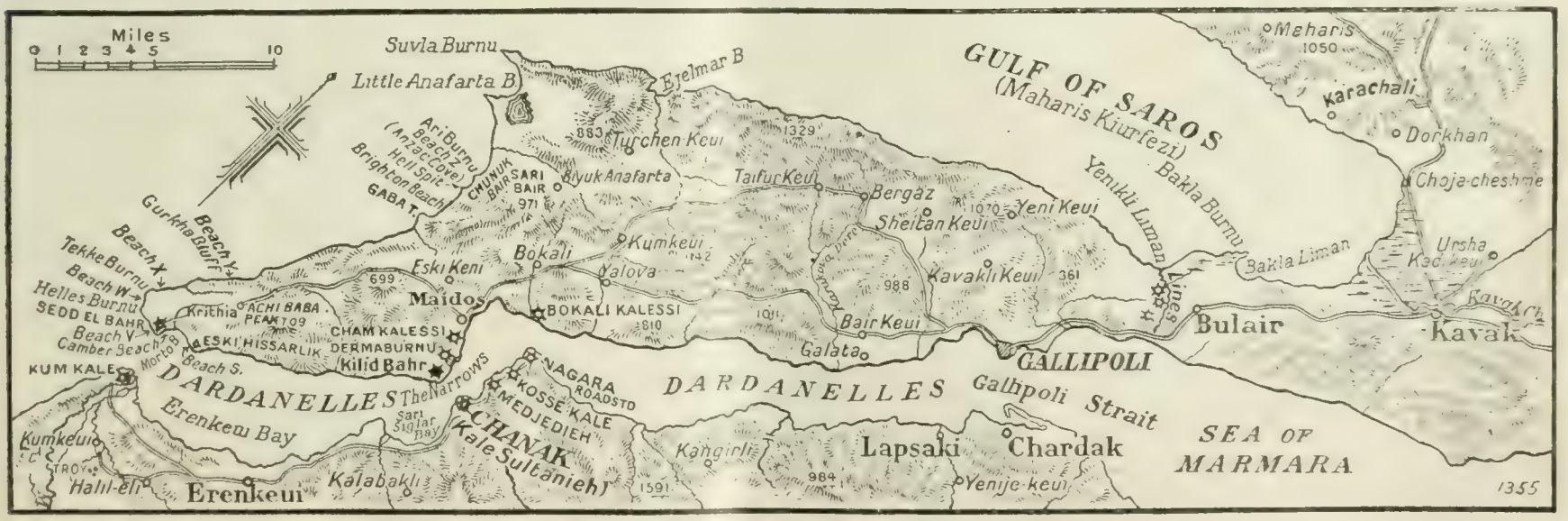
I beg to inform you that my instructions concerning our answer to your last "Lusitania" note contains the following passage:

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

Altho I know that you do not wish to discuss the "Lusitania" question till the "Arabic" incident has been definitely and satisfactorily settled, I desire to inform you of the above because this policy of my Government was decided on before the "Arabic" incident occurred. J. BERNSTORFF.

British Labor Troubles

The outbreak of a second strike in the Welsh coal fields within a month after the questions at issue were supposed to have been permanently settled by arbitration has caused great uneasiness in England and great delight in Germany. More than 25,000 miners stopped work and were with difficulty induced to return. If the output of coal should be considerably reduced it would seriously interfere with the operations of the fleet, the production of munitions and the manufactures on which the income of England largely depends. It will also



THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

The reports from the Dardanelles have been so brief and obscure and the maps available in most homes have been so lacking in detail that it has hitherto been impossible to follow intelligently the operations on the peninsula. But now we are getting more complete information and with the aid of this map from the London *Times* the situation can be readily understood. The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps occupy the coast about the "Anzac" Cove. The recent landing of new troops was made at Little Anafarta Bay, near which is a Salt Lake. The figures give the hight of the principal hills. See page 354



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NOTHING TO DO BUT TALK ABOUT IT

There is something poignant in this little knot of homeless Polish Jews who are seeking sympathy from each other by telling their woes. The town of Jozefow on the Weichsel River, with a wrecked military bridge, in the background

affect the allied countries that have been dependent in part upon the British coal supply. In 1913 the United Kingdom exported to France 13,000,000 tons, to Italy 10,000,000, to Russia 6,000,000 and to Belgium 2,000,000, as well as 9,000,000 to Germany. But now it is impossible to export to Russia and Belgium and expensive to export to Italy. The French coal supply is short because the territory now occupied by the German armies ordinarily furnished three-fourths of the French coal output.

The first strike of the coal miners was settled on July 20 by David Lloyd George, now Minister of Munitions, who went to Wales and won over the strikers by appeals to their patriotism and promises of increased wages. But according to the miners the President of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman, has failed to carry out the promises made by Mr. George. The labor men indignantly repudiate the charge of lack of patriotism. They assert that they have for a year been working unendurably long hours for low wages while the cost of living has gone up twenty-five per cent and the manufacturers and mine owners are making enormous profits out of the war.

Acting under the authority conferred upon him by the new Munitions Act, Mr. Lloyd George has assumed control of 535 manufacturing plants. These will run under government direction so as to insure a steady supply of such arms, explosives and projectiles as are needed at the front and profits of the owners are limited to a moderate increase over those obtained before the war.

The Union of Democratic Control

It is now admitted that the system of voluntary enlistment, even under the pressure of wholesale advertising and activity of the feminine "white feather" brigades has failed to furnish Earl Kitchener with the army he wants. The next step is conscription, either universal or partial. This is being earnestly advocated and is likely soon to be adopted in some form by the Government.

But it will be difficult to put thru, for a large proportion of the labor men are opposed to any kind of compulsory military service. The Independent Labor Party, which is the radical or socialistic wing, has been outspoken in its criticism of Sir Edward Grey for dragging the country into war by means of secret agreements which virtually pledged Great Britain to the support of France, Belgium and Russia long before the question was brought before Parliament. The Independent Labor Party is represented in Parliament by four able men, J. Ramsay MacDonald, James Keir Hardie, Philip Snowdon and W. C. Anderson.

Closely associated with the Independent Labor Party is the Union of Democratic Control, organized by E. D. Morel, who as leader of the Congo Reform Association some ten years ago exposed the Belgian atrocities in Africa. The Union has been very active during the war in addressing meetings wherever it could get a hearing and in circulating literature against secret diplomacy. Its four fundamental principles are the following:

1 No province shall be transferred from one government to another without the consent by plebiscite or otherwise, of the population of such province.

2 No treaty arrangement or undertaking shall be entered upon in the name of Great Britain without the sanction of Parliament. Adequate machinery for ensuring democratic control of foreign policy shall be created.

3 The foreign policy of Great Britain shall not be aimed at creating alliances for the purpose of maintaining the balance of power, but shall be directed to concerted action between the powers, and the setting up of an International Council whose deliberations and decisions shall be public.



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THE TURK'S NEMESIS

Admiral von Usedom, commander of the German naval squadron in the Dardanelles, is reported to be in charge of the development of the military operations around the Straits that he will realize from them



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THE GRIM PURSUIT IN POLAND

Austrian infantrymen, close on the heels of the retreating Russians, passing thru a village, still burning, which had been fired by the enemy before he abandoned it



© *Brown & Dawson*

THE MODERATE CHANCELLOR

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has always opposed the violent methods of the military and naval party, and the decision of the Kaiser to heed the American protest is interpreted as a victory for the Chancellor's view

with such machinery for securing international agreement as shall be the guarantee of an abiding peace.

4. Great Britain shall propose as part of the peace settlement a plan for the drastic reduction, by consent, of the armaments of all the belligerent powers, and to facilitate that policy shall attempt to secure the general nationalization of the manufacture of armaments, and the control of the export of armaments by one country to another.

The pamphlet from which this is quoted was confiscated and burned by the Government as dangerous to the security of the realm and subversive of patriotism. The offices of the Independent Labor Party and of the *Labour Leader* in London were raided by the police and 7,700 copies of the pamphlets issued by the Union of Democratic Control destroyed.

A Dozen Fortresses in a Month

Grodno, which was captured at the beginning of September, made the twelfth fortress to fall in the hands of the Germans within a month, an achievement unique in the annals of war since they were opposed by troops numbering about a million and a half, and four of the fortresses were large and modern. According to the Berlin statement the Germans took prisoners during August more than 2000 officers and 269,839 men and captured 2300 cannon and 560 machine guns. More than a million Russian prisoners have been taken since May, when the Austro-German advance began. With the fortress of Novo Georgievsk alone about 90,000 Russians surrendered, and a partial computation of the booty gives 1200 cannon and 150 machine guns. The fortresses of Grodno, Kovno and Brest Litovsk, taken since, must also have yielded many guns, but these have not yet been reported.

Grodno was the chief point on the railroad connecting Petrograd on the north with Warsaw and Brest Litovsk on the south. It occupies a strong natural position in the angle of the Niemen River near where the Bobr River runs into it. But Field Marshal von Hindenburg effected an unexpected quick crossing of the Niemen and engaged the Russians in the city streets. As in the case of Novo Georgievsk the reduction of the forts was left to the *Landwehr* or reserves, the younger men being employed in the pursuit of the Russian armies.

In the north the Germans are also making progress and have reached the Dwina River to the east of Riga. We are still in the dark about what occurred in the Gulf of Riga last month when the Germans attempted a landing there. The German superdreadnought "Moltke," which was reported sunk by a British submarine, is said to be safe in Kiel Canal. Later Petrograd despatches fail to substantiate the statement made to the Duma as to the destruction of three German cruisers and the sinking of boatloads of German soldiers.

In the south the Russians are being rapidly expelled from the northeastern corner of Galicia, which they have occupied for more than a year. Brody, which was taken by the Austrians during the week, is the last town inside the Galician frontier. Russian territory is defended in this direction by a triangular group of three fortresses, Lutsk, Dubno and Kovno. The first of these, Lutsk, about twenty miles inside the Russian frontier, was carried by a bayonet attack of the Austrian Fifty-ninth Infantry.

By keeping up the attack on all parts of the five hundred mile line the Germans have put the Russians at a loss to determine the main objective. This gives scope for all sorts of speculations. Whenever the Germans push their Courland movement it is rumored that they are aiming at Petrograd. Their eager pursuit of the armies re-



International News

WELCOMING THE WARDEN

When "Tom" Osborne came back to Sing-Sing Prison on August 31 the Mutual Welfare League, which he established among the prisoners, gave him a great welcome—with a parade and band music and cheers. These prisoners are confident, as their sign indicates, that they've "got the System's goat." Osborne is still in charge in spite of the rumors that Governor Whitman would displace him

treating eastward from Brest Litovsk caused the surmise that they were bound for Moscow. And now their renewed activity in Bessarabia has led to the theory that they intend to advance toward Kiev and during the winter work their way down to Odessa, where they may coöperate with the Turks on the Black Sea.

What Happened in Gallipoli

The British authorities have been very reticent in regard to the land operations for the capture of the Dardanelles, and what little information has been given out was kept so vague that no one could follow the progress of the campaign. Now, however, the British policy has changed and from the fuller accounts now given out it is possible to form a clear idea of the situation. The details of the first landings on the peninsula, made on April 24-25, have just been published, and we are able to appreciate, as we could not before, the difficulties confronting the British troops and the bravery with which they were encountered, if not surmounted.

The first landings were effected on two separate strips of the coast. The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps was transported to the beach now called on that account "Anzac" Cove. This lies just beyond the cape of Gaba Tepe, and was designated on the plan of attack as "Beach Z." The other landings were attempted simultaneously at the tip of the peninsula at the beaches marked "V," "W," "X" and "Y." Here the greatest dangers were met and it now appears that the Turkish reports of the heavy losses suffered by the invaders were not so grossly exaggerated as they were said to be at the time. In regard to the operations at V beach the official report of Admiral von Robeck says:

> A landing on the flanks here was impossible and practically all the first trip were either killed or wounded, a few managing to find some slight shelter under a bank on the beach; in several boats all were either killed or wounded; one boat entirely disappeared, and in another there were only two survivors.

The V beach was flanked by perpendicular cliffs on the west and by the old castle of Sedd el Bahr on the east. Barbed wire entanglements covered the shore and extended down under the sea. As soon as the boats carrying the troops had left the transports a murderous fire was opened upon them by rifle, pom-poms and machine guns concealed on the hights. No wonder the effort to land here had to be abandoned.

At the W and X beaches, where conditions were not quite so bad, landings were effected, tho at heavy cost. This part of the shore is still held by the British but they have not been able to capture the fort of Sedd el Bahr or the hill of Achi Baba, which overlooks the Dardanelles.

The troops in the Anzac zone have had a similar experience. They likewise have stuck to their hold on the coast but have failed to take the hills behind them, altho millions of rounds of ammunition and thousands of shells have been expended in the attack. On August 10 the New Zealanders and Gurkhas succeeded in reaching the crest of Chunuk Bair, the nearest of these hills, but they were driven back before a terrific onslaught of the Turks. Beyond this ridge stands the hill of Sari Bair, 971 feet high, and once this point is gained the guns of the British can be trained upon the rear of the forts along the narrows of the Dardanelles.

A third landing was made on August 6 at Suvla on Anafarta Bay, but the attempt at that time to make connections across the hills with the Anzac troops on the south was not successful. The Turks claim that the British sacrificed fifty thousand men during August in the effort to gain the hights dominating the peninsula at this point.

Italians Take Rovereto

The first important place to fall into the hands of the Italians in their months of fighting is Rovereto, seven miles over the border. This is the chief industrial town of the Tyrol and has about 16,000 inhabitants, mostly Italians. It lies in the valley of the Adige River on the railroad leading to Trent, fifteen miles further into the interior, which is the chief objective of the Italians in this direction. The Austrian Government offered in the spring to cede Rovereto and adjacent part of the Trentino to Italy if she would remain neutral, but the Italians had made up their minds that they could obtain more by fighting than by peace.

The city was evacuated by the Austrians on August 2 after the forts protecting it were blown up. According to the Rome report the Austrians before leaving demolished all the historic Italian monuments and set fire to the Italian homes.

Rovereto is about ten miles straight east of Riva at the head of Lake Garda, and since the Italians are even closer to Riva on the south and west they should be able soon to gain command of the whole lake, all of which except the head has always been within Italian territory.

Besides advancing toward Trent from the south by way of Rovereto the Italians have been making progress in their approach from the east thru the Sugana valley. Here they hold the town of Borgo, thirty-three miles by rail from Trent, tho only seventeen as the aeroplane flies. In this vicinity the Italian positions were endangered by the Austrian artillery on Cima Cista, 6500 feet high. But on August 28 the Italian troops scaled the peak and captured the position.

For the National Defense

As soon as it was known definitely that the German crisis had been averted, President Wilson authorized the publication of two letters, written on July 21 and calling on Secretaries Garrison and Daniels to prepare programs of national defense which may be submitted to Congress at its next session. The letter to Secretary Garrison reads as follows:

> My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have been giving scarcely less thought than you yourself have to the question of adequate preparation for national defense, and I am anxious, as you know, to incorporate in my next message to Congress a program regarding the development and equipment of the army and a proper training of our citizens to arms which, while in every way consistent with our traditions and our national policy, will be of such a character as to commend itself to every patriotic and practical mind.
>
> I know that you have been much in conference with your professional associates in the department, and that you have yourself come to some very definite conclusions on these exceedingly important matters. I shall be away from Washington for a few days, but I would be very much obliged if you would be kind enough to prepare for me a program, with estimates of what you and the responsible soldiers in your command think the country ought to undertake to do. I should like to discuss this program with you at as early a time as it can be made ready. Whether we can prepare

ably propose the whole of it to the Congress immediately or not we can determine when we have studied it. The important thing now is to know, and to know fully, what we need. Congress will certainly welcome such advice and follow it to the limit of its opportunity.

To Secretary Daniels the President wrote in the same strain, asking him to "get the best minds in the department to work upon the subject; I mean the men who have been most directly in contact with actual modern conditions, who have most thoroly comprehended the altered conditions of naval warfare, and who best comprehend what the navy must be in the future in order to stand upon an equality with the most efficient and most practically serviceable." The program, he continued, should be "planned for a consistent and progressive development of this great defensive arm of the nation."

The Army War College and the General Board of the Navy have been at work for some time on such programs. The Navy Department has made plans for a National Naval Reserve composed of retired officers and men, the Coast Guard, and volunteer civilians who will receive special training for service. A third training camp for business men is to be held at Plattsburg, New York, from September 8 to October 6, and 600 patrolmen from New York City have asked for leave to attend it.

Eight-Hour Day Spreading

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the parent and strongest company of the group into which the Standard Oil Company was divided by court decree in 1911, has decided to adopt the eight-hour day. About 7500 men in the plants at Bayonne, Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Baltimore are directly affected, but it is considered probable that the thirty-three subsidiary companies will take similar action.

While the company claims that its action is entirely voluntary and in accordance with its policy "to keep its wages and working conditions equal to or in advance of the wages and working conditions of other men doing a similar class of work," it is significant that one of the recent reports of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission made a scathing attack on the company and on the Rockefeller family, charging that its policy was to exploit labor by paying unjustly low wages while making enormous profits. The strike at the Bayonne refineries in July, in which two men were killed, resulted in a wage increase, but no shortening of hours.

No Progress in Mexico

At both ends of the Texas-Mexico frontier the frequent border raids have been continued. Small parties of Mexicans slip over the border, attack ranches and burn bridges and other outlying works, and seek to take refuge in the mountains or escape to their own soil. On August 30 five such bandits were killed by a Texas posse in a running fight in a canyon near Sierra Bianca, about 100 miles southeast of El Paso. One of them proved to be General Pascual Orozco, once a Madero supporter and then a prominent Huerta general. He was arrested with Huerta last June and escaped while on bond. His death added to the uneasiness all along the border and a band of armed Mexicans crost the line to avenge him. Echoes of the preposterous "San Diego Plan" to seize Texan territory for Mexico were evident in the incendiary speeches of Mexican agitators who were arrested in San Antonio for inciting street crowds to kill the Gringoes. Seditious newspapers are being seized at the border by customs agents. In the vicinity of Brownsville two Americans were kidnapped and murdered. At the request of Major General Funston, commanding the patrol, two more regiments of infantry and one of cavalry were sent from Galveston to aid in suppressing these outrages.

On September 4 Mexicans fired across the border on an American army aeroplane reconnoitering over Brownsville and on a squad of soldiers guarding the Brownsville electric light plant. There were no casualties.

Carranza had made no reply to the American note. Washington was confident that he would not consent to the proposed conference, but the State Department replied to his inquiry as to the authority of the note, informing him that it was not private but official on the part of all the signatories. In an interview on August 31 Carranza reiterated his statement that "under no consideration" would he "permit interference in the affairs of Mexico." He was pleased by the unanimity of his generals in making their replies to the note conditional on his. He expected that the revolution would be over within six months, and claimed that his government was moving to supply the food needed by the people. Maximum prices for foodstuffs have been fixed in Mexico City.

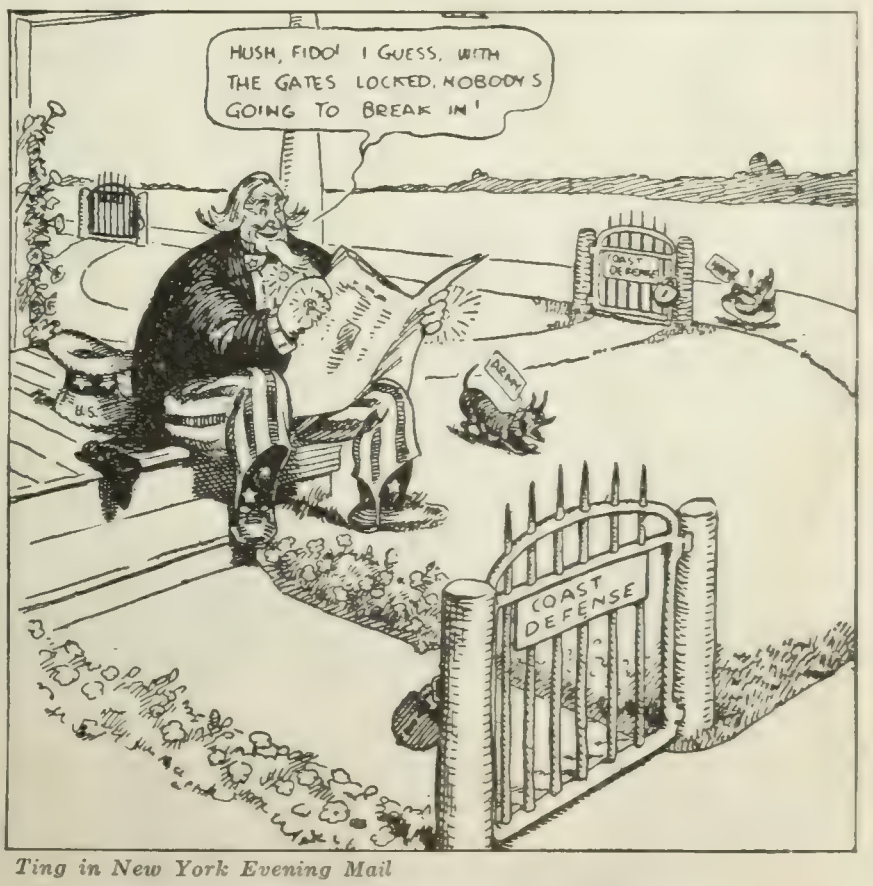
American refugees from Mexico City who arrived in New York on the 29th repeated the familiar stories of suffering and starvation in the capital. Broken railway connections are holding up food supplies at Zacatecas and, in the north, at Piedras Negras. Carranza garrisons were said to be revolting in the state of Tabasco, and Villa was attacking Monterey in Nuevo Leon.

General Hugh L. Scott, sent to confer with Villa, reported to the President on August 31. He declared that Villa was ready to eliminate himself and sincerely desired peace. Emiliano Zapata has accepted the proposal made by the American powers, which has now been delivered to all the leaders for whom it was intended. The time limit for replies is September 10.



DeBall in Chicago Evening Post

TOO MUCH TAIL—NOT ENOUGH DOG



Ting in New York Evening Mail

STILL, SOME ONE MIGHT FIND AN OPENING



© American Press

ELIHU ROOT, CHAIRMAN AND LEADER OF THE NEW YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT ALBANY WHERE SENATOR ROOT IS PRESIDING OVER THE CONVENTION OF WAR SEVENTY YEARS OLD LAST FEBRUARY

ELIHU ROOT—PROGRESSIVE

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

At a special election on April 7, 1914, the voters of New York, by a small majority, decided in favor of a revision of the State Constitution, and delegates to a Constitutional Convention were elected in November, 116 of them being Republican, 52 Democrats. The convention met in April, with Elihu Root as permanent chairman, and its work is now nearly done. The new Constitution will be submitted to the voters in November. Mr. Davenport has been at the head of the department of economics and political science at Hamilton College since 1904. He was a state senator during Hughes' governorship and was the Progressive candidate for governor in 1914.—THE EDITOR.

THERE has been genuine surprize and satisfaction over the change in the atmosphere of the New York State Constitutional Convention under the influence of the personality of Elihu Root. The members of the convention were elected last year under circumstances which gave little warrant that much of importance to the state and the country would come out of their deliberations. They were elected under the pall of the national reaction against progress and reform which extended almost to the Pacific coast. It was well known to those on the inside that the delegates, not universally but generally, were of the handpicked variety, most of them estimable men but known in their individual districts as having the point of view of the reigning political machine, and as dependable in the sense that they could be counted on to block any radical change. In fact there were almost no men of radical or even of recognized progressive tendency in the convention. There were a few leaders of liberal mind, such as Henry L. Stimson and Frederick C. Tanner, and John Lord O'Brian, and others of that stamp. But not many well informed persons prophesied, when the chosen lists were perused after the election, that much of importance to the eleven millions of people in the state would follow from the action of the convention.

For some time after the coming together of the delegates in January, reactionary proposals of the anti-social-welfare sort were introduced and prest by William Barnes of Albany and those leaders who agreed with them. There was talk of tearing down the structure of direct nominations, so painfully erected since the days of Governor Hughes, and as yet so incomplete. The loosening completely of the laboriously developed legal control over political parties was advanced as a proper program and debated as desirable and patriotic. It began to look as tho the Bourbon political dynasty, with whom the people of New York State have so long been contesting for supremacy, were about to write the fundamental law in phrases of reaction for a generation to follow.

But slowly a new and different spirit began to permeate the one hundred and sixty-five men who sat day by day in the Assembly Chamber in the State Capitol. It became increasingly evident that a process of mental and moral education was at work which was altering the point of view of a large number of very excellent citizens in the convention who all their lives had more or less followed the system of things in the belief that it could not be changed.

On the afternoon of Monday, the thirtieth of August, it was clearly revealed to the state and to the country what that influence was. It was the personality of Elihu Root. In a speech which has been characterized in all parts of the United States as one of the greatest of his career, he so quietly and powerfully wrought upon the mind and the conscience of the convention that, with opposition so slight as to be negligible, a revolutionary plan of reorganization of the state government was adopted. In sentences that were charged with the fervor of conviction and the vigor of experience, in words out of which all harshness was distilled, but which glowed with the passion of truth, he laid bare the whole system of reaction which for forty years has defied the public will in the commonwealth of New York and has made genuine free government in that state, as in so many commonwealths of the Union, a delusion and a sham.

And then he proceeded to show how corrupt and inefficient this rule had become, that it was a government of patronage, for patronage and by patronage, that the halls of the Capitol and the counties of the state swarmed with men who were on the payroll and were receiving money from the treasury of the state without honest service; that there had been created more than one hundred and fifty commissions and agencies of state government, big and little, "lying around loose, accountable to nobody, spending all the money they can get, violating every principle of economy, of efficiency and of the proper transaction of business."

He showed that this system found its opportunity in the widespread division of powers by which the Governor elected by the people was denied real responsibility and influence.

If the people ratify the work of the convention, the transformation in the form of government of the State of New York will be profound. The one hundred and fifty or more agencies and commissions are reorganized and coördinated into seventeen civil departments. The people's chief executive is made responsible and armed with power. Except in the case of four commissions, the confirmation of the Senate is no longer required in the appointment of administrative officials. This is the most vital feature of the reorganization. Hitherto the great professional politicians standing behind the members of the Senate have used the Senate as a club to harass the Governor and force appointments and bargains which the chief executive would not make of his own free will. And yet the Governor was responsible for the administration. The Senate was not responsible. It has been an altogether vicious and intolerable system. Under the new plan it will largely be swept away.

The convention also decided to put into operation the short ballot principle and voted to cut down the number of elected state officials from seven to four. This does not go as far as Mr. Root and those who think with him would like. In the committee, before the moral power of the Root speech was felt by the convention and the state, it appears to have been necessary to compromise with certain powerful leaders of the jobholders and agents of the machine. The Comptroller, who is a haven of patronage, is retained as an elective officer, and so is the Attorney General. But these defects cannot cloud the certainty that a very great advance has been made toward a more responsible and efficient government than New York has ever known.

It must not be forgotten also that there has been adopted an executive budget plan by which the Governor controls the preparation of the scheme of annual expenditure, and which checks unmistakably the torrent of waste and extravagance and "honest graft" which has been undermining the financial foundations and pushing the state on toward bankruptcy or confiscation of property thru unlimited taxation.

The speech of Mr Root and the radical change in the New York plan of government have a clearly national significance. In most of the commonwealths of the country the chief obstacle to progress and to free and efficient government is the unintelligent chaos and irresponsible machine leadership under the roof of the state capitols. State governments are in a condition of as low vitality as our city governments were twenty years ago. Mr. Root and the Constitutional Convention of New York have laid the ax at the root of the tree, and their example is likely to be followed speedily in all the leading states of the Union.

While there is no such thorogoing revision and radical advance as took place in the recent Constitutional Convention in Ohio, the remarkable thing about New York is that so much more is accomplished than anybody imagined possible in the rather deprest state of the public mind with respect to progress and reform thruout the Union. In New York the event has been made notable not only by the extraordinary speech of Senator Root, but by the moral conviction with which he has gone about his work, and the extraordinary sympathy with the new age and with the opinions of the young men of his party and of the nation which this statesman of seventy years has shown in this convention.

Hamilton College

THE NEW COUNSELOR OF STATE

FRANK LYON POLK, PROMOTED FROM A NEW YORK JOB TO A NATIONAL ONE

THE office of Counselor of the Department of State was established at the beginning of the present administration. It was suggested, we believe, by Elihu Root, who saw the need of having a sort of second Secretary in the department to share the responsibilities of office with the Secretary and act for him in his absence.

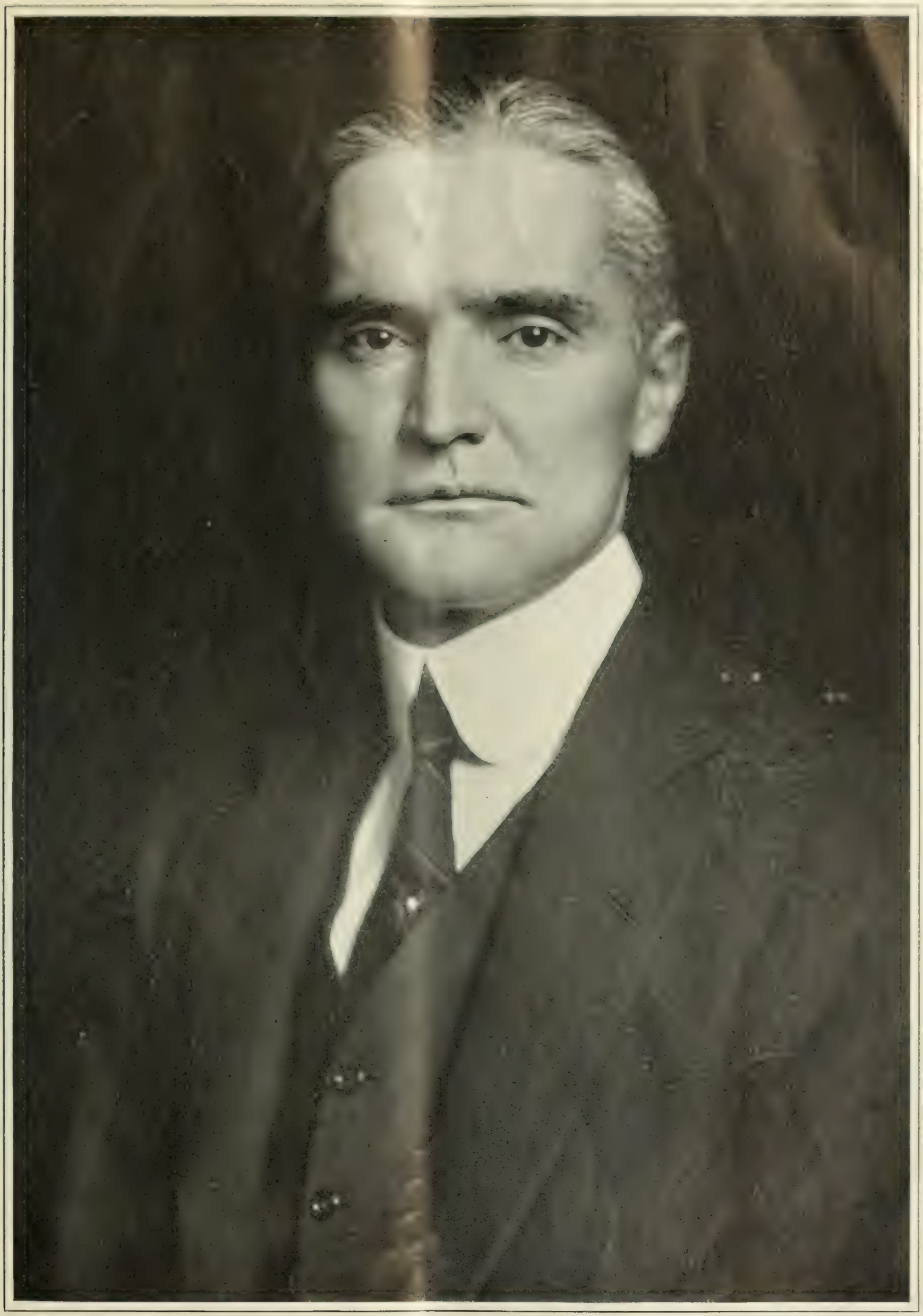
The first incumbent was Professor John Bassett Moore, generally considered the most profound and learned international lawyer in the United States. When he resigned during the Mexican controversy for reasons not stated but commonly understood, Mr. Robert Lansing succeeded him. Mr. Bryan was to supply the prestige, Mr. Lansing the technical knowledge. But with Mr. Bryan's return from the aristocracy of diplomacy to the democracy of the Chautauquas and Mr. Lansing's promotion to the premiership, the office of Counselor was again vacant.

The President last week picked out Frank Lyon Polk, of New York, for the job. Who is Polk? To go back to his ancestors, as Oliver Wendell Holmes said must be done with all great men, Frank Polk is a grandson of Leonidas Polk, the famous "fighting bishop" of Tennessee and a grandnephew of President James K. Polk. On both sides he is descended from members of the South's aristocracy. His mother was a Lyon from Alabama. His father, William M. Polk, was born in Tennessee and is now a distinguished physician of this city. Frank was born in New York, September 13, 1871, and thus being a Northerner of Southern descent he enjoys what some have averred to be the prime qualification for high appointment under the present administration.

At Yale Frank Polk made fourth division in his studies—another proof that academic rank does not always presage success in after life. But he had acquired the faculty of making friends and left New Haven one of the most popular men in the class of 1894—a class which, we are informed by one of its members, is undoubtedly the best that has graduated from Yale in recent years. After a course at the Columbia Law School he joined the renowned law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beamen, and at once began the practise of his profession, taking as much time as he could spare to participate in the political and social life of the city. He enlisted in Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry and saw service in Porto Rico. He joined the Democratic party and opposed Tammany whenever the issue made it necessary. Tho a strong party man, he has never hesitated to fight the bosses. He has always felt one can accomplish more as a "stay-inner" than as a "come-outer." It was not long before his abilities began to be noticed. Mayor McClellan appointed him a member of the Board of Education. Mayor Gaynor called him to head the Civil Service Commission, where he served with distinction and ability. His first really important political post, however, came when Mayor Mitchel appointed him last February Corporation Counsel of the City of New York. Tho the appointment was in no sense the payment of a political debt, it is a fact that Mr. Polk had more to do with the starting of the Mitchel mayoralty boom than any one else. When the independent citizens' "Committee of 107" was formed to lead the forces against Tammany at the last mayoralty campaign, Mr. Mitchel was hardly considered seriously—the two most prominent candidates being District Attorney Whitman and George McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan. But Mr Polk knew the ability and caliber of Mitchel and headed a delegation in his behalf that appeared before the Committee of 107. That put Mitchel in the running. Mr. Polk was the treasurer of the Mitchel organization during the campaign and such a friendship grew up between the two men that Mitchel made Polk a member of his remarkable cabinet of young men which have already given New York the best government it has ever had. So it happened that Mitchel made Polk politically and Polk made Mitchel politically. Mr. Polk as Corporation Counsel in the short time he has served the city has conducted his office with ability, efficiency, good judgment and tact. When the President was looking about for a man to supplement Mr. Lansing, he decided it was these qualities he desired in the new appointee rather than eminence in international law.

Tho he is still a very young man, as youth is reckoned these days, Mr. Polk's hair is turning a bit gray. His agreeable personality, democratic manners and his power to master any subject he sets his mind to, make it all but certain that if he cares to rise even higher in domestic statesmanship or foreign diplomacy, the doors will open for him. And his rise is all the more probable because he never seeks or has sought office.

Mr. Polk married in 1908 Elizabeth S. Potter, of Philadelphia. They have four children. Tho domestic in their tastes, Mr. and Mrs. Polk are much sought after socially and their going to Washington will make a distinct addition to the brilliant social life there. A trustee of many charitable organizations, a prominent worker in the Episcopal Church, a rising member of his profession, and now second only to our foremost cabinet officer, Frank Polk has an opportunity such as have few men of his age to serve his day and generation.



Underwood & Underwood

FRANK LYON POLK, COUNSELOR OF STATE

A CLOSE FRIEND OF MAYOR MITCHEL, AND CORPORATION COUNSEL OF NEW YORK CITY UNTIL HIS APPOINTMENT TO THE POST LEFT VACANT BY SECRETARY LANSING'S PROMOTION

WHEN THE RUSSIANS LOST WARSAW



Paul Thompson

THE GRAY-CLAD GERMANS ENTERING THE CITY



Paul Thompson

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS, WITHOUT GUNS, AND POLISH TOWNSFOLK ABANDONING POLAND'S CAPITAL

MY LADY SOURWOOD

(OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM)

BY MARION PELTON GUILD

Here in our mountains you shall see
A piquant, delicate little tree,
Assuming but a modest place,
Too wholly fine to flaunt her grace;
Yet I suspect her, even in that,
A typical aristocrat,
Among her sturdier sisterhood
The peerless Lady of the Wood.

Her shape is slender, curving, lithe;
To gay Sir Breeze she courtesies blithe;
Her satin raiment's tender sheen
Was never matched by daintiest queen;
And on her nodding tresses set
She wears a maiden coronet
Of blossom-sprays, all sweet and fair,
Like valley-lilies lifted there.

Thus she at Summer's court. But when
Great Autumn smites the land again
With tingling prophecies of wo,
Of failing life and shrouding snow,
Then like some exquisite *marquise*
Before the Terror, brave she sees
Her noble comrades meet the call,
And stands the proudest of them all.

The indignant blood within her burns;
To one pure crimson flush she turns,
So beautiful, the foe must pause
And grieve to work his bitter laws;
And lo! on dauntless breast and brow
Pale blossoms linger even now,
Witness of youth that mocks the frost
And triumphs, tho the battle's lost!

TEN YEARS OF COLLEGE PENSIONS

BY HENRY S. PRITCHETT

PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

THE Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching completed its first ten years of history in April of the present year. Its purpose is set forth in Mr. Carnegie's letter of gift and in the charter framed to express the intent of this letter. Mr. Carnegie had in mind to provide pensions upon some equitable plan for aged teachers in colleges and universities which were free of denominational tests, and to promote by whatsoever means were possible the interests of the profession of teaching. The details as to how these objects were to be accomplished he left to the judgment of his board of trustees, including such men as Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Arthur T. Hadley of Yale and Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell.

THE PENSION PLAN

This board decided that the interests of teachers would in the long run be best served by establishing a fairly generous system of pensions in a limited number of representative colleges rather than by voting pensions to individual teachers as they might apply. Much thought was expended in the effort to establish a system of pensions in such manner as not to offend the sense of independence of the teacher or to place him in the attitude of a dependent. Pensions in England and in the United States have not yet been accepted as a regular provision of the social order. There has always existed in our civilization a widespread feeling that the acceptance of a pension to which one had contributed nothing was not in keeping with that sense of independence for which the great professions have always stood. This feeling was voiced by Dr. Johnson in the first edition of his famous Dictionary of the English Language in his definition of the words "pension" and "pensioner." He defines the former as "an allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country"; while "pensioner" is defined as "one who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependent." These definitions were the source of no small embarrassment to the good doctor himself a few years later when upon the solicitation of his friends George III offered him an annual pension of three hundred pounds. After some hesitation, however, he accepted and lived contentedly upon the pension to the end of his life notwithstanding the insinuations made from time to time by the critics that his political views had been warped by its acceptance. Dr. Johnson's definition reflects a feeling still widespread in America and England which looks with some hesitation, if not suspicion, upon a pension provided without contributory effort, and which also views with a critical eye the effect which the acceptance of such a pension may have upon the views and opinions of the beneficiary.

Some such misgivings as these were voiced by various critics concerning the original gift of Mr. Carnegie, and the trustees in the formation of their rules sought to meet them. For these reasons they decided to pay and administer the pensions thru the colleges themselves so that a professor in an associated institution receives his retiring allowance thru his college as he receives his salary. He does not know the Foundation in the transaction. In every way the trustees have sought to place no limitations upon the freedom either of the colleges or of the teachers.

HOW IT IS WORKING

The pension system as maintained at the end of ten years is available to teachers at the minimum age of sixty-five or to those who become disabled after a period of twenty-five years of service as a professor. The pension amounts approximately to sixty per cent of the active pay during the last five years, this proportion being larger for small salaries than for large ones. The widow of such a teacher receives the half of this pension during her lifetime. At the end of the last year the privileges of the Foundation had been extended to seventy-three institutions which include in their faculties some five thousand teachers. These institutions are representative not only in the geographic sense but in the educational sense as well, including small colleges, larger colleges, moderate sized universities and a group

of the strongest American universities. At the end of the last year two hundred and fifty-nine teachers and seventy-six widows of teachers from these associated institutions were in the receipt of pensions. The total annual cost of these amounted to $550,000, the average pension being approximately $1600. In addition to these pensions in the seventy-three associated institutions about one hundred teachers and widows of teachers in institutions not upon this list are receiving pensions which have been conferred upon them as individuals.

The gift which Mr. Carnegie has made to American teachers thru the pension system has been accepted by them in a most friendly spirit. Whatever criticism has been made by teachers has had to do, and very properly, not with the desire and purpose of Mr. Carnegie, but with the methods of administration of the trustees. One cannot look over the record of the millions of dollars paid out during these ten years without realizing that its expenditure has brought to hundreds of teachers a freedom from anxiety, and in many cases a pecuniary relief of the most grateful sort. Few situations are more trying in our social order than that of the worn-out college teacher who, having given himself generously to the service of education, finds himself in old age dependent upon the charity of friends or of relatives. To such a one the relief afforded by a pension granted impersonally upon fixed rules thru his college is a very human and a very grateful service. The widow of a teacher in a small college in the Middle West in a recent letter to the Foundation voiced the feeling of the teacher as well as it can be exprest. Her husband had been for forty years a professor. His salary had never exceeded $1200, his pension amounted to $1000, and under the rules the pension of the widow was $500. In acknowledging the receipt of the first monthly payment she wrote:

> You cannot perhaps understand how much this small income means to me, but with my little home it means all the difference between dependence and independence. When I think of this I cannot help saying, God bless Andrew Carnegie.

QUESTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

The trustees realize at the end of ten years of administration that they have made but a beginning in the study of the real problems of teachers' pensions. The fundamental questions which arise in the establishment of the pension system still remain to be discussed and decided. Is it to the interest of the college teacher that he should receive a pension out of hand without contribution on his part? If so, who ought to pay it? Ought such a pension to be supplemented by an annuity contributed by himself? What is the effect both upon the college and upon the teacher of a free system of pensions? These questions touch the very life and usefulness of the college and of the teacher, and altho much has been written about the actuarial problems of the pension system, little has been said as to the fundamental philosophy of teachers' pensions. The trustees of the Foundation with a larger experience hope to contribute to the solution of these questions, and to offer in the end a system of pensions general in its character and capable of application to all colleges and universities, which shall take into account not only financial and actuarial considerations, but the larger problems of professional and institutional freedom, of personal independence and thrift and of the highest usefulness of the Foundation itself. Such a development will necessarily be spread over a long series of years, and will be so carried out as to do full justice to those interested in the present system of pensions.

THE FOUNDATION AS INVESTIGATOR

While the conduct of a pension system and the determination of its social and educational influence offers the first great problem of the Foundation, it does not include all of the work which it seeks to do. It is an educational agency as well. By its charter the Foundation is authorized to undertake studies and to prepare reports in education, and this side of its activities has in some respects enlisted a keener interest than the pension administration. In scrutinizing and reporting upon institutions of learning and upon educational problems the Foundation has been hampered by no limitations. It has sought to deal as an independent, but sympathetic agent with all colleges and universities whether supported by the state, by a religious body or by a private endowment. In its discussion of educational problems it has sought to present the view of the independent, disinterested student. In seeking men for this work it has conscientiously avoided the building up of a bureau, but has drawn men from the universities and colleges for the study of particular problems, leaving them to return at the end of their studies to their regular work. These studies have had greater or less influence in American education during the last ten years, an influence due in part at least to the point of view from which the studies have been made. In the United States, as perhaps in no other country, institutions of higher learning have an intensive relation toward their own problems and their own fortunes. Their alumni are organized into loyal supporters, whose patriotism is quite akin to that of the average citizen who is ready to support his country right or wrong. So highly developed are these tendencies in some states that sincere, outspoken criticism of one institution by teachers in another is impossible. The state university hesitates to criticize the denominational college which in its turn hesitates to criticize the work of the endowed college. The adherents of all are enlisted in a struggle for the material and educational advancement of their respective institutions. The function which the Carnegie Foundation and similar educational foundations have served in this situation has been that of the independent student, sympathetic but critical, having no constituency to serve, seeking to view the problems of education from the standpoint of the general good rather than from the standpoint of the fortunes of a particular institution.

The studies of the Foundation appear in the annual reports of its president and in a series of bulletins containing the more elaborate studies. Two of the latter have dealt with medical education, the first with medical education in the United States and Canada, and the second with medical education in Europe. Another bulletin has dealt with a detailed study of education in the state of Vermont, another with the case system of legal education, a report prepared by Professor Josef Redlich of the University of Vienna. Studies of the general system of legal education and of examination for the bar are now in progress, as are also studies of engineering education and of the training of teachers. These bulletins and reports are sent upon application and are to be found in most libraries.

THE ENDOWMENT AND ITS CONTROL

This side of the activities of the Foundation was some three years ago endowed by Mr. Carnegie by a gift of a million and a quarter dollars, yielding an annual income of $50,000. This endowment is distinct from that devoted to pensions and by the terms of the gift is used to sustain a Division of Educational Inquiry. The two funds amount at present to something over fifteen millions of dollars.

Altho founded by the gift of one man the Carnegie Foundation is an educational agency administered by

a board of trustees, representative of the widest interests of higher education. Just as an endowed college such a foundation is an agency of our democracy and like colleges and universities is controlled in the last analysis by public opinion. A number of such agencies have arisen in the United States in the last decade. It is characteristic of American civilization that private wealth should be devoted to such uses rather than to family aggrandizement. These agencies have sought neither to fetter nor to control education, but to scrutinize, to study and to report upon it. They will attain success and usefulness in proportion as they are administered in a just, sympathetic and broad-minded spirit.

New York City

THE LIVING TEXT BOOK

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, A.M., Ph.D.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK

THE best recitation I have heard this year was made by a third-year student in a class where an article from The Independent was under discussion. The class was all attention, eager to present varying interpretations of the author's thought, but the student who had the floor gave his own views in such clear, coherent and logical form and with the force of such earnest personality that he held even his competitors in the spell of his own interest. A visitor who was present said, "It is the most wonderful recitation I have ever heard." "Our use of the paper made our work this term more interesting than it would have been without it," writes a high school senior, who also adds, "The use of The Independent this term has afforded me a great deal of pleasure, outside of the fact that it has given me much to think and study about."

No essay contest ever held in our school awakened more general interest than the contest originated by The Independent. Forty-seven classes, representing nearly fifteen hundred boys, took part in the contest. Of these about nine hundred read The Independent every week. The series of articles on "The Hundred Years of Peace" gave admirable material for high school students. The subject was related in principle to the great world events of the day. The material gave opportunity for further reading or for personal interpretation. It called for a mastery of facts and a relation of facts to principles that led to excellent work on the part of the students. The inspirational, literary and ethical values of this essay work were remarkably great.

Such articles as those on "The Hundred Years of Peace" made the students think. But there were many other articles of widely different kinds that awakened thought. "Reading The Independent has broadened my knowledge of things in general," says a thoroly representative student. He and his fellows had read such different articles as "Fifty-four



CLASS REPRESENTATIVES RECEIVING THEIR WEEKLY QUOTA OF THE INDEPENDENT



FREDERICK HOUK LAW, WHO BELIEVES IN THE LIVING TEXT BOOK

Mr. Law is head of the Department of English at the Stuyvesant High School, New York City, where the weekly order for The Independent reached one thousand copies

Forty or Fight," "Food and Efficiency," and Mayor Mitchel's article on "What We Have Done for New York." In every case there was a tie of interest between the subject in hand and something in the life of the student.

From time to time there have appeared in The Independent articles that set admirable examples of what the student may attempt in school essays. Every editorial article is such an example. The spirit, the general tone, the ethical note—or perhaps the evidence of cultured personality back of the article—give the high school student an example that he may well imitate. Such an editorial as "A Vacation from Yourself" is a type of the editorial that appeals to high school students. Another and even more appealing is the editorial on "Our Oldest Contributor," in which the individual element is emphasized. The most charming example of the essay that The Independent has given is E. P. Powell's delightful article on "Hunting Strawberries." Every sentence of this happy-hearted, exuberant, boyish article with its author's kindly old face beaming all thru it, made deep appeal to the interest of our boys. Here a simple, homely subject had been touched with reflective personality and so it had a rare beauty. Such an essay helps the student to dignify the common and to try himself to let personality add charm to expression.

In much the same way our boys have found The Independent a pathway to enjoyment of poetry. A student writes, "I had reached the age of understanding, if I may call it such, and it was 'up to somebody' to present poetry to me in such a way as to make me like it. This The Independent has done." The poem "Edison" awakened immediate response. Such poems as the homely-hearted war poems by Wilfrid W. Gibson, and "Peace on the Kijikon," with its rough picturesqueness leading to calm thought, are within the interest lines of high school students. For the more deeply poetic such poems as "Beauty That Was" arouse interest. Curiously enough, in our boys' school, the poem called "Woman a-Mending" awakened much interest and provoked long discussions. For some reason students approach the poetry in The Independent with less suspicion than that in the text books.

Another service that The Independent has done us is its proper presentation of news. Even an adult may well be confused by the daily papers. The adolescent lacks the ability of the adult to select his reading and especially to judge news items found in the mass of ephemeral information given in the daily papers. One of our students exprest somewhat the same thought when he wrote, "The Independent has given me the news of the week in such clear form that it helped me to clear the muddle caused by the daily papers."

In general, it is quite certain that our students have greatly benefited by their use of The Independent. It has greatly broadened their outlook on life, making them realize more than before something of the common brotherhood of man that should bind all nations into one. It has quickened their ethical perceptions, and made the moral values of life stand out in proper perspective. It has given examples of literary form that lie within their interests and within their ability to comprehend and imitate. It has given new and valuable material for thought. It has made them more manly and more scholarly. And it is worthy of note that it has restored confidence in English as a living subject. The words of students may well close an article of this sort, for one has written: "All in all, The Independent is one of the most interesting weeklies that I have come across," and another says, "I can personally say with certainty that I have greatly benefited from the use of The Independent this term."

New York City

The New Books

WELLS HIMSELF

The charm of a masked ball is that it enables people to do and say what they please, in short to reveal themselves because their faces are concealed. Anonymity has the same effect, as many a name from "Currer Bell" to "Fiona McLeod" attests. So it is not surprizing that the book which purports to have been written by one "George Boon" and compiled by one "Reginald Bliss" shows Wellsian characteristics more pronounced than any of the volumes of which H. G. Wells owns authorship.

For one thing Wells obviously likes to start things better than to finish them. He is apt to run out of breath before he comes to the end of a novel, and if he gets his second wind it is likely to be some other kind of wind. In most of his books except the short stories the reader feels that the author is saying to himself, "I wish I had this thing off my hands so I could get at that new idea of mine."

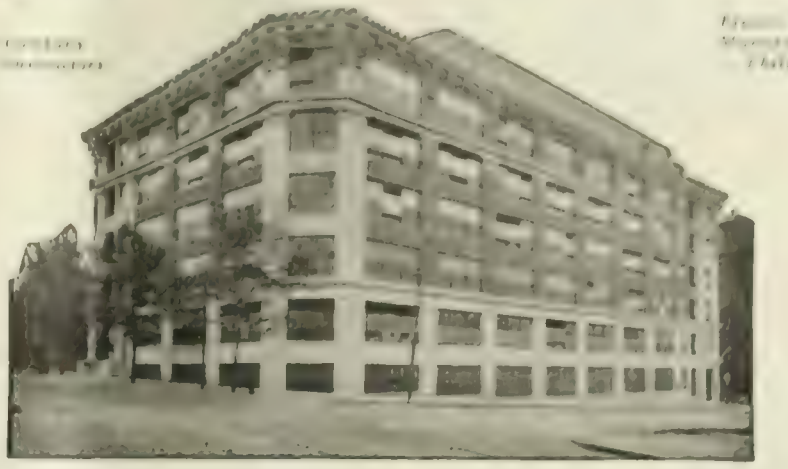
Then, too, Wells is fond of putting a story inside of a story like the Arabian Nights and it often happens that the "flash-backs," to borrow a cinema phrase, are confusing. The framework of *The Modern Utopia* is an instance of this. It is sometimes hard to tell in this where we are or who is speaking.

Wells is inimitable in his ability to sketch a character in a few swift strokes, but he does not care much for the character afterward. He delights in taking such snapshots, but he hates to develop them. His mind is quick to change. He is liable to be disconcerted by a sudden vision of an opposing view. Sometimes in the middle of a sentence he will be seized with a doubt of what he is saying, and being an honest man, he leaves it in air rather than finish it after he has lost confidence. He may double on his track like a hunted fox within the compass of a single volume.

Finally, Wells is fond of satirizing his contemporaries, including his best friends and his former selves. He is given to mixing realistic description with recondite symbolism, desultory argumentation with extraneous personalities and other incongruous combinations of style and thought.

Now all these peculiarities, call them faults or merits as you like, are to be found intensified in *Boon Etc.* First Mr. Wells introduces Mr. Bliss, who then introduces Mr. Boon, a famous author deceased, and tells how they together invented a Mr. Hallery, who introduces a host of living writers, big and little, famous and unknown, at the World Conference on the Mind of the Race. There are some very clever caricatures,

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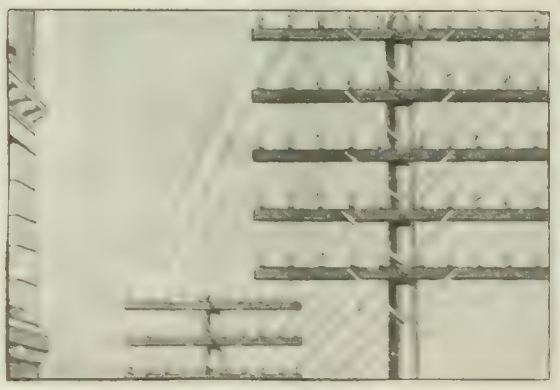
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the verbal, not the graphic ones, and amusing parodies of style. Perhaps the best is an imaginary conversation between Henry James and George Moore, in which both gentlemen pursue entirely independent trains of thought.

Here's the sketch of Dodd. We recognize him, altho we do not know who Dodd is:

> Dodd is a leading member of the Rationalist Press Association, a militant agnostic, and a dear compact man, one of those Middle Victorians who go about with a preoccupied, caulking air, as tho having been at great cost and pains to banish God from the Universe, they were resolved not to permit Him back on any terms whatever. He has constituted himself a sort of alert customs officer of a materialistic age, saying suspiciously: "Here, now, what's this rapping under the table here?" and examining every proposition to see that the Creator wasn't being smuggled back under some specious new generalization. Boon used to declare that every night Dodd looked under his bed for the Deity, and slept with a large revolver under his pillow for fear of a revelation.

One advantage of anonymity is that Wells can contradict himself with even more freedom than usual. For instance, he expresses great contempt for Bergson and his "Pragmatism for Ladies." But not long ago, in *Marriage*, he was contemptuous of "Doctor Quiller [Schiller] of Oxford, ignoring Bergson and fulminating a preposterous insular Pragmatism."

Much of the volume was manifestly written in the calm days before the war, but the fragment entitled "The Wild Asses of the Devil" expresses in fantastic guise his—and the world's—confusion and despair at the catastrophe which has overwhelmed the human race. "It is like a dying man strangling a robber in his death grip. We shall beat them, but we shall be dead beat in doing it," says Boon, and he rejects all suggestions that it may be a good thing in the end:

> No! War is just the killing of things and the smashing of things. And when it is all over, then civilization will have to begin all over again. They will have to begin lower down and against a heavier load and the days of our resting are done. The Wild Asses of the Devil are loose and there is no restraining them. What is the good of pretending that the Wild Asses are the instruments of Providence working better than we know? It is all evil. Evil.

From The Wind of the Dawn, The Wife Jane of the Dead and The Last Trump forms a five-Selection from the Literary Remains of George Boon. Appropriate to the Times. Prepared for Publication by Reginald Bliss, with an Appreciation Introduction by H. G. Wells. New York: George H. Doran. $1.25.

ONE OF OUR PROBLEMS

William A. MacCorkle, ex-Governor of West Virginia, makes a vigorous plea for American control over the affairs of Hayti in *The Monroe Doctrine in Its Relation to the Republic of Hayti*. He points out the natural and strategic advantages of the country, the successes of farmers which have constituted its history, the unusual misery of the people and the constant danger of European intervention in the Southern hemisphere unless we do something to prevent the publics of the Haytian type.

BRAINS AS WEALTH

The Creation of Wealth, by J. H. Lockwood, is an [illegible] which seeks to prove the correct idea that a human factor must be recognized in production besides the usual three: land, labor and capital. This fourth factor is intelligence, which the author regards as perhaps the most important of the four and entitled to high re-

ward. The doctrine is turned against both socialism and the single tax, since not only the profits of the *entrepreneur* but a large part of the "unearned" increment of the landlord is treated as the natural reward of superior brains.

Cincinnati: Standard Press. $1

HOW IT WORKS

A B C of Electricity, by W. H. Meadowcroft, makes plain to the layman the theory and practical working of the telegraph, wireless telegraph, telephone, batteries and electric light and power.

Harper. 50 cents.

MODERN PREACHING

If anyone thinks that scholarship spoils religion and that modern views are incompatible with sincere faith, the volume of *University of Chicago Sermons* will correct the mistake. Twenty three professors from the departments of theology, philosophy and sociology are the preachers, and their message is one to reach the heart of the modern Christian without offending his intelligence or shocking his taste.

University of Chicago. $1.50.

WHERE THE HEART IS

Homeburg? We have all visited there, and most of us grew up there. The one train a day; the volunteer fire department; the Marine Band—named from its moist marches to the cemetery; the struggles for social supremacy among the town's leisure class—they are as real as the late George Fitch has made them in his *Homeburg Memories*. And for those who still have a touch of sentiment there is the final chapter—Christmas at Homeburg.

Boston: Little, Brown. $1.25.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HIGH SCHOOL

The present end of secondary education is vocational distribution and guidance according to Director Judd (University of Chicago) in *Psychology of High-School Subjects*. The general principles laid down are broad training and concentration on some sequential line of study. High school teachers need to study pupils and to teach pupils to study as well as to know subjects. Adolescence can only be understood when we comprehend the lower stages. Progressive parents will find aid here.

Boston: Ginn. $1.50.

PANCALISM

Dr. J. Mark Baldwin's *Genetic Theory of Reality* rounds out the system presented in earlier volumes. It serves as an introduction to philosophy for those who conceive philosophy as inclusive of science. The latter tells us what is true. The former questions how such truth can also be good, beautiful, livable. According to the author anything is good and true because beautiful. Beyond the advanced positions of science and religion he places pancalism. (τὸ καλὸν πᾶν)

Putnam. $2.

THE PROVING GROUNDS OF YOUTH

What does a college stand for? What it will stand for to the next generation in terms of ideals, of culture, of fitting and training men to carry on America's heritage of democracy is the theme of *College Life and the Future*, by Richard Rice, Jr., associate professor of English at Indiana University. Primarily for the undergraduate, it will recommend itself no less to those for whom commencement is not a separation, but the beginning of a closer spiritual union with their alma mater.

Scribner. $1.25.

LIGHT INTO THE DARKNESS

A message similar to that of the "Passing of the Third Floor Back" is the theme of Maxim Gorki's *Submerged*, so named in the Contemporary Dramatists' Series, but perhaps better known under its German title of "Nachtasyl." It depicts the underworld, into which comes a man whose spirit is yet free, and his influence in reviving for the moment the fading life of souls, whom poverty, drink and crime have changed into worse than beasts. Vivid, bitter, and written with that prophetic power characteristic of Gorki.

Boston: Badger. 75 cents.

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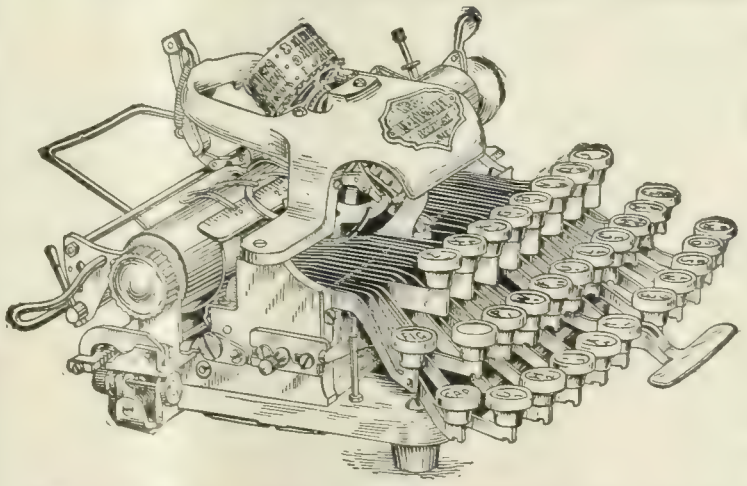
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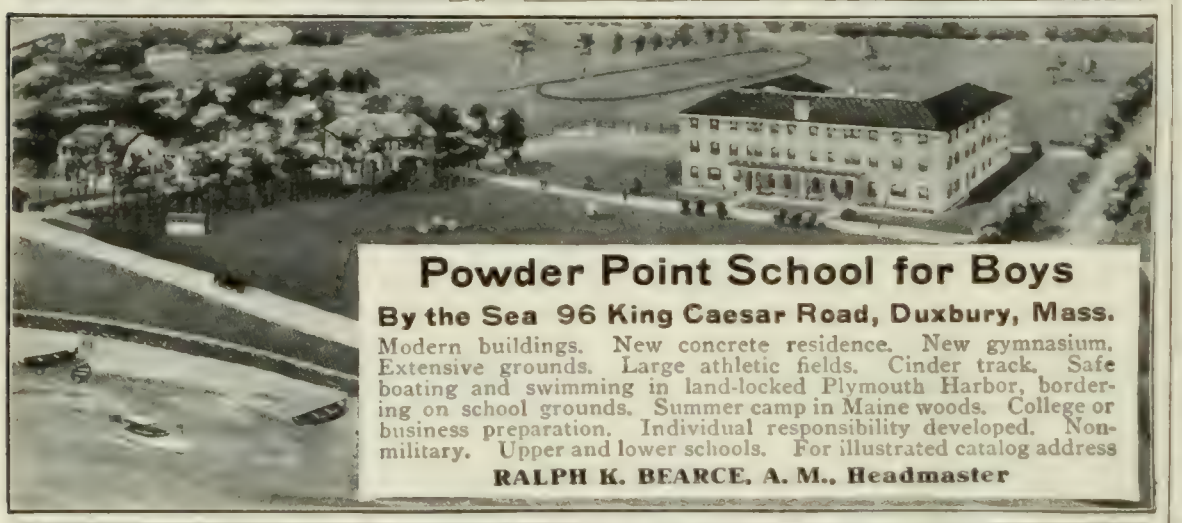


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Independent Opinions

The editor's mail is always sure to be opened with interest, altho what other emotions it excites later depends of course upon what the letter contains. The fault-finding ones ought to be received with most gratitude, as they are supposed and intended to correct our defects and bring us nearer perfection. Doubless, too, if every reader who saw something he liked would write to tell us so we should find the letters too tiresome to read. But nevertheless, and things as they are, it does us good to get once in a while a simple note of approval from an old friend of The Independent:

I like your editorial on "Printing Both Sides." There is no reason why we should not be afforded the opportunity to see things from Señor Huerta's standpoint or that of the I. W. W.s from that of Arturo Giovannetti's. I take it that the readers of The Independent are fair minded enough to be willing to consider the merits of the various questions presenting themselves from their varied sides. How we shall miss the cheery articles by dear E. P. Powell! The series of Dr. Ward were alone worth to me all I have ever paid for the paper in the forty years I have taken it.

FORDYCE GRINNELL

Pasadena, California

To a Canadian reader your editorial "The Kings Must Go," of March 22, can be tolerated only on the supposition that the writer is the youngest member of your staff and totally unable to increase his wisdom during his first year. Send him into a retreat that he may have time to read history and think; first giving his grandmother an opportunity to spank him on her knee, for he must yet be small enough for that.

Even the Kaiser has not the power to wreck a state that the absolute dictator filling the presidential chair has for four years. And some time one of them may take the notion to say: *Après moi le Déluge.* Mexico must already be tired of presidents.

A modern constitutional king like ours is the evolutionary supreme head of the state, symbolizing the supreme fatherhood of the nation's familyhood, its laws and uniform principles of reform evolved from beyond historic time. The power and liberty of the people function thru parliament, which is immediately in touch with the people and can turn out the government in a day, while the people of the United States are helpless for four years should the presidential dark horse "take the bit in his mouth." Our present King George is not even your editor's New England school history king. Every one knows our King can do no wrong.

As the head of the state he does not have to go thru a process of being blackballed by nearly one-half of the people every time he is to preside for a year or two before his installation. No one has a reason to bear him even a grudge; and he has had a life training for the delicate and important function of representing the virtual personality of the state to his people within and other states without.

When we elect a President of the Republic of Mars some of the best trained subordinate statesmen will be provided over, we believe, by Kings.

A. H. MACKAY

Halifax, Nova Scotia

Now this is very distracting to the editorial mind. First the Superintend-

ent of Education for Nova Scotia wants us spanked because we don't like kings. He says that a king is better than a president because a king has no power. Then we open another letter criticizing the same editorial on the opposite grounds. The writer is an American and he wants a king because kings have more power than presidents:

The word king is derived from the idea of *can*. We in our republic have a constant change of officers from the President down. But all of them were not men that could bring things about. Some did things and some did not. A thoro organization for warlike, manufacturing and agricultural purposes like Germany was brought to a perfect state not in a kingless country. We must still look in this day of kingless nations for national efficiency to an empire. So much for The Independent's *kings must go*. It looks rather that history cries out: Kings, kings, give me kings! Once there was a time in our republic when a kingly act sent out naval ships to clear the pirates of the high seas. But today notes are clicked off on the typewriters when our ships, cargoes and citizens are destroyed by undersea assassin thrusts dealt by law-breaking and law-defying pirates.

If our President were a king, can it be possible for us to think he would remain inactive? I should rather say a king must come to end this indolent inaction of the great republic. J. DYKE

The Manse, East Moriches, New York

If "everybody knows" that the King of England "can do no wrong," of course we know it as well. But it follows that he can do no right either. In that case the only objection which an American could raise would be that a king was a superfluous and misleading bit of symbolism, misleading because the symbol does not stand for the truth, that the people of England rule, but just the opposite.

But our British cousins will not let us regard their King as inactive. They insist that he exerts a great influence over public affairs, tho always for good, of course. Just now they are giving King Edward the full credit for forming the Triple Entente and so saving Europe from German domination.

But we are glad to be able to agree with the plan implied in Dr. MacKay's last sentence. Let's start the Republic soon with all the English-speaking nations included, each to have its own king if it wants one. We wonder then if Canada would be a kingdom. The other day we read a newspaper letter from Western Canada which said that there are enough former Americans in the Dominion to double the Canadian contingent, that they are anxious to enlist but cannot bear the idea of serving under a king. Apparently then if a king can do no wrong, he can at least do some harm.

The British always seem to miss the point. We believe in the concentration of power in the person at the head of affairs provided he is responsible to the people. A president is elected by popular vote and can be removed by Congress. A king gets his office by chance and cannot be removed for cause. He has power without responsibility.

I suppose that tale by Adriana Spadoni, entitled the "City of Dreadful Night," in your issue of August 16, of the Bohemian boy who ran a power sewing machine, was intended to serve a purpose, but what pur-

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pose? He had a good job sewing hats, and when there were no hats to be sewed he was not laid off, but instead his employers hustled around and found other work for him to do. He appears so highly nervous as to be almost insane. I should call him an undesirable citizen and should think that he ought to be deported.

He came from the country districts in Bohemia and doubtless his biographer thinks that he should never have left the country with its cold winters and hot summers, its lowing kine and crowing roosters. He would go barefoot there, but unfortunately a stone-bruise on the foot is more painful and dangerous than a sewing machine needle thru the finger. You see one walks on the sore stone-bruise. If you never picked blackberries or chestnuts barefooted and barelegged, then try it. The imagination of the youth would be greatly stimulated by his work around the lowing kine. How gushingly sentimental to care for their simple needs. Conceive the joy of cleaning out a foul cow stable while barefoot. After thirty years one can look back and feel the same crawly feeling of disgust; but the luscious aroma of the ammonia would always keep one from fainting. You see there are compensations in most forms of work. Just try that job some day, and then set your son at it.

Do you know, to my mind the good, steady, interesting work of the power sewing machine has some advantages over farm work.

Why does The Independent choose stories that are so gushingly sentimental? I thought that the journals had begun to realize the utter piffle of such mush as the Spadoni story. Why not select a tale with red blood in it, a masculine story, a tale where a young man sets his jaw onto his job and does things? Why not open your eyes and observe life and help instead of hinder? CLINTON ALVORD

Worcester, Massachusetts

Yes, the editor knows what it is to go barefooted and get stone bruises and care for the lowing kine. But he has never run a power sewing machine, so he would not venture to decide which is the better—or the worse. He would merely suggest that as cow stables have been made less foul since he was a boy, so machine shops may some time be made less dangerous and nerve-racking.

But about that "tale where a young man sets his jaw onto his job and does things." If Mr. Alvord or any one else knows of such a story, send it to The Independent right away. We want to see it.

Among many deserving editorials in the issue of August 9 I found one that agrees with my particular case of dyspepsia. That editorial was the one dealing with our educational system. I would like to bring to your attention one defect that you did not mention.

A boy goes thru the public schools and colleges and enters upon his business career with as good an education as he can secure in this country. What is he likely to have? He has studied two dead languages and two modern languages. He has studied some chemistry, some mathematics, some physics, some economics. In fact he has dabbled in nearly every branch of human knowledge, but he has not closely mastered anything. He cannot read or speak a foreign language fluently. He is indeed fortunate if he has a complete command of his native tongue. As it is, I suppose he is at it in some other branch he has learned. He has a smattering of many things, but not enough knowledge about any one thing to make himself of any great value.

His whole education has failed to prepare him concentrating on any one thing with an intensity thereby producing that one thing. When he enters the college he goes to have the mass and of any knowledge that schoolmen and teachers think he ought to get, whether it suits him or not and

soon places any responsibility upon him, he will likely form the opinion that well educated American youths are of far less value than those who have had no great educational advantages.

It ordinarily takes several years before a college graduate can settle down and actually produce. He has so thoroly formed the habit of trying a little of everything and mastering nothing that when he comes into competition with men who, tho they have no education, have been trained to excel in one branch of industry, he is at a distinct disadvantage.

I understand that the German school system differs from our own very radically in this respect. I understand that there each pupil is taught to do at least one thing well. It seems to me that we could well follow the example. It is well enough to have a good general education, but it is fatal not to be able to do one thing well. In these days we need more well trained men in the business world. Many men who have received college degrees but are now driving trucks or painting houses might have been fitted to fill some of the important positions in the business world had they learned a little more concentration while in school and had they learned to do well something that is really worth while.

J. E. BULLARD

Port Washington, New York

Did we have dyspepsia that week? Well, if we did, misery loves company. We agree with our correspondent that the schools should be made more thoro and practical and in particular that the teaching of languages does not accomplish its purpose. But on the other hand—to continue our fault-finding mood—is not Mr. Bullard taking too personal a view in regarding that education as alone "really worth while" which trains a boy to become what he is, a successful business man? A school exists not so much for fitting the student into his groove as for finding what particular groove he can best run in. That is one reason why the college course scatters so.

It has long seemed to me that the marked difference between commissioned officers and enlisted men is needless and improper. It is a mere relic of the medieval days when the officers were gentry and the privates were their peasant retainers. The distinction is not necessary for discipline, because we have thoro discipline in civilian services, both public and corporation, where there is no one line of distinction between the very lowest and the very highest official ranks. Furthermore, discipline is just as strictly enforced among officers themselves, tho they are all of the same class; and likewise, it obtains between privates, corporals and sergeants, altho they are all of the other class. I am told that in the Confederate army this distinction was not observed.

WILLIAM C. LEE

Bancroft, Virginia

Our correspondent is not the only one who has wondered whether it is necessary to maintain the rigid line between officers and men in our army in view of the fact that large bodies of men in railroads, shops, and construction works are kept at a high standard of efficiency and obedience without any of the saluting and segregation that military tradition requires. The French and Swiss armies are much more democratic than the German or, we believe, than the American. In the recent Reichstag debates almost the only criticism raised against the army was the insolent treatment of privates, often men of learning and prominence, by the drill masters.

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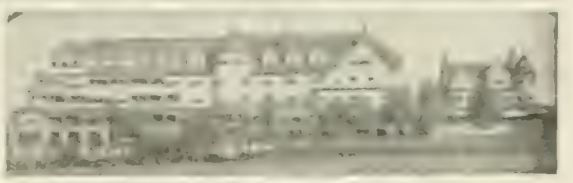
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WRITING THE PHOTOPLAY

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SENSING PUBLIC OPINION

BY A. W. DOUGLAS

Mr. Douglas is vice-president of the Simmons Hardware Company, and is thus face to face with the large-scale problem of fitting production to public needs. His methods of discovering the temper of the public as it affects business, both directly and thru the medium of general political and financial conditions, are therefore of particular interest and significance.—THE EDITOR.

THE life and success of commercial business depend primarily upon two factors: material conditions, and the trend of thought among the people as exprest in public opinion. Nor can it be said that either factor is of greater moment. Since 1907 it has not been alone a series of disastrous droughts culminating in widespread damage to crops, but equally national unrest and general distrust of and hostility to those in high places, that brought about suspension of credit and halting of enterprise. Equally true it is that the general apprehension and widespread fear of "something to happen," caused by the European war, neutralized the stimulating effect of generally good crops, and settled down like a nightmare upon the business world.

Obviously there are no statistics as to what the people are thinking about, as there are of crops, manufactures, mining, transportation, and other business ventures, upon which to base business action. Yet it is of increasing importance that every organization of nation-wide interest have some definite and reliable information as to the drift of public thought. It is not to be had from the man high up, the man of great affairs, for he of all others, especially in the East, has usually the least knowledge of the thought and intent of the great mass of men, and the smallest sympathy with them. Nor is the daily press always the best and most reliable exponent of public opinion, for the men who indite the editorial page get their information second, and even third, hand, and are too often imbued and colored with partizan prejudice and local provincialism; and this latter trait is peculiarly the ear-mark of the metropolitan press. Every newspaperman will tell you, if you question him, that his desire is not the hopeless one of molding and guiding public opinion, but rather of learning which way it tends, and chiming in with it.

Obviously the only safe way to gage public opinion is to get it from him who makes it, the plain everyday man. But this latter person is very numerous and it is not always practicable to get at him. So inevitably there must be dependable agents in touch with wide spread humanity. Of such I know none so impartial, so dependable, so accurate as the commercial traveler. The necessity of his trade forces him to be a diplomat, for he depends for his living upon the favor of his customers, since successful salesmanship is a matter of personality rather than of prices and samples. He has that rare and illuminating gift, or acquirement as it may be, of understanding and sympathizing with the other fellow's point of view. Necessity also compels him to be a close observer of material conditions and the current of thought in his own limited territory, since his business depends on these matters. He is, in fact, the modern brief abstract and chronicle of the time.

It has been my good fortune for over a quarter of a century to be in constant touch with a large corps of these men representing a great distributing house whose interests embrace the entire country, and experience has taught me to rely implicitly upon the accuracy and trustworthiness of the observations of these knights of the grip, whether it be the condition of the crops, or the forecast thirty days in advance of the results of a presidential election. It soon became apparent, however, that I could not completely and intelligently interpret these reports, not only as to what was said, but what was left unsaid and what was to be read between the lines, unless I knew from personal observation and contact whereof my informants wrote. Which meant, and still means, much wandering to and fro on the face of the country, and much illuminating and informing travel. Likewise that I must gather my impressions and knowledge from the same sources as the salesmen, from the men who really made public opinion—the elemental, tho thinking and intelligent man, the farmer, the trainman, the small store keeper, the public school teacher, the member of the college faculty, the professional man in the small town and the large city. The long train trip is wasted in the Pullman when there is everything to be learned from the people in the day coach.

The average American man is easy to approach, and invariably civil and friendly if you are friendly yourself and democratic without pretense. Once in a day's trip from Cincinnati to Charleston, West Virginia, I gathered incidentally the prevailing sentiment in that part of the world on the liquor question from talks with eight men—farmers, trainmen and commercial travelers—each one of whom brought up the subject in an apparently casual conversation. It needed only a day's trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania Railroad just before the last presidential election to realize that the state would vote for the Progressive candidate. The sentiment of the trainmen was only too conclusive in that regard.

The study of politics, or of any social question, has of course no part in my program other than affecting business matters, and nowadays under a democratic government practically every question of national import has a social and direct bearing on commercial

life. It is often a matter of much moment to know whether people in general have confidence in the national administration, or lack it. Such confidence means definite action for the future; its absence is a deterrent to commercial enterprise, since business ventures for the future must have some stable assurance of sound governmental judgment. Not infrequently has it happened that upon the action of the man in the White House has depended for the time being our commercial weal or wo. The man of large affairs in commercial or financial affairs is apt in such emergencies to be unconsciously swayed by his interests and his political affiliations. On the other hand it is true that the man on the street is naturally narrow and circumscribed in his views and endowed with his full share of ignorance and prejudice. Yet there is much in the constant clash of opinions with his fellow workers and the forced denials and trials of his hard everyday grind, that tones down his prejudices, enlarges his sympathies and clarifies his judgment. Most of all he has usually but little immediate personal interest in the great national questions involved.

So once upon a time when doubt and hesitation were widespread because the nation faced new and untried conditions, it was of great moment to know that general confidence was implicit in the judgment and intention of the national executive, and this regardless of party bias or affiliations. The story of the salesmen added strong confirmation to what my own observations told me. I mingled constantly with motormen and other workers in the large cities, brakemen and conductors on trains, professional men and teachers, farmers and small dealers in towns and villages. As a rule men of this type are not voluntarily communicative, but the direct question as to what the people thought of the President usually evoked the statement that he had an impossibly hard job, but that he was doing the best he could under most discouraging conditions. Their opinions were largely formed, I found, from a study of the facts on the front page of the newspapers, and not the perusal of the politically tinctured editorials. It is this invaluable service that the press renders the country, and to their credit be it said that the facts are much the same in all alike however much the editorial page may seek to color and distort them.

The question of the intelligence of a community is one of the most vital factors in commercial life. For not only does the existence of such intelligence imply increased likelihood and aptitude for business ventures and development, but also increased wants in business lines, especially for finer and higher goods, which are usually the most profitable for the dealer. There are many outward and visible signs of the inward and spiritual grace of a community in this regard. An attractive railroad station counts for much, especially if it be well kept and surrounded by grass plots and flower beds



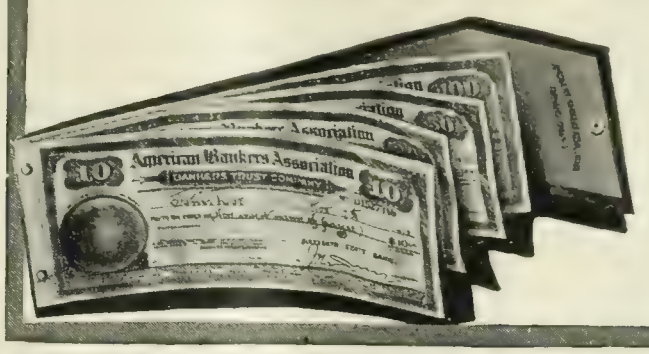
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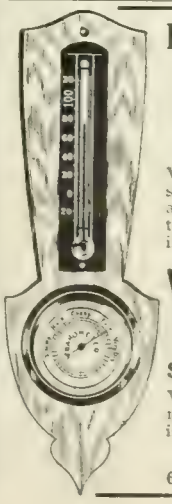
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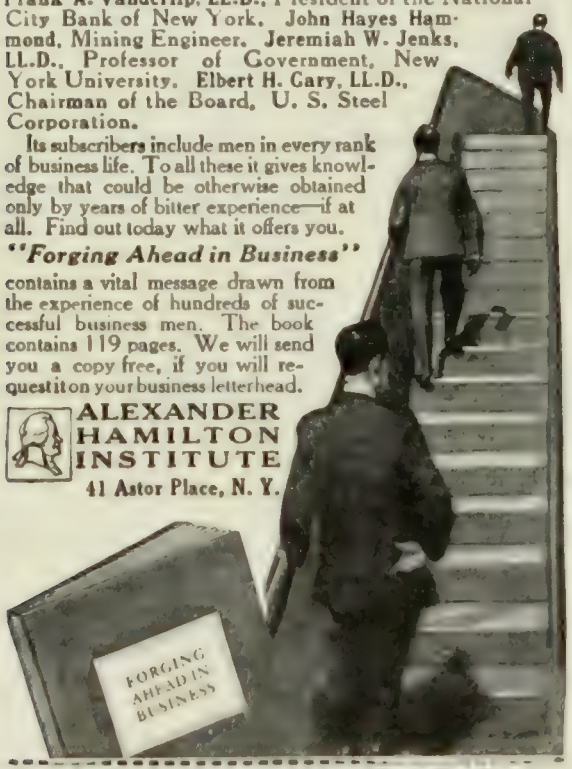
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as showing the interest of the women of the community. Concrete sidewalks, electric lights, paved streets, well-lighted stores with attractive display windows, carefully kept lawns, are all indications of that local pride and ambition which are the saving grace of every community. Curiously enough, good hotels are among the last creations of this spirit. But the nature and influence of the schools and churches are the things of real pith and moment.

A few years ago I had a striking instance of the commercial value of this instinct for education in a small town of some 3000 persons in the Ozarks of Arkansas, halfway between Fort Smith and Little Rock. The hotel was as bad as they make them, and at first blush I was not much imprest with the town itself. But I soon had reason entirely to change my point of view. It came out in conversation with a hardware dealer that the locating of one of the state agricultural schools became a matter of expense partly to be borne by the successful competing town, since the state revenues were not sufficient to finance the entire proposition. So this particular community went down into its pockets and dug up $36,000 or $12 per inhabitant and landed the school. I needed no gift of prophecy to see that in business phrase this was bound to be a "good town," and so it proved. Since my visit a fine new hotel has been built and the town has doubled its population.

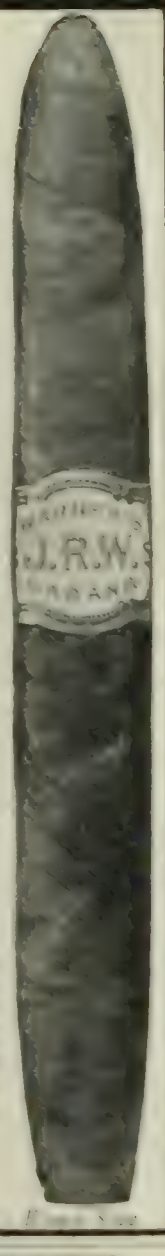
The diversification of crops in the South is a matter of far-reaching import, not only to the South, but to the nation. Primarily it is a mental problem, being the result of inheritance and tradition that cotton is the one crop that can be grown to the best advantage in the South. Necessity and misfortune in the shape of the boll weevil invasion and the European war have done much to change this condition, but necessarily supplementing these is the long, patient and almost unnoted education of the farmers by the agricultural schools and colleges. It was necessary to know in advance whether this education was sinking into the minds of the farmers, for diversification of crops meant a radical change in business ways and methods.

In Montgomery, Alabama, one day I met a type of the intelligent progressive farmer. He told the story of his year's experience, of sufficient food stuff raised for his family and live stock, of cotton raised only as "velvet" and a money crop, and of constant contact and correspondence with the state agricultural college. His immediate purpose was to buy a gasolene engine that he might install running water in his home from his deep well. It needed but little vision and analysis to see in him the type of that intelligent agriculturist who was to break the bonds that bound the South to an unthinking past.

There are occupations more pleasant and lucrative than traveling, but none more educational, more illuminating and more profoundly human in their results.

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When I first began to buy rare Havanas for my own personal use they cost more. But soon all my friends wanted to order with me.

Before I knew it, my hobby as a fancier of fine cigars grew into a business. One man told another. Today 12,000 men in every state rely on me to divide up with them. So I'm using 2,500,000 cigars a year. Such volume means a great saving to all of us.

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If you bought my cigars at a store—paid the dealer's profit, salesman's salary and expenses—you would pay $10 per hundred. But by joining me in this co-operative plan you can get them for only $5.00 per hundred—$2.60 for 50. You not only save 50 per cent, but you get a cigar of unmatchable quality—mild and sweet, not heavy and strong.

For forty years I've smoked cigars made solely from the choicest tobaccos grown in the Vuelta district in Cuba. I've never been able to find any flavor or aroma so delightful. Certainly not in ready-made cigars.

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Just to convince you that you cannot duplicate these cigars for twice the cost—smoke five at **my** expense. Merely send [illegible] packing charge and revenue, with your letterhead, business card or reference. I'll then send you a box. Pick out five and smoke them; then, if you are delighted, send me a check, and I'll replace free, the five you smoked.

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FIRE INSURANCE RESULTS LAST YEAR

The underwriting and investment exhibit compiled and published by the New York Insurance Department showing the results of the operations during 1914 of 191 American and foreign stock fire insurance companies reporting to that department makes the total of all premiums earned by the companies in that year $318,348,924 on which there was a net gain in surplus of but $722,524. It is unnecessary to say that the progress made is far from satisfactory.

There is probably no line of business in the country the results of which, year by year, are so precarious as are those in fire insurance. Altho the less than three-quarters of a million gain in net surplus, indicated above, is decidedly small when we consider the magnitude of the "turn-over," fire underwriters regard it with complacency and take comfort from the fact that they were not called on to face a poorer showing, for 1914 was a bad fire insurance year.

In truth the underwriting—in contradistinction to the investment or banking—end of the business in 1914 shows a net loss of $11,653,644. Out of the earned premiums of $318,348,924 were paid claims for fire losses amounting to $200,720,782 and $128,769,721 operating expenses, including provision for increased liabilities incurred, a total or $329,490,503.

The earned investment income aggregated $35,195,201 against which there was for expenses and losses a total of $7,272,507, leaving a net gain in this department of $27,922,694. Dividends on the capital of American companies and money remitted to foreign companies by their United States branches absorbed $15,546,526. Setting the remainder, $12,376,168, against the underwriting loss of $11,653,644, previously shown, we have a balance of $722,524 to add to surplus.

It will be noted that stockholders' dividends were furnished by the companies' investment departments, and not by profits made on the writing of insurance during the year. On the contrary, the underwriting went bad by nearly $12,000,000. It is plain that these companies would have made immense profits, in addition to paying dividends, if they had written no insurance last year.

A. H. B., Butler, Ind.—The standing, financial and otherwise, of the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund is fully up to standard. My judgment is that it would be better to put all the premium you would have to pay on a joint-policy into a policy on your own life for all the insurance protection which that sum will buy.

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Incorporated 1819 Charter Perpetual

Cash Capital - - -	$5,000,000.00
Cash Assets - - -	23,400,526.99
Total Liabilities - -	11,732,078.60
Net Surplus - - -	6,668,448.39
Surplus for Policy-Holders	11,668,448.39
Losses Paid in 96 Years -	144,393,663.21

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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	2,520,293.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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FROM STATE TO STATE

ARIZONA: The announcement that the Moqui snake dance would take place in August this year at Walpi and that auto stages would run from various railroad stations to all parts of the Moqui Indian Reservation brought the usual number of curious tourists to Arizona. Students interested in the scientific phases of this weird old religious practise are not so much in evidence at the dances since the Indians themselves have come to regard the ceremony more as a show for revenue than as a pious appeal. It is said the older members of the tribe counsel the discontinuance of the dance as being now worse than meaningless.

COLORADO: The first organized effort to bring together specimens of the many hundreds of varieties of wild flowers growing in the vicinity of Colorado Springs was recently made by "The Wildlings," a nature club composed of high school boys of that city. For many days the boys and their friends systematically searched the various levels of the Pike's Peak region from the lower valleys to altitudes above timber line, locating the flowers, but not picking them until a certain specified day. Thus the flowers were brought in fresh for a free public exhibition which lasted two days. Many visiting tourists accepted the boys' invitation to compete for prizes for the most attractively arranged bouquets of wild flowers.

INDIANA: Farmers in the northern part of Indiana are beginning to realize that sugar beets are worth raising. Eight counties last year produced $171,251.45 worth of these beets, and this year the production has been more than doubled under contracts made in advance. Last year, according to a report lately made by J. A. Brock, field secretary for the Domestic Sugar Producers, there were 505 beet growers in the entire state. They produced 534,250 tons of beets from 3029 acres. This year 979 growers planted 7448 acres. The only beet sugar factory in the state was established at Decatur, in Adams County, three years ago. It has a daily slicing capacity of 800 tons. Last year it paid $213,461.40 for beets alone, and produced 4602 tons of sugar.

IOWA: The Greater Iowa Association has taken up as its next task the building of 1900 miles of good roads in the state within the next five years. Mr. Woodward Clum, the secretary, thinks this can be accomplished. A bill authorizing a bond issue and providing for the building of these roads has been drafted, and during Greater Iowa Week, late in September mass meetings will be held in all the counties. President W. W. Marsh of the association hopes to see work begun in the spring on three or four east and west roads and five or six north and south ones. He goes so far as to suggest the possibility of engaging Colonel Goethals to put the work through. Apparently the association means to have it well done.

KANSAS: Under a new state law the holder of a mortgage on a Kansas farm, after having it registered for taxation purposes, may have it examined by the State Treasurer. If that officer finds that the title is good, that the mortgage does not exceed one-half the assessed value of the property and bears not more than six per cent interest, he so reports; and on this report the holder may cut the mortgage into small parts, called "debentures," bearing five per cent interest, and sell them anywhere. They are not taxable in Kansas. The seller of the debentures guarantees their principal and interest, taking the difference between the two rates of interest as his profit and for the payment of the state's tax of fifteen cents on each $100. The state gives no guaranty. It only reports on the mortgage upon which the debentures are based.

MASSACHUSETTS: Professor H. R. Francis, director of the landscape engineering department of the New York College of Forestry at Syracuse, has been making a survey of the highways on a circuit of 320 miles in Massachusetts for the purpose of informing the Massachusetts Forestry Association as to how many and what kinds of shade trees are necessary for the beautifying of these highways. The intention is to dig the holes for the trees this fall, tho the planting will not begin until next spring. Effort will be made to avoid monotony by taking each section of the highway as a unit, and by considering the practical as well as the esthetic side in selecting the trees—low-growing kinds where overhead wires are numerous, flowering shrubs on rough embankments, etc.

MISSISSIPPI: The Jackson Board of Trade has adopted a plan which, it is hoped, will not only encourage boys in Hinds County to make money, but will give them a general idea of business and inspire them to honorable dealing. The plan is to sell a pig of good pedigree to any boy of reasonably good reputation, taking his note for $10, at six per cent interest, in payment. No security is to be demanded. Principal and interest are to be payable in one or two years from the proceeds of the pig. It is estimated that the boy who merely fattens and sells his pig can double his money in a year, but the boy who keeps his original pig and sells only the increase can clear at least $100 in two years, and in addition will have learned something useful.

NEW MEXICO: Plans for a new $75,000 tourist hotel at Las Cruces, for which the woman's park board of that town has given the public park at the railway station, have been completed. It is said the building will be one of the most attractive in the state. It will have wide portals, several campaniles, the central portion rising three stories and the wings two stories. There will be three distinct elevations of Spanish cloister encircling in a tower five stories high. As a return for a ninety-nine years lease of the public park, $10,000 will be expended for a hospital to be under the auspices of the Woman's Improvement Association.

NORTH DAKOTA: Mr. A. Wells of Sanborn, in the eastern part of North Dakota, recently sold nineteen fat Hereford steers in Chicago for what is said to be the highest price ever paid for beef cattle raised in that state. The steers were three years old, prime, and averaged in weight more than 1600 pounds each. They were born in North Dakota, grazed there and finished on corn and alfalfa grown in that state, so they were strictly North Dakota cattle. They brought $10.25 a hundred, an average of $170.15 for each steer.

OHIO: As part of the program in fulfilment of the policy of making Cleveland's city farm self-sustaining, three new activities have been recently added by Commissioner of Charities and Corrections W. H. Winans. They are: The raising of popcorn for use at the refreshment stands in the city parks; the raising of guinea pigs required by laboratories at the city hospital, the tuberculosis sanitarium and the bacteriological division of the Health Department, and the manufacture of shirts for use of inmates of the infirmary and other city institutions. Commissioner Winans also announces that with the completion of the refrigerating plant at the correction farm the institution will be able to buy live stock in carload lots and handle and dress meat for all other city institutions.

OKLAHOMA: When your iceman explains that the high cost of refrigeration is due to the openness of the winter before, tell him to spend his next vacation in Weatherford, Oklahoma. Weatherford claims the distinction of having been the first city in the United States to establish a municipal plant for the manufacture of artificial ice. It also claims to have learned from experience that such ice can be manufactured by a city and sold profitably at prices ranging from forty cents a hundredweight in small quantities to fifteen cents a hundredweight in carload lots.

OREGON: Some time ago the city of Roseburg voted to issue $300,000 bonds to aid in the building of a railroad from that city to the Umpqua National Forest Reserve to tap one of the richest timbered districts in Oregon. Some local taxpayers brought suit to prevent the bond issue, but the Oregon Supreme Court recently decided against them. When the news of the decision reached Roseburg stores and offices were closed and practically the entire city took part in a celebration which lasted all day and far into the night. A procession of nearly 2000 persons, 100 automobiles, an array of floats and a dilapidated hearse containing two dummies to represent the chief "knockers" paraded the streets to the sound of the city fire siren and thousands of horns, bells, firecrackers and other noise-making devices.

PENNSYLVANIA: The Civic Club of Philadelphia has started a movement for a year's survey of food conditions in every section of the city. Committees of women are to investigate neighborhood markets, grocery and chain stores in practically all the city wards, the purpose being to show every woman where and how she can buy food cheapest. In each neighborhood housewives will be informed as to standard prices in all the districts, that they may know whether they are paying higher prices than others. It is believed this concerted action will result in breaking the prices in many districts where the cost of necessaries has been much higher than in others.

TEXAS: At the suggestion of Joseph Hirsch of Corpus Christi, president of the Texas State Bankers' Association, a conference of southern bankers was recently held in Galveston at which it was agreed that the bankers would advance money to farmers on cotton securities. The purpose is to maintain steady prices by offering only as much cotton as the market can instantly absorb, and the plan is intended to benefit producers, not speculators. It is said four federal reserve banks have agreed to rediscount the paper. The meeting resulted in the perpetuation of the Cotton States Bankers' Conference, which will meet again in November or December.

VERMONT: Springfield in the last census decade showed a larger percentage of gain in population than any other Vermont village or city—a growth all the more remarkable because Springfield is not on a steam railroad. The explanation is found in the fine water power accorded by the conjunction of the Black River with the Connecticut at this point and the building of the largest shoddy factory in the world by the John T. Slack corporation. The new mill was recently opened. Most of the employees are Russians and Poles, and at the dedication the flags of Russia and Poland were intertwined with the colors of the United States. Russian and Polish music and dances formed a large part of the program.

WASHINGTON: A young Seattle inventor, Arthur F. Erickson, is said to have perfected a device by which telephonic eavesdropping, one of the great drawbacks to "party" wires, will be prevented. He claims that the subscriber, as he calls his invention, not only prevents other stations on the line from listening, but does away with the annoying vibrations of the intruding party's talk. In short, it creates a clear line from the subscriber to the central station by making desired contacts and breaking undesired ones. The replacing of the receiver on the hook automatically restores the line to the other stations.

The Independent

FOR SIXTY SIX YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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REMARKABLE REMARKS

HENRY FORD—Eat only when hungry.

ARNOLD BENNETT—When in doubt, ignore style.

JULIA MARLOWE—Genius is simply hard work with no let-up.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—Laughter is the gold of human emotions.

RUDYARD KIPLING—I want to kneel before every Frenchman.

JESS WILLARD—I don't like boxing for itself and never did.

DR. WOODS HUTCHISON—No two peas in a pod are ever alike.

HUGH BLACK—The measure of a man is the quality of his hope.

MANAGER GEORGE STALLINGS—Only the game fish swim upstream.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—A treaty can always be honorably abrogated.

DAVID STARR JORDAN—The power of graft is a transient deception.

KING ALPHONSO—After the war the nations will arm more than ever.

AGNES REPPLIER—History is, and always has been, hampered by facts.

ED. HOWE—When a thing is wrong a man should know it as soon as his wife.

RICHARD RICE, JR.—Mediocrity is strong in all of us—it usually conquers.

TY COBB—The most effective pitching is the kind that carries control of a low ball.

DR. H. FORBES—The human being belongs on all fours, instead of standing on two legs.

LABOR COMMISSIONER COFFEY—Pig pens ought to be a quarter of a mile from the kitchen.

CZAR NICHOLAS—My duty to my country, which has been intrusted to me by God, etc.

M. HANOTAUX—The Germans are fighting for the enslavement, not the liberation, of the world.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—I do not think anybody is justified in asking anybody else to join the army

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX—In the ventilation of the subway we have not advanced from prehistoric times.

FRANCIS HACKETT—The salt of this American soil is Lincoln. When one finds that, one is naturalized.

GERALDINE FARRAR—One can be a splendid woman and a great artist, but not a great artist and a mother.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—Perfect trust can be reposed in President Wilson. He will save us from war.

CONGRESSMAN A. P. GARDNER—No one realizes more clearly than I my ignorance of many things that I ought to know.

JEAN FINOT—There is every probability that the Allies will win a complete and final victory about May, 1916.

JOHN BASSETT—It is probable that Canada will desire to become an active member of the Pan American Union.

PRESIDENT HADLEY—A newspaper owes its power to the fact that its readers think as its editor wishes them to think.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—It does not appear that vice prevails in the United States in proportion as public education advances.

BANK PRESIDENT GEORGE M. REYNOLDS—When peace is declared we will be in command of the gold supply of the world.

COLONEL GEORGE HARVEY—The crux of the President's blundering is to be found in his misconception of his own functions.

W. J. BRYAN—Back of the big navy is the shipbuilder and back of the shipbuilder is the subsidized newspaper which spreads hatred.

H. G. WELLS—Democracy has still to work out some method of discussing its affairs more satisfactorily than the newspaper.

GENERAL WOOD—The talk of a volunteer army is all foolishness. . . . Our system of raising volunteers has always been a failure.

COLONEL HENRY WATTERSON—Mr. McAdoo may be the ablest of Secretaries and the best of sons-in-law. But he is yet an experiment.

MR. DOOLEY—Whiniver I'm called on to fight for Gawd an me counthry, I like to be sure that the senior partner has been consulted!

ARNOLD BENNETT—The abolition of beer and whisky would be as miraculously beneficial to this country as the abolition of vodka has been in Russia.

EDWIN LEFEVRE—If I were compelled at the point of a pistol to name what in my opinion is the greatest of all novels, I should say *Anna Karenina*.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL—How many marriages have been nipped in the bud by the premature and indiscreet congratulations of idle busybodies.

WOODROW WILSON—With all due respect to editors of great newspapers, I have to say to them I never take my opinion of the American people from their editorials.

REAR-ADMIRAL C. F. GOODRICH—These, then, as I see them, are the chief lessons of the war in Europe, the protean changes in tactics and the immutability of strategy.

PROFESSOR SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—To my mind the speech of Abe and Mawruss might easily prove the beginning of a type of standard English.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER—Armed with the international mind rather than with huge navies and great armies, a civilized people is equipped to march in the front rank.

ABBE VIOLLET—There are only two things that keep Roman Catholics and Protestants apart. The first is the sins of the Catholics; the second is the sins of the Protestants.

FRANK L. CHANCE—An Alabama nigger is as full of superstition as any human being, but a big league ball player has him tied, if not beaten, when it comes to believing in signs and omens.

NAVY LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN—The sea can endure but one master, and that master must be the widespread British Empire, whose navy must dominate every line of sea communications to any place in which she has any affairs.

COMMODORE HANSEN OF THE "U-16"—When moving under sea there is a deathlike stillness in the submarine, as the electric machinery is noiseless. As the air heats it gets poor and mixt with the odor of oil from the machinery. The atmosphere becomes fearful. An overpowering sleepiness often attacks men and one requires the utmost will power to keep awake.

Cadillac
Standard of the World

You must surely realize, now, that the Cadillac dominates the quality class "by right of conquest."

Time was when it was surrounded by clamorous contenders for a share of Cadillac success.

Of all these ambitious aspirants, not one remains—they have all descended into a lower price-class.

The Cadillac has maintained its price and at the same time has held the loyalty and allegiance of an intelligent following which has steadily grown larger as the years advanced.

It has maintained its own class, and drawn from all classes—attracting by its inimitable performance, those who have paid much more than the Cadillac price, and those who have paid less.

The time is at hand for the complete fulfillment of the ideal upon which this business was built.

That ideal was the production of a car of the highest quality, at a price more moderate than any then known.

We said, then, that we would demonstrate that it was not necessary to pay more for such a car than the Cadillac would ask.

Ask yourself if the Cadillac "Eight" has not brought about the consummation of that ideal?

How many cars remain which you would willingly and instinctively consider worthy of comparison with the new Cadillac Eight?

It is firmly established in the esteem of the nation as the highest known type of quality.

In the number of parts and operations refined to an accuracy of one-thousandth and the half of one-thousandth of an inch, it is accepted as the world's standard.

Its engineering pre-eminence is universally conceded.

It is the one car in the world which has *demonstrated* the efficiency and stability of its V-type engine to the satisfaction of more than 15,000 users.

In the opinion of tens of thousands of discriminating motorists, it represents the very uttermost in steadiness, in smoothness and quietness—the very uttermost in efficiency at high speed or low speed—the very uttermost in everything that constitutes luxurious motoring.

In announcing its purpose years ago, this Company said that the Cadillac would create a new standard of automobile values.

The very phrase itself has passed into automobile English and become a part of the language of the industry.

But the Cadillac has translated the phrase into practise and made it come true in the most literal sense of the word.

The Cadillac is in very fact the standard of the world.

Styles and Prices

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

The Independent

VOLUME 83 SEPTEMBER 20, 1915 NUMBER 3445

PREPAREDNESS

THERE can no longer be any doubt that the question of national defense will be the paramount issue before the next Congress. What, therefore, should be the attitude of sane and patriotic citizens in regard to this most controverted question?

The Constitution imposes upon the Government of the United States the duty of maintaining such a force as will enable it to suppress domestic insurrection, to enforce the laws and to protect the states from invasion. For over one hundred years the United States Army and Navy have been able to accomplish these purposes. Yet in times of peace the army has been little more than a police force and until within the past generation our navy has been almost as insignificant in size. But now, we are told, the golden day of our security is past. The oceans have become rivers. We are in the world movement whether we like it or not, and all mankind is armed or arming.

President Wilson has called for the facts of the situation. Secretary Daniels wants more fast cruisers, a host of submarines and a great aeroplane auxiliary. Secretary Garrison, in a temperate article published recently in these columns, asks for an increase in the regular and reserve army. If such extremists as the Army and Navy Leagues have their way our fleet will be doubled, our little army of less than 100,000 raised to 500,000, and our current military appropriations increased from $259,000,000 to $500,000,000 or more a year, a sum larger than the combined revenue produced by the Aldrich-Payne tariff, the income tax and the corporation tax.

Many of our most eminent newspapers and public men are calling for an investigation of our "unpreparedness." No reasonable person can object to this. An inquiry should be made into any matter of public concern whenever a considerable portion of the public want it. We agree, therefore, with President Butler when he recently said:

> I should welcome a properly conducted inquiry into the military and naval expenditures made by the Government of the United States in recent years, because I believe that the first result of such inquiry would be to show that under better administrative conditions and under more business-like management we should have gotten much more for the money spent—or to put it in another way, we should have gotten what we need for less money.

This surmise of President Butler is right. There is something wrong with the way our military appropriations are expended. It has cost us more in the past decade to keep our army of 90,000 than Switzerland to maintain her citizen army of 500,000. Our army of 1913-14 cost $173,000,000, which was about what Germany expended on her entire army in the same period. It costs us about $1200 per year to keep a soldier, while the soldiers of the European nations can be provided for at a third or even a quarter of that amount. When we add pensions to our expenses for the army, navy and state militia, our total military bill was $497,000,000 when the war began—the greatest sum ever spent by any nation for military purposes.

We can all agree that our military expenditures need investigation and efficiency methods installed in the operation of the army and navy. If such an investigation showed there was imperative necessity of an increase, The Independent would of course favor it. But is there any need now apparent for such an increase in our army and navy as to make them equal to the best in Europe or Asia? We can do this, of course, if we wish. We have the men. We have the material. We have the money. We have a manufacturing genius.

Our navy is probably equal to any in the world except England's and ship for ship is said to have no superior. Yet it is quite evident that we need more submarines and fast cruisers. This war has demonstrated that harbors and coasts can be fully protected with mines and submarines. Even the great English fleet does not make a landing on the German or even the Belgian shore. A corollary from this would mean that with enough of such defenses the whole coast line of the United States could be rendered safe from attack.

AS for the regular army it should doubtless be enlarged by a moderate quota of men. Our outlying possessions and our increased responsibility in this hemisphere would in any case require this. The length of service might also be reduced from seven to three years so that more men would enlist. Then those who have served three years could be put on the reserve list for four years. The various states could also be encouraged to strengthen their militia. We need also more highly trained officers. West Point should be enlarged or other training schools such as the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington should be raised to West Point's level.

But we want no military training in the schools, universal conscription, or a large standing army. A nucleus army ready to hold an enemy at bay until the citizen army can be put in the field is sufficient. A larger force than this would be the first step toward militarism. No one can read the early history of the United States without seeing how our forefathers feared a large standing army as the greatest foe of liberty. And no one can read the lessons of the great war now raging without coming to the same conclusion.

What we want is not to withdraw thousands of young men from the fields and factories to the barracks, com-

pelling them to go thru the drudgery of drill for years, but we need rather arsenals of ammunition, accouterments and equipment ready for use at a day's notice, factories to produce more if the occasion requires, and a carefully prepared plan for the instant and most efficient utilization of troops and equipment.

Then with an efficient navy for the first defense, a nucleus army sufficient to hold the trenches until the citizens can take the field, and plenty of equipment, we are safe from any conceivable invasion.

BOMBARDMENT FROM ABOVE

IT seems that we must add aviation to the list of those arts and inventions which owe their development largely to war. Certainly men have learned to fly in the last year faster than they would have learned in fifty years of peace. They have shown more enterprise and taken more risks for the purpose of destroying life and property than either commerce or sport could have incited. The power of the air for which the human race has longed and striven from the time of Dædalus and Leonardo da Vinci to Lilienthal and Langley has been at last attained and is being most horribly misused. What the poet foresaw three-quarters of a century ago has been half realized, the bad half of it:

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;

Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;

Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue.

Those who read this first were willing enough to believe in the possibility of aviation, but they were shocked at the poet's pessimism in assuming that war would not have been abolished before that far future time. We are always reluctant to believe that moral progress does not keep pace with industrial advance. But the curse of Tennyson's third couplet is now upon us, while the promise of the second has still to be hoped for.

During the first year of the Great War the airship was employed in scouting more than in fighting. To the intelligence department it proved invaluable, but its military possibilities were undeveloped. Now a change has come about, and it is obvious that aircraft in their offensive capacity are to be an important if not a decisive factor in the war hereafter. This is shown by the change in the type of aeroplane. Every nation is building heavier and stronger machines. The monoplane, which the French and Germans strongly favored before the war, is being replaced by the biplane, which American builders have always preferred. The new German "Aviatik" bears about the same relation to their earlier "Taube" as the automobile does to the motor cycle. The line of evolution is the same as in naval construction. More engine power, larger size, stronger armor and greater speed are the objects of the competition, and the aero dreadnought is almost in sight.

The German "Aviatik" is equipped with two engines of 150 horse power mounted in separate fuselages or frameworks, with a propeller in front of each. The armored cabin lies between and carries two rapid-fire guns directed fore and aft. The vital parts are protected by steel armor and it carries fuel enough for a flight of twenty hours, which would give it a range of more than a thousand miles.

The killing of Pégoud, the most famous of French aviators, in single combat with an "Aviatik," made plain to France the need of more powerful machines, and these are being constructed. The English have been making secret preparations for an aerial campaign on a vast scale. The newly appointed "Admiral of the Air" will have at his command a fleet rumored to number several thousand, some of the largest and latest model. The "Canada," just completed by the Curtiss works at Toronto, at a cost of $40,000, is claimed to be bigger and swifter than the "Aviatik," which it resembles in structure. Its wings have a span of 102 feet and it will carry more than a ton of bombs. The first flights indicate that it will have a speed of over ninety miles an hour. A hundred war planes of the type of the "Canada" are to be constructed.

Exactly what is to be done in the way of offensive warfare by the aerial navies remains to be seen. So far the raids into the enemy territory have caused more irritation than damage. A Zeppelin has reached Trafalgar Square at last, but, so far as we can see, the feat has accomplished nothing, except, perhaps, to delight the heart of the aged count. It might as well have dropt bombs of confetti instead of trinitrotoluol so far as military advantage is concerned. Doubtless the Germans hope by making these raids frequent and frightful enough they will weaken the heart of the Englishman, or at least of his wife. So far, however, the effect has been quite the opposite. After each raid the recruiting office is crowded, and the English people have come to regard the Zeppelin casualties as ordinary dangers of life, like automobile accidents and consumption, only not so bad. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Balfour, states that the total result of the aerial attacks of the Germans on England for the year ending in August was 71 civilian adults and 12 children killed and 189 civilian adults and 31 children injured. This is insignificant compared with the death list of every day's battles or the 1,198 lives lost on the "Lusitania." In the latest bomb-throwing expedition one British soldier was killed.

The French and British aeroplane raids into German and Belgian territory have probably caused more deaths and among them many women and children, but it is doubtful whether they either have accomplished much in a military way. The Allies report every little while that a squadron of forty to sixty aeroplanes has visited the Saar Valley or other German territory and inflicted great damage to barracks, hangars, railroad stations, bridges and the like, but the German versions of the affair will minimize the military injury and denounce the barbarity of attacks on undefended towns and the slaughter of civilians, in the same way that the English papers speak of the Zeppelin raids. It is impossible to determine from these reticent and conflicting reports how much the armies and navies have suffered from the aircraft attacks, but the conclusion seems justified that so far the raids into the interior of France, Germany and England have not been of sufficient military advantage to excuse their frightful depredations on the lives and property of noncombatants. This unnecessary cruelty is doubtless due in part to the difficulty of dropping a bomb just where it is intended. It is hard to hit

a bull's eye on a target a hundred miles in diameter. There is no possibility now of ruling out aircraft as a weapon of warfare, and the best that we can hope for at present is that their aim may improve.

THE MIRACLE OF MONS

THE war has afforded what the historian and the psychologist have always been longing for, the opportunity to watch the growth of a legend of the miraculous before their very eyes. Within the last year a beautiful story, equal to anything in the lives of the saints, about the visible interposition of angels in defense of the British at Mons has arisen and found credence in England and even in the United States. The religious and secular press devote large space to it. It has been attested from pulpits of Manchester, Weymouth, Hereford and elsewhere by clergymen who claimed to have received personal evidence of its truth from friends at the front.

There are many interesting variants of the legend, but the best version is probably that told by the Hon. Mrs. St. John Mildray in the *North American Review* for August. We hear of a young soldier who, before he enlisted, used to eat at a vegetarian restaurant in London. Here he noticed on the plates the motto, *Adsit Anglis Sanctus Georgius*, and learned that it meant "May St. George be present help to England." At the battle of Mons, August 24, 1914, the British contingent was in danger of annihilation, for it had lost touch with the French and had to stand the full force of von Kluck's right swing. The steel gray masses swept up to the British trenches in irresistible waves.

The vegetarian Tommy thought to himself that this was the time, if ever, when King George needed the help of his patron saint. So he prayed for the help of St. George and at once there appeared before the trenches a host of shining bowmen who charged the Germans with shouts of "Harow! Harow! Monseigneur St. George, Knight of Heaven, Sweet Saint, succour us!" Their arrows cut down the enemy faster than the machine guns. Not one was left alive and the German General Staff, finding the bodies of ten thousand of their men on the battlefield with no discernible wound, came to the conclusion, natural to their prosaic minds, that the British had used poisonous gases.

But even the Hon. Mrs. Mildray herself, while accepting the miracle, feels impelled to provide a rationalistic explanation of it:

> At death the fluid ether which holds the material body together escapes into the surrounding atmosphere, and according to the temperature, the dispersal of the essence is retarded or accelerated, thus explaining the disintegration of the body. Atoms suitable for materialization may be collected from the atmosphere as well as from the emanations proceeding from the body and shaped by spirit will into the forms of their earthly bodies.

This materialistic theory of the spirit, considerably more incomprehensible and incredible than the legend itself, is best met by Haeckel's old joke, that if the temperature has such an effect a greater degree of cold would precipitate "soul-snow."

But fortunately we are not obliged to accept this pseudo-scientific explanation, for the origin of the legend is known and can be purchased for one shilling. It is a short story entitled *The Bowmen*, written by Arthur Machen for the London *Evening News*. Mr. Machen is a Roman Catholic and believes in the interposition of saints and angels, but he insists that he made up the story out of his own head, archers, vegetarian, unwounded slain and all. But his denials avail nothing. It is too late to stop the growth of the legend he started. In the August *Nineteenth Century* H. B. Simpson repudiates this explanation and rejoices that the war has freed the English "from the fetters of German dogmaticism" and enabled them once more to believe in miracles. The *Church Times* publishes columns of letters from those who believe in the angels at Mons and claim to have "first-hand evidence of soldiers." When called upon to produce this evidence, however, they decline on the ground

PERHAPS

THE Great War is over; the peace-pact signed. The grimed and wearied veterans are coming home.

The flags fly. The bands play. The Monarch stands bareheaded on the palace balcony. Below the crowds cheer. They weep for joy. Glory to the Fatherland! God save the king!

* * * * * *

The tumult and the shouting dies. The armies disband. The soldiers return to their loved ones. Every home is a house of mourning. They try to pick up again the broken threads of peaceful industry. All is ruin.

They contemplate. Five million men killed. Ten million men crippled. Wives and daughters ravished. Children mutilated. Babies starved. Hundreds of cities burned. Thousands of farms laid waste. Thirty billion dollars of accumulated wealth consumed in smoke.

They council together. They cannot endure the desolation. They will not suffer the privation. Men fight harder to keep from sinking than to rise.

They go to the nobles and the rich. They ask for bread. They are given a stone. When in the annals of history has Privilege chosen to sacrifice itself for the common weal?

They turn to the governments. The governments listen. But what can the governments do? They have spent the substance of the living. They have spent the substance of those to come even to the third and fourth generation.

* * * * * *

Then a thing epochal happens. First a murmur, then a rumble, then a roar, then—the Revolution, peaceful or bloody; and all the emperors and kings, all the autocrats and aristocrats, go.

that such things are too sacred to be submitted to scientific scrutiny and that when "a wicked and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign there shall no sign be given unto it."

So far as we have seen no one has come forward to say he has actually seen the angels with his own eyes, but the number of people who have heard about those who know about those who have seen them is increasing daily. Some report merely that a luminous cloud came down from heaven between the British and their pursuers, and in it shining shapes could be seen combating. An Irish soldier, with the contrariety of his race, says it was a black cloud. We hear of a Catholic officer who was cut off in a trench with thirty men and, resolving to sell their lives dearly, they charged the Germans with shouts of "St. George for England!" The foemen fled and the German prisoners who were caught asked who was the officer on the great white horse who rode at the head and was invulnerable to their bullets. The vicar of St. Albans tells of a sergeant who had seen a picture of St. George and the dragon in a Y. M. C. A. and told the story to his comrades in the trenches during the battle. The Germans turned and ran as the old English battle-cry rang out and one of the Germans who was captured exprest surprize that the Allies had taken to armor and arrows.

We are also told that Berlin is excited over the account given by the German soldiers of the battle of Mons. In explaining why when they had the British at their mercy they allowed them to escape, they say it was due to the witchcraft of "those devils of Englishmen." A German lieutenant is reported to have said:

> I only know that we were charging full on the British at a certain place, and in a moment we were stopped. It was most like going full speed and being pulled up suddenly on a precipice, but there was no precipice there, nothing at all, only our horses swerved round and fled and we could do nothing!

The mysterious archers are supposed to be the same as those who saved the day for the English at Agincourt five hundred years before. The battlefield of Agincourt lies indeed within sound of the guns at Mons, but the skeptical mind might inquire why if their firing aroused these ancient warriors from their graves they did not direct their arrows at the French, whom they were fighting the last they could remember. The same query might be raised in regard to St. Joan of Arc who, it appears, was invoked by the French and came to their rescue in visible person. She also had learned of the *entente cordiale* and fought by the side instead of against the English, who had burned her at the stake.

It will be interesting to watch what new versions of the legend will continue to crop up and whether it will flourish in spite of the efforts made by leading Anglican and dissenting clergymen to nip it in the bud. Dean Henson preached a sermon in Westminster Abbey against the present tendency toward "grovelling superstition and belief in miracle" with special reference to the angels of Mons. There are many other manifestations of the same spirit. The Devon peasants report hearing the boom of Drake's drum which hangs in Buckland Abbey and, according to the legend, would be heard to beat thruout the land whenever England needed Drake again. Over a million and a quarter amulets of the "touchwood" type have been sold since the war began and they were officially presented to every one of the 1200 officers and men of a London battalion at a recent review in Hyde Park. Certainly the level-headed men of England will have to be vigilant if they are to check the superstitions which spread in the tense and almost hysterical atmosphere of the time.

DUMBA'S DISMISSAL

THERE will be but few, on either side of the ocean, to question the propriety of the President's action in handing passports to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador. That Dr. Dumba should desire to relieve his nationals who would be thrown out of employment because they had conscientious scruples against making munitions to be used against their fellow countrymen is natural enough, but it is outrageous that he should conspire to foment strikes for the purpose of putting a stop to the manufacture, as he proposed to do.

It is hardly likely that in so flagrant a case the Austro-Hungarian Government will resent our action, however much it may have desired the success of his plan. We have in the history of our country sent seven foreign representatives home for the same offense, that is, interfering with our domestic affairs. Three of these were British, two French and two Spanish, not to count those cases where the representative was more or less voluntarily recalled because he had made himself obnoxious. In no case has this led to war or to the severance of diplomatic relations. In 1793 President Washington sent back Citizen Genet, representative of the French Republic, because he was trying to involve us in the war with England. In 1888 President Cleveland dismissed Lord Sackville-West because he was innocently entrapped into answering a letter of inquiry from an alleged British-American and telling him that a vote for Cleveland was a vote for England.

The United States has never had any serious difficulty with Austria-Hungary, and in recent years the connections between the two countries have become peculiarly intimate. Hundreds of thousands of Czechs, Slovaks, Rumanians, Jews, Magyars and Croats have come to America to find religious and political freedom and industrial opportunities denied them at home. The "white slaves" of Bethlehem, as Dr. Dumba calls them, are evidently better off than in their native land, since his Government has been for years trying in vain to prevent their escape to this country.

Since the dual monarchy has for the first time a Hungarian Premier, why should not a Hungarian ambassador be sent to us? Count Albert Apponyi on his recent visit here made a fine impression, and Franz Kossuth might revive the enthusiasm which his distinguished father aroused here in 1851.

A STILL SMALL VOICE

THERE is some precedent for the theory in this country that "taxation without representation is tyranny." But the many women of New York City who are forced to pay an inheritance tax have improved on the masculine spirit of '76 in voicing their protest to the tyrant, and instead of giving a Boston tea party have merely sent the following statement with their checks:

> This tax is paid under protest by a woman taxpayer. If the Government takes the taxes of women it should give them the vote.

The men who think that suffragists are always militant ought to be considerably cheered by this ladylike plea. Whether they heed it or not is another question.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

September 5 Germans gain bridgehead of Friedrichstadt on Dvina River east of Riga. Allan liner "Hesperian" struck on 4th and sinks on 6th.

September 6 Forty French aeroplanes bombard Saarbrücken. Germans approach Vilna.

September 7 Czar takes command of Russian forces. Russians announce capture of 17,000 men and 89 guns on Sereth River, Galicia.

September 8 Zeppelins bombard London. Austro-Germans take Dubno fortress.

September 9 Heavy German drive in Argonne repulsed. Germans gain trenches in Vosges.

September 10 Second Russian victory on the Sereth. Austrian Ambassador Dumba dismissed.

September 11 Russian Coalition Cabinet proposed. Zeppelins raid English east coast.

September 12 Hard but indecisive fighting north of Arras in France, near Tolmsin on Austro-Italian frontier and in the Gallipoli peninsula.

The Wreck of the "Hesperian"

The "Hesperian," of the Allan Line, running from Liverpool to Montreal, was struck about eighty miles southwest of Fastnet at 8:30 p. m. on September 4. The explosion tore a great hole eight feet below the water line on the starboard side forward and sent water sixty feet into the air. There was at first a panic and some jumped into the sea even without life-belts, and two or three of the boats were capsized thru improper launching. But there proved to be no need for such haste, as the vessel did not sink until the morning of the 6th while she was being towed to Queenstown.

There were 333 passengers and 200 crew on board and ten of the passengers and twenty-two of the crew were lost. Among the crew were several Americans, one of whom, F. J. Wolff, aged twenty-one, from New Jersey, was drowned. The victims included also six women and one child. The "Hesperian" had been conveying Canadian troops to England, but being on her outward voyage, she had on board only forty wounded soldiers returning home.

No submarine or torpedo was seen, but the officers state that the metallic fragments that fell upon the deck and the odor of the explosive prove that the vessel was struck by a torpedo. The German Foreign Office believes that the "Hesperian" ran on a mine. It is also argued in behalf of Germany that the vessel was virtually a troopship and was secretly armed. On this point the American Consul cables:

> A 6-inch gun mounted on the stern of the "Hesperian" was painted a service gray, and would not have been conspicuous even at a short distance, and the officers think it could not have been observed at all thru a periscope.

The officials of the Allan Line deny that the "Hesperian" carried any gun.

The "Arabic" Case

The wreck of the "Hesperian" caused great surprize in the United States and apparently also in Germany as it appears to be in direct violation of the assurance of the German Government, conveyed a few days before by Ambassador Bernstorff, that no more liners would be sunk without warning. The unfavorable impression and the feeling of disappointment with Germany was intensified when the note from the German Government in regard to the "Arabic" was received, for the note expressly disclaims any obligation to grant indemnity and refuses to submit the question of the propriety of the German submarine policy to The Hague. If the commander of a submarine is to be allowed to sink any vessel which he suspects may attack him the German assurance has very little value. According to the account of the officers of the "Arabic" the submarine was hiding behind the "Dunsley" when the "Arabic" went by. The essential portions of the German note are printed on the following page.

Ambassador Dumba Dismissed

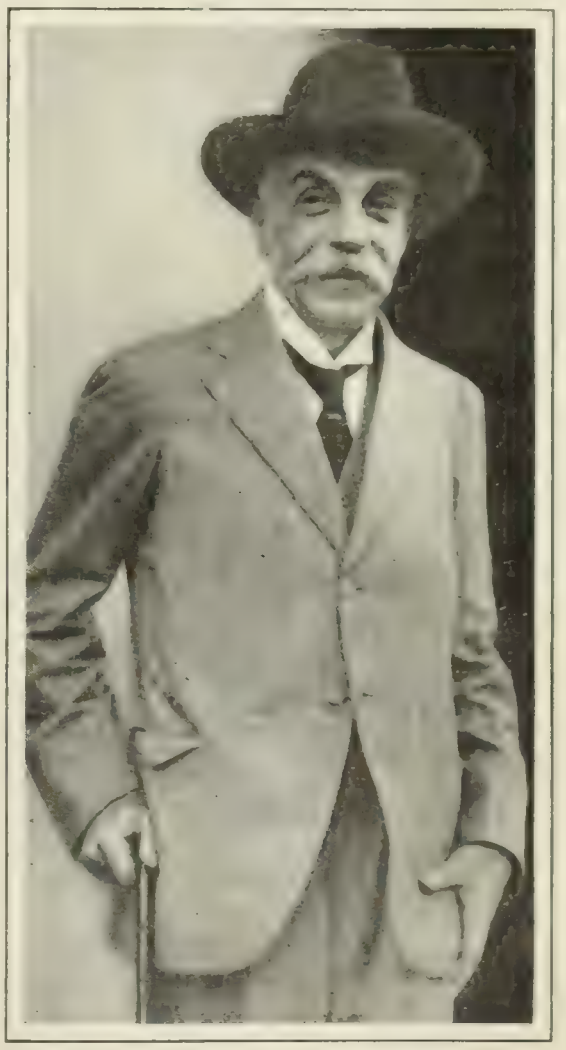
The Austro-Hungarian Government has been requested to recall Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, its Ambassador at Washington. Dr. Dumba is "no longer acceptable" because of his advocacy of a plan which in his opinion would "strongly disorganize" "if not entirely prevent the production of war material in Bethlehem and the Middle West," and because of his use of James F. J. Archibald, an American war correspondent traveling on an American passport, as a "secret bearer of official despatches thru the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary."

Mr. Archibald was detained on August 30 by British officials when the Dutch liner "Rotterdam," on which he sailed, on his way to Berlin and Vienna, stopped at Falmouth, England. Among his papers were found the memorandum of a plan prepared by the editor of a Hungarian-language newspaper, the *Szabadsag*, published in this country, to bring about strikes in the Bethlehem Steel Company's works and other munitions factories, and a letter from Dr. Dumba to Count Burian, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, commending the plan to his "favorable consideration." The significant parts of this letter are reprinted on the following page. Mr. Archibald denies that he knew the contents of the package which Dr. Dumba entrusted to him for delivery in Vienna, and it is not certain that he is criminally liable for his unneutral act but his passport has been canceled and he is returning to this country.

Dr. Dumba made no effort to deny the objectionable letter, but defended its propriety. He explained to Secretary Lansing that he had been ordered by his government to give the widest publicity to a warning that Austro-Hungarian citizens who aided in the manufacture of munitions for the Allies were guilty of treason and would be liable to severe punishment if they returned to their own country. In lending his influence to a plan to cripple the manufacture of munitions, an industry explicitly approved by the United States Government in its note of August 12 to Austria-Hungary, Dr. Dumba was guilty of the unpardonable diplomatic offense of interference in the domestic affairs of this country.

Captain Franz von Papen, military attaché of the German Embassy, the Austrian Consul General in New York, Alexander Nuber von Pereked, and the unnamed Hungarian editor, thought to be William Warm, formerly of the Cleveland *Szabadsag*, are all implicated in Dr. Dumba's letter, and may be dismissed or deported.

While no serious strikes have yet occurred in munitions factories in the region mentioned by Dr. Dumba, five Chicago plants are now tied up by machinists' strikes, about 750 men in



G. V. Buck

THE RETIRING AMBASSADOR

Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, ambassador from Austria-Hungary, whose recall has been asked by the American Government

OUR CONTROVERSY WITH GERMANY

The Note of the German Government on the "Arabic" affair:

On August 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer "Dunsley" about sixty nautical miles south of Kinsale and was on the point of sinking the prize by gunfire after the crew had left the vessel.

At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly toward him. This steamer, as developed later, was the "Arabic." She was recognized as an enemy vessel, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings.

When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this the commander became convinced the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive, and fired a torpedo at the steamer.

After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats.

According to his instructions, the commander was not allowed to attack the "Arabic" without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the "Arabic" planned a violent attack on the submarine.

This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish Sea on August 14—that is, a few days before — by a large passenger steamer apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which he had neither attacked nor stopped.

The German Government most deeply regrets that lives were lost thru the action of the commander. It particularly expresses this regret to the Government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens.

The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the "Arabic."

If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German Government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to The Hague Tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to Article 38 of The Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

In so doing, it assumes that, as a matter of course, the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare.

Berlin, September 9, 1915.

all having walked out, and Detroit and Cleveland report that a campaign is being pushed by Austro-Hungarian agents to induce 50,000 workmen of that allegiance to lay down their tools. Federal agents in Chicago are investigating the resources and control of the Machinists' Union.

Argonne and Vosges

There has been an increase of activity all along the western fronts but no decided movements have so far materialized. It is rumored that Kitchener's new army of a million men have been safely landed in France and that the British who during the year have held only about thirty miles at the front in Belgium have extended their line to two or three times its former length, releasing thereby a large number of French troops for action elsewhere. But where the new British positions are it is impossible to tell, for almost no information has been out as to operations on the British front for several weeks.

But at the other end of the line in the Argonne forest and among the Vosges mountains there are reports of furious tho ineffective fighting. The Argonne forest lies between the Aire and the Aisne, just west of the town of Varennes, well known to the readers of Carlyle's French Revolution as the place where Louis XVI and his family were stopt in the flight from Paris. Just here in September, 1914, the German Crown Prince was stopt in his march toward Paris and because he has not been able to get any further in a year his military reputation has suffered and his popularity has been lost.

The slaughter in the Argonne has been frightful. It is said that one German army corps of 40,000 men has lost more than that number, the ranks having been kept filled as fast as they were depleted. In the effort made by the Germans the last of June to break thru the line at this point they report capturing 2560 French prisoners and burying 1600 French dead. On the 8th of September the Germans began another drive and succeeded as before in carrying a few hundred yards of trenches. They report the capture of 2037 men, 49 machine guns, 64 mine throwers and one cannon. The German official observer describes the fighting in the Argonne as follows:

The charge begins. Not with fixed bayonets, as in peace-time training, do the storming columns dash forward. Instead almost every man has his rifle slung over his shoulder, a number of hand grenades in his right hand, on his left arm like a tar-

THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR'S OFFENSE

The Note of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington to Baron Burian, Foreign Minister:

I am under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war material in Bethlehem and in the Middle West, at any rate strongly disorganize it and hold it up for months, which, according to the statement of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance, and which amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money.

But even if the disturbances do not succeed, there is a probability at hand that we shall compel, under pressure of the crisis, favorable working conditions for our poor, opprest fellow-countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves at present work twelve hours a day seven days in the week! All weak persons succumb, become consumptive. As far as German workingmen are found among the skilled elements, provision will be made forthwith for their exit. There has, besides this, been created a German "private" registry office for providing employment, and which already works voluntarily and well for such persons. We, too, shall join, and the widest support is contemplated for us.

C. DUMBA.

New York, August 20, 1915.

The Note of Secretary of State Lansing to the Austro-Hungarian Government:

By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen, protected by an American passport, as a secret bearer of official despatches thru the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the President directs us to inform your Excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States as the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty at Washington.

Believing that the Imperial and Royal Government will realize that the Government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the Government of the United States expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary and renews the Imperial and Royal Government's assurance of its sincere desire to continue the cordial and friendly relations which have always existed between the United States and Austria-Hungary.



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HELD BY A SUPERIOR FORCE

This communication trench, just back of the first line, contains a pretty large proportion of the "big men" who are conducting the Allies' war. Kitchener leads, M. Millerand, the French Minister of War, follows, and General Joffre is just behind

man of old, a buckler (tho of steel and not of bearskin), and over his mouth and nose a respirator for protection against fumes from the French bombs.

In Alsace the struggle for the eastern peaks of the Vosges mountains continues with unabated violence. The Germans succeeded in recapturing the summit Hartmannsweilerkopf but could not hold it. The importance of this peak lies in the fact that it overlooks Mülhausen, ten miles southwest. The mountains of Schratzmännele and Lingekopf, which stand about the same distance west of Colmar, were taken in August by the French after siege operations involving the building of miles of roads and trenches. Some of these positions were regained by the Germans on September 9 with the aid of flaming liquids and asphyxiating bombs.

Aircraft Raids

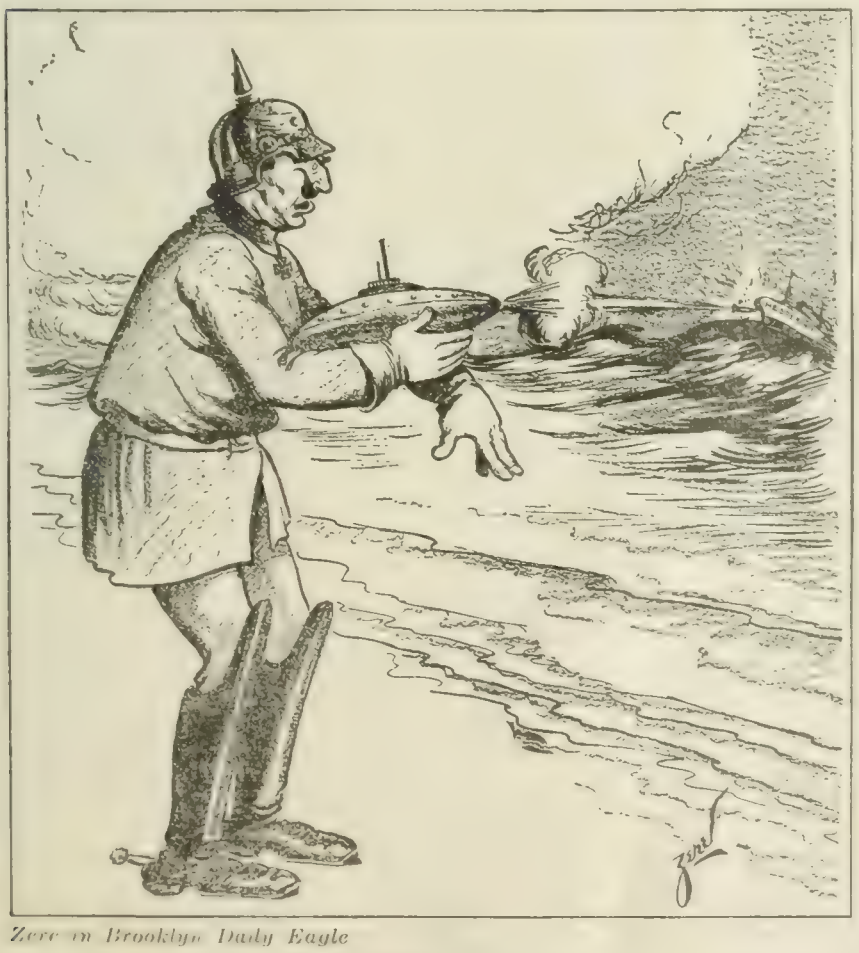
England has suffered from visitation of the Zeppelins twice within twenty-four hours. On the night of the 7th they passed over the eastern counties, and on the following night they reached London. Nothing is allowed to be published or cabled as to what places were hit, but it is surmised that bombs have been dropt in the heart of London about Trafalgar Square. Thirty-seven persons are reported dead including several women and children. A large number were injured and many fires were caused by the incendiary bombs. One soldier is dead and three injured. This is the first time that any except non-combatants have suffered in the Zeppelin raids.

The French and British aviators have been extremely active in attacking the towns behind the German lines. On August 25 fifty-two French aeroplanes flew over into Rhenish Prussia and dropt more than 160 bombs intended for the German munition factories at Saarlouis. According to the German report they killed several persons but did no material damage and four of the machines were brought down by the German guns. On the following night a combined squadron of French, British and Belgian aeroplanes of about the same number bombarded the German positions in the wood of Houthulst, north of Ypres in Belgium.

French aviators have also bombarded Lorrach, Dornach, Leny Freiburg, Mülheim and other towns in Baden, Rhenish Prussia and France. On September 6 a squadron of forty attacked Saarbrücken, dropping bombs upon the barracks and railroad buildings. This was announced to be in retaliation for the recent German raids on the open towns of Lunéville, St. Dié and Gerardmer in which women and children were killed. The Germans report that the military damage by the French raids was inconsiderable but many civilians lost their lives.

The Czar Takes Command

A change has taken place in the Russian Government which seems to amount to a veritable revolution and may well prove to be a turning point in the history of the nation. The Duma or Russian Parliament, which has never since its establishment been able to exercize any real power, has now apparently got control of the



Zere in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED



Kirby in New York World

HE TRIED TO BITE ME, YOUR MAJESTY

GERMAN IDIOSYNCRASIES



M. E. Berner

SUPERSEDED BY THE CZAR

The Grand Duke Nicholas, appointed to command the Russian armies on August 3, 1914, and now sent to the Caucasus, while the Czar takes his place at the head of the army. His handling of his forces has been praised by strategists here and in London and France

Government. The Cabinet is likely to resign and be replaced by a Coalition Government. This will have the backing of a majority of the Duma, 300 out of 439 votes, composed of the Liberal, Progressive and Radical parties. Their program is said to comprize autonomy for Poland, a conciliatory policy for Finland, amnesty for political and religious offenses not of a criminal character, complete cessation of religious persecution, removal of restriction upon Jews, and the recognition of the legality of trades unions. More remarkable still, we hear of committees of a hundred or more prominent citizens being founded in Moscow and Petrograd for the investigation of the conduct of the war and the manufacture of munitions. The Emperor presided over a congress of representative men from all parts of the country in which public affairs were discussed with unprecedented freedom.

Another startling change, doubtless a part of the same movement tho its significance is by no means clear, is that the Emperor has placed himself at the head of the Russian forces and sent the Grand Duke Nicholas to the most distant seat of war, the Caucasus. The imperial rescript is concluded as follows:

> My duty to my country, which has been entrusted to me by God, compels me to do[illegible] when the enemy has penetrated into the interior of the empire, to take supreme command of the active forces and to share with the army the fatigue of war and to safeguard with it Russian soil from attempts of the enemy. The ways of Providence are inscrutable, but my duty and my desire determine me in my resolution for the good of the state.
>
> The invasion of the enemy on the western front, which necessitates the greatest possible concentration of civil and military authorities as well as the unification of command in the field, has turned our attention from the southern front. At this moment I recognize the necessity of your assistance and counsels on the southern front, and I appoint you viceroy of the Caucasus and commander in chief of the valiant Caucasian army.

What the change portends for Russia is uncertain, for nothing is known of the military capacity of the Czar or of his new advisers. The Grand Duke, in spite of the appalling disasters which have befallen the Russian armies, has been unceasingly praised by the English and French writers for his skill in conducting retreats without losing his army. He has been regarded as having more power in Russia than the Czar himself and he has had the support of the conservative and official class.

Austrian Drive Checked

The recent advance of the Austro-German forces drove the Russians out of Galicia except the northeast corner about Tarnopol. Here in the angle protected by the Sereth and Dniester Rivers the Russians have made a stand and repulsed their pursuers. The Vienna reports acknowledge that the Austrians were forced to retire from the Sereth River by force of numbers and the Petrograd reports claim the capture of over 23,000 prisoners and a large number of guns. This is denied by the Germans.

But unless the Austrian power is exhausted this success of the Russians in Galicia is not likely to avail them much for north of Tarnopol the Austrian advance continues. Of the triangle of fortresses in this region Dubno has been taken this week, Lutsk had been taken before and Rovno is likely soon to fall also. The Russians evidently anticipate the possible loss of Kiev altho this lies two hundred miles further in the interior, for the government and the people are removing their goods from the city.

All along the line from the Galician frontier north to the Gulf of Riga, German gains are reported during the week. They have advanced in the Pripet marshes east of Brest Litovsk. They have reached the suburbs of Vilna, the chief railroad center east of Warsaw. They have extended their lines on the Dvina River, east of Riga, but have not yet attempted a crossing in force.

Carranza Rejects Conference Plan

General Venustiano Carranza has declined to participate in the conference suggested by Secretary Lansing and the six Latin-American diplomats as a means toward the establishment of a stable Mexican government. His answer, received on September 10, bases the refusal on two arguments: that in joining such a conference he would "impair profoundly the independence of the republic and would establish the precedent of foreign interference in the determination of its interior affairs," and that the Constitutionalist forces, already in control of "the greater part of the national domain," could not sacrifice the "cause of the people" by compromising with other factions. The note is a long one and summarizes the history of the revolution, asserting that Madero's revolution failed because of concessions to the "enemies of the people" and that Villa was bribed by the reactionaries to lead a counter-revolt.

In lieu of the proposed conference of all Mexican leaders, Carranza, "convinced of the sincerity and the noble desires of the governments . . . to contribute toward the reëstablishment of peace in Mexico," invites the seven diplomats to meet with him at a border town "to the end of considering the affairs of Mexico from the international viewpoint only" and with the object of determining whether the Constitutionalist Government be not worthy of recognition.

By delaying his answer until Villa had suffered considerable military reverses, Carranza was able to make a plausible claim to success in conquering Mexico. During the week Villa was beaten all along his line thru the states of Durango and Coahuila, losing Durango, Saltillo and Paredon, and evacuating Torreon. This throws him back on Chihuahua, and the surrender of Piedras Negras on the border leaves him without a port of entry on the lower Rio Grande. Carranza now holds central Mexico as far north as Torreon, tho the character of his tenure may be judged from the border raids originating in territory he supposedly controls. The state of Morelos, to the heart of Mexico, Tepic on the west coast and Tabasco, adjoining Yucatan, are, however, still unconquered.

Another meeting of the Pan-American Conference was to be held before September 15, when Senor Naon was to sail for Argentina, where he was



BULGARIA'S BARGAIN

Turkey has ceded to Bulgaria the territory shaded on the above map, in return for which, it is assumed, Bulgaria agrees not to engage in the war against Turkey on the side of the Allies. The concession gives to Bulgaria the whole of the railroad route which runs along the western bank of Tunja and Maritza rivers to the port of Dedeagatch. The railroad station of Adrianople is included in the concession

said to be likely to run for the presidency.

The border fighting reached a climax on September 4, when a band of Mexicans and eighty United States cavalrymen, with Texas Rangers and civilians, fired across the Rio Grande at each other for most of the day near Old Hidalgo, Texas. Carranzista soldiers were suspected of engaging in this fight and of the recent firing on the United States military aeroplane. Carranza and his generals denied this, and the Constitutionalist forces were withdrawn from the border, relieving the tension.

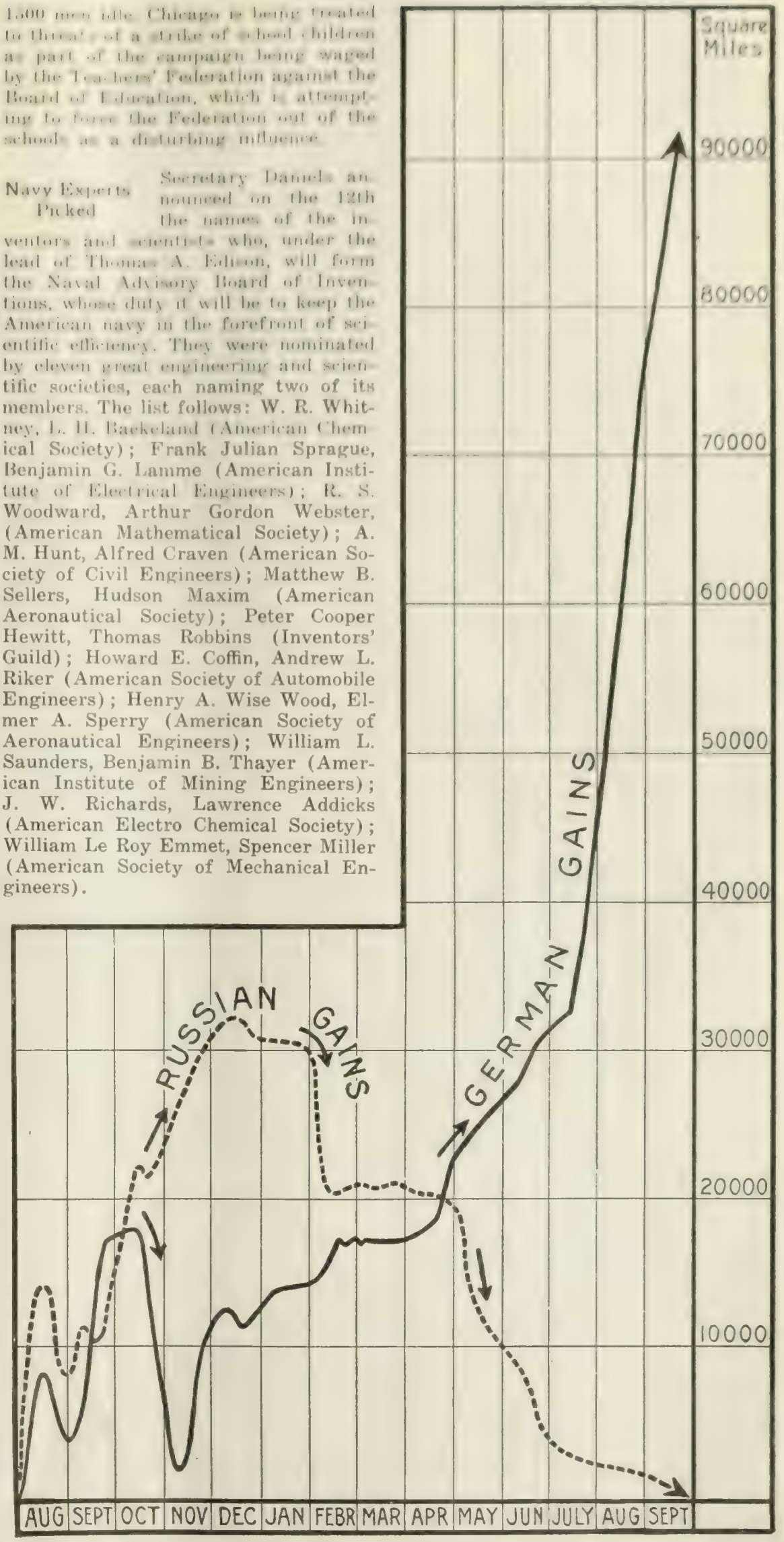
Strikes

Bridgeport, Connecticut, is still in industrial upheaval. More than 1600 employees of the American Graphophone Company have struck for the eight-hour day and wage increases. Two strikers arrested in last week's small riot at the Crane Valve Company's plant have been sentenced to a year in jail, and the American Federation of Labor is preparing to fight their cases on appeal. Concessions made to the men resulted in the ending of strikes in an American Locomotive Company plant at Dunkirk, New York, in several factories, employing together about 1700 men, at Torrington, Connecticut, and in other Connecticut shops. The Empire Steel and Iron Company of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and the American Brass Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, have announced wage increases; the Warner Manufacturing Company, which makes automobile parts in Toledo, and the Stevens-Duryea Automobile Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, have voluntarily adopted the eight-hour day, the former as an experiment to last a month.

In Albany, Troy and adjacent cities in New York a street-car strike has tied up all electric traffic and holds 1500 men idle. Chicago is being treated to threats of a strike of school children as part of the campaign being waged by the Teachers' Federation against the Board of Education, which is attempting to force the Federation out of the schools as a disturbing influence.

Navy Experts Picked

Secretary Daniels announced on the 12th the names of the inventors and scientists who, under the lead of Thomas A. Edison, will form the Naval Advisory Board of Inventions, whose duty it will be to keep the American navy in the forefront of scientific efficiency. They were nominated by eleven great engineering and scientific societies, each naming two of its members. The list follows: W. R. Whitney, L. H. Backeland (American Chemical Society); Frank Julian Sprague, Benjamin G. Lamme (American Institute of Electrical Engineers); R. S. Woodward, Arthur Gordon Webster, (American Mathematical Society); A. M. Hunt, Alfred Craven (American Society of Civil Engineers); Matthew B. Sellers, Hudson Maxim (American Aeronautical Society); Peter Cooper Hewitt, Thomas Robbins (Inventors' Guild); Howard E. Coffin, Andrew L. Riker (American Society of Automobile Engineers); Henry A. Wise Wood, Elmer A. Sperry (American Society of Aeronautical Engineers); William L. Saunders, Benjamin B. Thayer (American Institute of Mining Engineers); J. W. Richards, Lawrence Addicks (American Electro Chemical Society); William Le Roy Emmet, Spencer Miller (American Society of Mechanical Engineers).



THE TEUTONIC STEAM-ROLLER

The rapid gains made by recent German-Austrian drives are shown by the above diagram. The dotted line gives the area of enemy territory held by the Russians at the dates given below. The solid line gives the area of enemy territory held by the Germans at the same time. It will be seen that the war began in August, 1914, by gains on both sides, for the Russians invaded East Prussia, while the Austrians invaded Poland. The invaders in both cases were expelled. The German invasion of Poland in October was also a failure, but it was promptly repeated and since then the Germans have gained almost continuously until now they hold over 90,000 square miles of territory in Poland and the Russian provinces beyond



"WE PAST A SUBMARINE. IT CAME UP, LOOKED, DIVED AND DISAPPEARED"

SAILING PAST SUBMARINES

BY HAROLD J. HOWLAND

Mr. Howland tells here the story of his voyage to England on the American liner "New York." In London he has been at Morley's on Trafalgar Square, which was probably under Zeppelin fire in the raid of September 8, about which so little information has passed the censors. Doubtless he could tell much more of this alarming event, the "Londoners' first glimpse of the war at close quarters," had he been permitted to do so.—THE EDITOR.

SATURDAY, August 21. We are off. Already the towered pile that is lower New York looms diminishing astern. Ahead thru the Narrows opens a straight path upon dubious seas. It is only two days since the "Arabic" was sunk in the very waters we are to traverse. True, the "New York" is an American ship. But—who knows?

It has been a quiet sailing. We have no crowded passenger list—106 first class instead of 375 as it would be if the ship were full. There has been no holiday mood on deck or dock. The few brave attempts at jocularity—the straw hat sent skimming over the rail from an impulsive hand, the mighty cabbage, fluttering with American flags, that drops solidly into our embarrassed arms—savor sadly flat. Too many thoughts of the strange Cyclops fish that may be lurking near the journey's end throw shadows across the coming days. It has been a sober sailing.

Down the harbor past the little anchored steamers waiting their appointed tides. The usual tramps, some in unusual dress. One bears amidships on her side in great capitals the word DANMARK and fore and aft a painted flag—the red St. Andrew's cross on a white ground. Another proclaims her neutral nationality by the word NORGE with the vertically striped tricolor of Norway at either end. Our own freeboard, we know, shouts out our identity with NEW YORK, AMERICAN LINE, and the emblazoned stars and stripes. No German eye at the undersea end of a periscope shall mistake our neutral registry if we can help it.

On thru the Narrows, where two low lying destroyers, grim in battle gray, guard our country's neutrality against abuse. Out upon a quiet sea under a smiling sky. May it be an omen.

Sunday, August 22. A placid day. As usual at this stage of a voyage, we are chiefly interested in our shipmates. We look them over, guess about them, discreetly chat with them with a question mark in our minds, gossip about them. Soon a bit of news pops up. One hundred and more cancelled their reservations since the "Arabic" was sunk. In fact more stayed behind than came. Were they the wise ones or we the foolhardy ones? *Nous verrons.*

A curious thing. Almost every passenger's story one hears begins—or ends—with the war. Most of us are going over because of it; a very few in spite of it, but only on urgent business. Sailing in war time recalls the marriage service, "not by any to be enterprised, nor taken in hand, unadvisedly, lightly, or wantonly."

The little Canadian girl three steamer chairs away has a fiancé down with fever in a hospital in Havre. She is going over with his father and sister to cheer him up. That other pretty Canadian girl, barely out of school one would say, is on her way to be married to her boy officer in the Dominion forces. He is still in England, but he may go to France any day. He would rather leave a wife behind in England than a sweetheart in Canada.

These mothers with children—babies, toddlers, scamperers—all have husbands at the front. It will be easier to fight—and to wait—with only the Channel between than all the Atlantic. Here is a young surgeon from remote Alberta offering up his skill to the Empire's need.

There are no Teutons among us. There is no reason why they should not sail on an American ship; there is every reason why they should not land at a British port. Not a quarter of us are Americans—and all on business bent. This is no holiday trip.

Monday, August 23. A discovery. Our table steward is a soldier. The fact comes out at breakfast, when the dining saloon is empty save for a few of us early birds. As thus:

Steward (respectfully in our left ear): "I've been at the front, sir. In France, sir."

Passenger (interested): "Then what are you doing here?"

S. "Wounded, sir. Discharged 'unfit for further service,' sir."

P. "Where were you wounded, steward?"

S. "In the arm, sir."

P. "I mean in what engagement."

S. "St. Eloi, sir. Last April."

P. "How did it happen, steward?"

S. "I was goin' ahead not thinkin' there was anybody anaht, sir, when up jumps, no further awai than that table, sir, a brute of a big German. 'E cime for me with the b'y'net, sir. I 'ad me own knife—b'y'net, sir—in me right 'and an' tried to catch 'is in me left an' missed it. 'E got me a nawsty one thru the thick o' me upper arm, sir. An' then I got 'im, sir. An' then I knew nothin' till I woke up at the Casino. The 'ospital, sir. Yes, sir. Unconscious, sir."

P. "How did you get him?"

S. "I daon't loike to think of it, sir. With the b'y'net. Thru the fice, sir."

P. "Are you going back, steward?"

S. "Not till some o' these other young fellas 'as 'ad their turn, sir. It mikes me fair sick. 'Ere I comes back after all I've suffered and sees these young fellas enjoying themselves. It ain't right, sir. We ought to 'ave conscription, that's what I say. An' mike some o' these young fellas that's 'angin' round 'do their bit.'"

Do all Englishmen who have done their bit feel this way about those that have not? That way lies compulsory service, distasteful to the Anglo-Saxon temper.

Tuesday. The bedroom steward supplements the announcement that the bath is ready with sensational news. The German Ambassador has been sent home. Congress has been called together. An appropriation for a hundred million pounds—half a billion dollars—has been asked for. Food for the imagination. The usual shock of the cold sea water in the tub is hardly felt this morning. Shaving is a rather nervous process. Shall we have to "do our bit"?

But a glance at the wireless bulletin steadies the pulse. That is only what the Washington correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that the Cabinet has decided to do if Germany does not finally render satisfaction for the trespass of her submarines. No need to enlist just yet.

Wednesday. Still a calm sea, but a gray and drizzling sky. There is nothing to report.

Thursday. The young folks are arranging a program of deck sports for tomorrow. For the second day no news from America. Is there a censorship in the captain's cabin?

Friday. Still no news. One cannot

help wondering. During the morning the steward takes down a life-belt from the rack and lays it handy. Well, one might as well try it on. It fits.

In the afternoon the sports on deck. A pleasant time for all. Strange how the Englishman comes out of his shell at the call of sports. As the games are ending, the life-boats are swung out on the davits and lowered to the rail on the promenade deck. Tonight we enter the war zone. Cheerful thought, isn't it? We look the boats over with a curious and calculating eye. It is a novelty to have the life-boats play some other rôle than that of obstacles on the boat deck.

As night comes on the watch is busied rigging strange contrivances along the sides. At intervals on either side a spar is thrust out from the ship bearing at the end a big bowl shaped reflector with a cluster of electric light bulbs inside it. They cast a blinding light inboard; by leaning far over the rail one can see the painted stars and stripes brilliantly luminous in the glare. The white letters of our name, too, stand out unmistakably.

It is, like the ready life-boats, a comforting precaution. But the good ship must look a very harlequin. It is galling to think that an American ship must adopt such sensational billboard methods to protect American men and women and children from lawless attack. But will it protect us after all? One cannot help wishing we had some news.

Toward midnight a fantom cruiser slips out of the dark, steams alongside a while for a little chat with our bridge, and fades away. The war zone at last.

Saturday. Awaken early from a refreshing sleep. But did not the aristocrats in the Conciergerie often sleep well the night before the guillotine? Anyway not all of us have been so fortunate. The deck chairs, one hears, were well patronized till nearly dawn.

A day of days. Golden sunshine on a sea that gives a new meaning to the word ultramarine. The mind refuses to grasp the thought of a menacing death hiding beneath that brilliant blue. But not all minds have been so stoical. The woman in the next chair, sensible, reasonable, self-possest, suffers a bad case of nerves beneath a quiet calm.

"Several times in the night," she confides, "(I turned out my light at five) I found myself standing in the middle of my cabin floor. The slightest noise brought me out of my berth."

In the offing lies a cruiser, a seaplane sailing and drifting and circling above her. A second cruiser steams by on the other side. We are well within the war zone and here the Mistress of the Seas has vigilant watchers. But what watcher can be sure to detect the strange death-dealing fish that swims beneath the rippling waves?

The splendid day wears on. Now one ship, now a dozen are in sight. We are in traveled waters now. In the early afternoon another cruiser steams across our bows, drops back alongside and signals us with grotesque gesturing semaphore and parti-colored strings of signal flags. Her message given, she goes away upon her further business. Was it a warning she offered us? They're close mouthed there upon the bridge.

Between tea and dinner we sight a fleet of fishing boats. More than a score there are, a fleet of painted ships upon a painted ocean. From afar they look a helter skelter group; but as we draw up to them they resolve into a drawn up line, stretching to right and left as we pass thru. They're all gray, too, like cats that roam at night. Each has its net straight out astern, the net floats reaching half way to the next in line. What are the fish they fish for? Are they those men eat or do they eat men themselves?

The night drops down, and on either bow a light gleams out. We sail narrower waters now.

Sunday. A rattling anchor chain brings us on deck. We ride the waters of a river that divides a city. It rains and it is bitter cold. This must be England.

Now comes the startling news. Last evening we past a submarine. They saw it from the bridge. It came up close, looked, dived and disappeared.

Was it the sight of the emblazoned stars and stripes that held their hand? Thank God the voyage is done.

On board U. S. M. S. "New York."

ZEPPELINS

BY CABLE FROM MR. HOWLAND IN LONDON

Wednesday, September 8.

LONDON this morning is particularly urbane. The air that comes in at my window overlooking Trafalgar Square is soft and mild. The damp shiver of the past few mornings has gone out of it. Only the faint scent of coal smoke in the nostrils whispers "London." The Square lies dreaming in its early quiet. The Landseer lions about the Nelson column half smile, half frown—benign, severe. Only the dry pools of the fountains—the gleam of water carries far to an eye, possibly alien, looking down from the clouds—make an unfamiliar note.

They say England is at war. Nonsense. Does it look like it? This is the old familiar London, the London that not only Englishmen love. If war were assailing the Empire, could London be so little changed? The mind knows the fact, but the imagination refuses it.

So down to breakfast, a meal as inscrutably English as the lions in the Square. No use to look for news in the morning paper—the censorship draws too close a veil. But stop a moment; here's a line that's news—if such a bare cropped fact deserves the name.

"Hostile aircraft visited the Eastern counties last night and bombs were dropt. It is known that there have been some fires and some casualties, but particulars are not yet available."

The Eastern counties. That's a large order. It may be anywhere in a many square miles. But conjecture is useless—unless the hall porter knows—for many things have been hid from the wise and prudent and revealed unto hall porters. So I ask—and discover.

In a typical British street stands a typical British crowd, quiet, orderly, silent. A barrier at either end of a block guarded by stoically alert policemen holds back the throng. A British crowd, at least on an occasion like this, is almost too patient and peaceful to be quite canny. It is a street like a thousand others. Uniform rows of two storied brick houses, painted yellow perhaps, but smoked a depressing gray, as like as the proverbial pod of peas.

But on one side half way down is an empty space as clean and even as if your thumb had pushed a pea from out the pod. One house an equal fraction of the whole, simply is not. A cellar full of rubbish is all that's

left. It is a scrap heap that even a rat would scorn to hide in.

And what of the folk that live there? Are they entrapped too? Rumors drift thru the patient crowd. A dozen, they say, have been rescued—the word is quaint to use about the dead—from this house and the one in the next street. Men, women, children—a fine harvest for the frightful ones.

A woman in the crowd, a decent, homely soul, imparts her story. "I lived just there around the corner. We had not gone to bed when suddenly I heard it come. A long drawn whish as the bomb fell down."

It must have sounded like a rocket when it starts away.

"There was a great blue light the color of that."

She points a finger at a child's blue pinafore.

"No, more like that."

The second dress is lighter—more washed out.

"It made the whole room bright. Then the great noise like—like—I can't tell what. And then the dust that spread like smoke from a big bonfire. My man was partly drest. I had my nightdress on. I pulled my blouse around me and we ran before you could say knife. The street was full of folk like us. Then the constables came crying that we should go indoors. But we would rather stop outside."

The crowd stands patient there and shifts and drifts about. Now comes a gruesome thing. It is an ambulance, a little two-wheeled barrow thing pushed by two men in blue. Its hood is down, but the space beneath looks short. What does it hide? A little girl, they say. It rather makes the blood run cold. There's such a one at home across the seas.

Off thru the streets it moves. A little crowd goes, too, but soon that crowd breaks up till only I and two or three are left. Your Englishman's a curiously incurious thing. On moves the barrow, twisting and turning in the narrow streets. Is it a funeral march, or what? From over a church door some words spring to the eye: "Let the wicked forsake his way." Yes, there's the funeral sermon's text.

A last turn brings us to a door with "Hospital" above it. The barrow stops, the hood goes back and there in blankets lies a little girl, her head bound round with cloths. She's round faced, pink cheeked, a bonny thing. Her eyes are open and they look out at the world in patient wonder that she should be lying there in that strange place with her head aching so.

They lift the barrow; bear it up the stairs. The door is shut.

So this is war—as waged by some. As we go back the streets are quiet, commonplace. Life flows on normally.

Can war come thus and leave a people as they were before? Or must it light a flame that burns hot underneath—and burns and burns—and will not out till it has consumed the frightfulness that kindled it?

London, England

MUST WE INVADE MEXICO?

BY AN AMERICAN ENGINEER

The author of this article is a mining engineer who has traveled thru much of Latin America and worked for many years in Mexico. He knows the country thoroly and has made it the subject of numerous magazine articles and of one novel. His opinions—like those of nearly all Americans who have been living in Mexico and have business interests there—clash with those which President Wilson has followed.—THE EDITOR.

THE revolt against Diaz, with which the present chapter of Mexico's troubles opens, was a just protest, and being so it was intensely popular. It had its origin in an effort to restrict the arrogant dominance of alien influences in the country. Coupled with it was the cry of the wronged masses against the absorption of vast estates into the hands of a favored few. The story of that aggression of the grafting land barons would make a pathetic history. Now that the foreigner has been almost completely driven out of Mexico, the agrarian problem is almost the only one that the common people think about. Whether the revolutionary leaders and their voluntary followers think of the agrarian question is open to doubt. They are subsisting on revolution. The end of the revolution means for them return to labor, which is less alluring than the excitements of their present adventurous existence.

The only conspicuous leader who does seriously erect the solution of the agrarian problem to the hight of an ideal is Zapata. He has been called "the revolutionary standpatter." He has consistently fought and argued for a re-distribution of the land among the poor, in accordance with his "plan de Ayala." When other chiefs have sought his coöperation he has been as imperturbable as Pope Leo when the Anglican bishops sought a basis for consolidation of the English and Roman communions. In effect the reply was, "The way lies open; espouse my standards." Zapata would be the logical leader if he were of larger intellectual calibre. His limitations of legal knowledge, and his narrow radicalism, however, put him out of the race for large executive authority.

A man of great ability and understanding is needed for the reconstruction of the Mexican Government. To be successful such a man must be not only an organizer and a stern administrator, but also a sincere reformer. The agrarian problem must be solved. It cannot be solved by the wholesale confiscation which the revolutionary programs proclaim. The measures that must be adopted will seem like half-measures to the simple people, who merely demand the land because they believe it ought to be theirs. Hence the wisest reform will be unpopular, and only an iron rule can maintain order while the delicate adjustments of equity are being made. An attempt to do it by a truly free and representative government would end in a violent whirl into fresh anarchy.

If any man, not a Mexican, can pick out the capable ruler to grasp this situation, he must be a genius in discernment of human ability. The man who can accomplish this political miracle has probably never been seen before in the kaleidoscopic turmoil of Mexican affairs. He is more apt to be some petty lieutenant like the little Corsican who threw undiscriminating grape-shot down the avenue and then reported Paris at peace. The Mexicans must find him for themselves, or he must rise up with the Mexicans clenched in his fists.

To hark back to Tagle because he is in line of succession from Madero, would be a folly only comparable with the pitiful fiasco at Vera Cruz. Tagle is a good man; he would be eminently useful for detail work in reconstruction under a masterful administrator. There are many other such men in Mexico. Ability is by no means lacking among the Mexicans,

but genius is always rare, and Mexico needs transcendent qualities in its new ruler.

It must not be overlooked that the Mexicans have not that tender regard for the Madero régime that has been accepted at Washington. They are profoundly conscious of the fact that his spectacular capture of a little port of entry opposite El Paso did not drive Diaz from Chapultepec. It was something far deeper than that. It was because the civil government of Diaz stopped. The people refused to obey the orders of the central government. Local self-government, altho still possessing some taint of dictatorial appointment, had become a fact. To that extent had Diaz developed his plans for leading up to a self-governing republic. When these local officials sat stolidly and repudiated the frenzied commands of the científicos, the machinery of government was paralyzed.

It is not without significance that the unhorsing of Diaz was accomplished by a temporary stoppage of the machinery of government. It is also significant that the machinery started again just as soon as De la Barra assumed control as provisional President. It argues a respect for law and order, and it must not be forgotten that the mass of the people who acquiesced in that almost bloodless revolution are still in Mexico. This is something for the future strong reorganizer to build upon. They elected Madero because he was the only conspicuous man before the people. Then followed a rude jolt to popular confidence when an obedient Congress voted some 800,000 pesos out of the national treasury to recoup the President's brother for outlays in the revolution, while other claims were conveniently shelved. It was this that helped to render Orozco's rebellion possible, precipitating one new movement after another until a horde of people had tasted of the maddening wine of brigandage and loot.

Nevertheless, the great mass of the Mexican common people are not engaged in revolution. It is doubtful whether those in arms, including office holders and their adherents, constitute twenty-five per cent. of the adult male population. The remainder are deprived of means of aggression, defense, or flight. They are struggling against starvation as best they can. By virtue of a sort of freemasonry, born of mutual want and desperation, they ingeniously protect each other in cattle raids for the sake of food, and in the hiding and surreptitious distribution of the necessaries of life, so as to exist despite the ruthless exactions of the officials. Their disposition toward the foreigner is not inherently unfriendly; many of them will even protect the hated Yankee as far as they can if he happens to be a personal friend. These people—probably seventy-five per cent of the Mexican population—are the hope of the future. The trades people are almost wholly on their side. The cultured Mexicans, now almost entirely expatriated, include a large proportion whose habits of mind and whose purposes are equally pacific. Given an opportunity, the conservative element, according to its light, would endeavor to hold in check the friends of anarchy.

Thus it would seem that, so far as a foreign power can directly assist in the restoration of government in Mexico, its most useful function would be to place an absolute embargo upon all munitions of war, both by land and sea. Our administration at Washington has had glimpses of this truth, but its policy has been vacillating, and the orders of one day have been reversed the next. To render such an embargo effective an adequate patrol by land and sea would have to be maintained, and the force of inspectors at border ports of entry, and at shipping points where vessels clear with cargoes for Mexico, would have to be greatly augmented. It is even possible that for a time an absolute blockade would be necessary in order to prevent the surreptitious shipment of arms and ammunition.

All thinking Americans who are interested in Mexico, have been in full agreement with President Wilson that armed intervention would be deplorable, but they have been equally condemnatory of the policy which he has pursued in order to avoid it. He has undertaken to dictate what Mexico should or should not do, and he has always followed his ultimatums with an announcement thru the press that he would not resort to arms. Even his last call for peace and order, backed by a half-hearted coöperation of the A B C powers, was nullified by the same stupid blunder. In the very beginning of the revolutionary disturbances a simple demand for the observance of the treaty rights of our citizens in that Republic, unaccompanied by public comment or explanation of future purposes, would have produced results. Americans of wide experience in Latin America are quite used to going about their business while revolutions rage around them. As a rule it has been necessary merely to keep under cover when the political storm was central over the particular spot where one happened to be. When the battle was over doors reopened and the routine of business was resumed. The American was not spat upon, jailed, shot, or driven away. The pusillanimity of our government has made us despised by the Mexicans as a race of weaklings and cowards, until at last we have come to such a pass that a simple manly insistence upon treaty rights could not prove effective. The psychological moment for that has long gone by. President Taft made the initial mistake in adopting a policy of temerity. President Wilson then had the chance to assert a proper standard of national dignity, and he sacrificed his opportunity.

The conquest of Mexico in itself would be no light affair. In the beginning our unseasoned troops would meet with discouraging defeats. At the sound of the war trumpet factions will disappear, and every Mexican will fly to the colors, burning with patriotic ardor to repel the invader. The women are as intensely patriotic as the men, and would take their part in the struggle. The notion that Mexicans are disloyal and cowardly is a superstition grown out of boastful tales of Texas rangers. The true spirit of the Mexicans is better illustrated in the siege of Tomochic, a mountain town in Chihuahua, some years ago, when Diaz was compelled to make an example of his authority in quelling a revolt against the tax levies. It was a place of only 500 inhabitants. The first body of rurales sent to command obedience was annihilated. Finally two thousand soldiers invested the town, and it took a week to capture it with the aid of two field guns that battered down the larger buildings. When the troops entered and searched the wreckage, the oldest survivor was a girl of thirteen, and the little children kicked and clawed their captors like wild-beast cubs.

It would require a large army to subdue and garrison the country. An era of unexampled graft in the subversion of Mexican land-titles would ensue, which would be as a mountain to a molehill compared with the disgraceful land grabbing that followed the annexation of the Southwest. It would be so monstrous as to corrupt the whole nation. The assimilation of so large a population of aliens would present other problems of the gravest character. Conquest and annexation are undesirable and unnecessary. Until we have tried a simple embargo upon all that can contribute to the dominance of a few by force in Mexico, we have not exhausted the peaceful and dignified means at our disposal for ending the Mexican trouble.



Edwin Levick

WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON

A TWENTY-YEAR OLD CALIFORNIAN WHO DEFEATED MAURICE E. MC LOUGHLIN FOR THE NATIONAL TITLE AT FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND. THE FINISH OF HIS BRILLIANT FOREHAND STROKE



Underwood & Underwood

ROBERT A. GARDNER

NATIONAL AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPION IN 1909 AND AGAIN THIS YEAR. HE BELONGS TO THE HINSDALE CLUB OF CHICAGO, AND WAS INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPION POLE-VAULTER AT YALE

COULD I LOVE ANOTHER YOU?

BY IVAN SWIFT

My Love hath locks of hazel hair
  And eyes of tender blue;
She's little, lithe and debonair
  And wears a tiny shoe.
O Curly Locks, of lovely hair
  And laughing tear as clear as dew!
O Cherry Lips and Bonny Fair—
  I wish you *would* be true!
But could I love *another* You
  As once I loved the You I knew—
The truant eye and taunting air,
  The elfish laugh and lips of rue?

My Love hath banks of beauty-locks
  And ears of rose-of-dawn;
Her tongue's a hundred silver clocks,
  Her movements like the fawn.
She makes and mends her tiny frocks
  Of wool and dainty lawn,
And feeds her father's hungry flocks
  And sings at early morn.
O, would I had not lingered on
  Her wistful waiting at the docks!
But lassies and a laughing Faun
  Are lithe as love and lightly gone!

All day my Love's a busy bee,
  At dawn a lark, a flower at noon;
At eve a drooping willow tree
  And sleeping moth-of-moon.
I weave my tributes into tune,
  But sigh in secrecy—
The lily and the *clair-de-lune*
  Are fair but ever faded soon
And *never* true to me!
  The morn hath passed; and now the noon;
The night will be a thankless boon—
  But *sweet* is Memory!

AN ACTRESS WHO PLAYED BROWNING

BY WILLIAM LYON PHELPS

LAMPSON PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AT YALE

IN the death of Mrs. Lemoyne, the American stage loses its best actress and most admirable elocutionist. Her manner of speech delighted our ears, so often tortured by the vulgarities and silly affectations of the dress-models that pose as artists.

Altho Mrs. Lemoyne appeared in many rôles, her greatest contribution to the drama was her production of the tragedies of Browning. She understood both Browning and the art of interpreting him. Her enthusiasm for the poet began when she was a little girl, and continued to the last days of her life. She learned particularity in citation from the man himself. Many years ago, meeting Browning in Europe, she told him she would like to recite one of his poems. "Go ahead, my dear." She began "Meeting at Night" and read the third line "And the little startled waves that creep," when she was emphatically interrupted by the poet. "That's wrong!" She was sure she was right, until Browning proved to her that it was not "little startled" but "startled little." I suppose he wished to produce the effect of a sea coming in on the beach when there is no wind. His chosen order of words accurately represents the tiny waves breaking and crumbling in brittle fashion; her misquotation gives a regular movement, which was out of harmony with the stilly night.

October 26, 1900, Mrs. Lemoyne produced at Wallack's Theater, New York, the short play "In a Balcony." She took the rôle of the Queen, Eleanor Robson that of Constance, and Otis Skinner, Norbert. I shall never forget the tremendous excitement of the audience. The three actors were recalled ten times. Mrs. Lemoyne was too hoarse and too excited to make a speech, so she whispered something to Mr. Skinner, who said, "Mrs. Lemoyne requests the audience never again to make fun of Robert Browning." This tragedy was so successful that Mrs. Lemoyne took it on the road.



Lenox Dupont

SARAH COWELL LEMOYNE

In the spring of 1905, Mrs. Lemoyne, at the Hudson Theater, New York, revived "A Blot on the 'Scutcheon," which had not been seen in America since Lawrence Barrett's memorable production. Grace Elliston, who satisfied eye and ear alike, was the Mildred, and Mrs. Lemoyne of course took the part of Gwendolen. I can judge of the dramatic intensity of plays only by their effect on intelligent audiences. We were all oblivious of everything but the tragedy, so complete was the illusion. Mr. Henry B. Harris, the manager of the theater, told me not long before his tragic death on the "Titanic," that he was so imprest by Mrs. Lemoyne's performances that he had the intention of producing a Browning cycle.

On November 12, 1906, Mrs. Lemoyne gave, for the first time on any stage, Browning's "Pippa Passes." It did not seem possible, even to a thorogoing Browningite like me, that this drama could be a success. Yet a sufficient number of people were enthusiastic enough to make what was intended to be a unique representation a pretty good run. Henry Miller managed and staged "Pippa." Mrs. Lemoyne was the cardinal, and I shall never forget her ascetic, pontifical face and bearing, and the terrible revulsion of feeling when she heard the voice of Pippa. Mabel Taliaferro took the part of the little silk-girl, and did it extremely well.

These services of Mrs. Lemoyne both to the lovers of great drama and to the students of Browning should never be forgotten.

Seven Gables, Lake Huron, Michigan



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THE SOLDIER WHO SMILES

A RUSSIAN MUJIK, WHO HAPPENS TO BE A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY. THE WAR HAS CONFIRMED THE MUJIK'S REPUTATION FOR STOLID, COURAGEOUS, PATIENT OBEDIENCE. HIS MORALE HAS SURVIVED GREAT RETREATS, AND NOW THAT THE LITTLE FATHER HIMSELF IS IN COMMAND HIS DEVOTION WILL DOUTLESS BE COMPLETE

THE WORLD OVER

Much Learning

Twenty-two million persons were enrolled in educational institutions in the United States last year. And they required 700,000 teachers, of whom 566,000 were in public schools, to guide them in the paths of learning.

About $34 apiece was what it cost to give them a year of schooling. Compared with some of our other expenses as a nation public schools seem to be a decidedly inexpensive hobby. They cost less than one half of the nation's expenditure for alcoholic liquors, and their expense is $300,000,000 less than that of running the Federal Government. Even for admission to the "movies" we spend a third of what the schools require.

Measured in terms of products of the soil, the United States spent a little more for education than the value of its wheat crop, and less than half the value of the annual harvest of corn. What the ultimate value of the educational harvest will be is another question.

A Life-Saving Suit-Case

In these days of repeated sea disasters, any one with an idea by which this terrible yearly sacrifice of life may be reduced is given an attentive ear. A vessel sinking in the high seas presents two problems, first to keep the passengers afloat, and secondly to prevent their dying from exposure.

John L. Edlund, of Claresholm, Alberta, has invented a traveling bag which will keep any person afloat, dry and warm for four or five days. The bag can be made to suit the purchaser as to shape, size and material. The model used is 22 inches long, 15 inches wide and 17½ inches in hight, with a framework of copper. In the finished product aluminum will be used and so reduce the weight to twelve pounds or less. A brown waterproof cloth covers the bag and the suit for the legs, arms and body made of the same material. This folds compactly into the bottom of the suitcase, leaving ample room for anything one desires to carry.

The body of the case is equipped with a small window and two air valves and can be locked from the inside. The flappers on the side, or arm holes, can be used or not, as the occupant sees fit. They do not in the least aid in keeping the bag afloat, but would come in handy as propellers. Neither is it necessary to close the bag, as it floats just as readily open.

Tests have proved its buoyancy far beyond the most optimistic hopes of its inventor. A man of 160 pounds failed to weigh the bag down more than three inches. The position of the occupant is one of perfect comfort. He can stand upright, rest his weight on his arms, or lean to the back or sides without danger of tipping. Food enough to



© M. Gorodess

A COMFORTABLE VOYAGE

last a number of days can be taken into the compartment. There is also an emergency airbag attachment which may be blown up from the inside in case of an accident to the outer covering.

With the wireless in its present perfection, it is seldom more than a few hours before rescuers are on the scene after the sinking of a vessel. It is during these ofttimes fatal hours, when men and women are forced to take to the icy seas, that the passenger fortunate enough to possess a life-saving



READY FOR USE AS A LIFE PRESERVER

suitcase would find himself with a far better chance of being numbered among the survivors.

Alaska's Railroad and Gold

Rarely in these days is there any news from Alaska. It is generally known that our Government has begun to build a railroad from the south coast northward to the agricultural valleys and plains of the interior, but we hear nothing about the gold miners. The territory's gold output last year, however, was $15,764,250, or $140,000 more than the product in 1913 and nearly $4,000,000 must be added for copper. In the three years immediately preceding 1913 the average output of gold was about $16,500,000. Our purchase of the territory in 1867 for $7,200,000 was a profitable investment.

Immediately after the selection of the route for our Government's railroad the rush of Alaskans to the tidewater terminus was something like the stampede of miners to Bonanza Creek in the Klondike twenty years ago. In June 3000 men had assembled at the mouth of Ship Creek, on Cook's Inlet, where the main base of operations is situated. The new settlement is called Anchorage, and it already has a newspaper. Lieutenant Mears, who has charge of the work, arrived with his engineers in the last week of April. He built docks at which supplies from Seattle were unloaded a month later. Employing 500 men and intending to increase the number to 2000, he established construction camps along the route, which for a considerable distance follows the coast. There is no lack of workmen. Supply exceeds demand.

Over in the Klondike, which is just outside of our territory, the rich pockets of placer gold have been emptied, but it is estimated that $20,000,000 more can be found and taken out. In Dawson City, where there were 25,000 people in 1899, there are now less than 2000. After the rush in 1896 and 1897 the Klondike's annual output of gold rose from $10,000,000 to $22,000,000, but it has now declined to about $3,000,000.

Emblems of Office

In the old days of illiteracy, symbols were all powerful. To people who could not read, the charges of heraldry were perfectly intelligible. The barber pole with its quaint symbolism and the mortar and pestle signified respectively the tonsorial, accompanied with blood letting, if necessary, and the saving grace of the apothecary.

Scepters or maces were indicative of kings, who were recognized thru their agency, and a crozier performed the same office for an archbishop, when it was befittingly borne before him. Roman magistrates were similarly pro-



THE FOOL'S BADGE
17th CENTURY

ceded by the fasces. Mercury's badge was a herald's staff or the Caduceus and Neptune's symbol was the trident. The use of such badges of authority and office was very widespread. Originally weapons of offense, they became mere symbols of legal, civic or academic dignity. They were evolved from a barbaric club into art objects upon which the arts and crafts lavished all of their skill and technic.

Beadle's staves are found in many old churches. Some of them are surmounted with figures admirably modeled.

The king's scepter was caricatured into the fool's bauble which was modeled along the lines of the nobler emblem but was often debased by the added feature of a head, ornamented with asses' ears, fantastically carved upon it, and with bells. The accompanying illustrations show two jester's baubles from the French court, which are among the recent acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Why a Watch Goes Wrong

People who wonder why their watches occasionally exhibit vagaries will hear with interest that the fault after all is not always with the watch. In the Dundee *Advertiser* is reported a paper read to the Royal Astronomical Society, which suggests that in order to keep good time a watch must not only go, but must go in harmony with the motion around it.

Tests have shown that a watch, which varies less than a second a day when worn, may gain or lose a quarter of a minute in the twenty-four hours if it is hung up on a stand. The angle at which it is hung is also an important factor. So it seems probable that the well-known fact of a watch keeping bad time when worn by some one else than the owner is not due to bodily temperature or animal magnetism, as is generally believed, but to the different rhythm of motion.

A Valuable Weed

A remarkable discovery which seems destined to influence the sheep raising industry of the Pacific Northwest states has been announced by Mr. Y. C. Mansfield, a successful sheep grower of Endicott, Washington. It is to the effect that the once despised Australian salt bush, which is found in abundance in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and other western states, and which thrives in soil where nothing else will grow, is one of the best forage crops for sheep to be found anywhere in the United States.

Mr. Mansfield's announcement is made after two experiments in feeding a flock of 1000 sheep exclusively on the salt bush. The sheep at the Mansfield ranch are not only in excellent flesh, but bear a quality of wool superior to that of other flocks kept on ordinary pasture in the same vicinity.

These results have been secured with what was generally considered a worthless weed. There are literally millions of acres of the salt bush in the West, and at a conservative estimate they are now worth millions of dollars a year as feed for sheep. In the past this crop has been allowed to go to waste, and several states have actually passed laws prohibiting farmers from allowing it to go to seed. Now farmers on whose land the weed grows may find that they have overlooked a real bonanza.

A remarkable thing about the salt bush is that it grows better in hard, firm soil than on loose, well-cultivated land, and after once getting a stand it requires practically no attention. The weed grows so fast that an ordinary flock of sheep cannot keep a field of good size clear of it, and there is considerable left to be harvested. Another advantage of the weed is that while the sheep like it extremely well, and grow exceedingly fat on it, they never eat enough of it to make them become sick and die, as they do on alfalfa and a number of other plants.



17th CENTURY
LABLEE OF ART

A New Broom

Motorcycles for fun, motorcycles for work, for ambulances, for delivery-wagons, for messenger service, and for traffic "cops"—the phases of a motorcycle's usefulness are many.

Street-sweeping has recently been added to the list of its accomplishments. A side-car chassis is peculiarly designed to carry the sweeping apparatus and a steel brush loosens the dirt before the broom takes it up.

The broom is lowered by a handle to the left of the driver's seat, and when in contact with the pavement it engages the mechanism connected to the side-car wheel, which causes the broom to rotate. It is designed to be used on streets paved with asphalt or wood blocks.



GOODLY PASTURE

THE NEW BOOKS

THE FUTURE OF MAN

WHAT the ancients represented as a conflict between will and destiny is being threshed out today as the issue between heredity and environment. Without questioning the facts of heredity it is quite possible for people to plant and execute practical undertakings depending upon the control of the environment; and without ignoring the influence of the environment upon development we may reasonably understand the essentials of breeding and eugenics. The specialist can be reasonable, too, when he is not called upon to make a case. This is amply demonstrated in Professor Conklin's *Heredity and Environment*, in which the biological principles are developed with special application to man. "The determinism of heredity is matched by a corresponding determinism of environment," says Dr. Conklin, and we wonder why there should ever have been any conflict of minds over so obvious a proposition. The history of the germ, in the evolution of life and in the evolution of the individual, is described so that the reader cannot escape the meaning of the germ's *potentiality*. On the other hand, the factors of the embryo's development are explained so that one is compelled to understand how the emergence of the individual's actuality depends upon external conditions.

The danger of indiscreet friendships is illustrated by a volume on *Eugenics*, containing the twelve best lectures on that subject selected from over thirty delivered in one year to undergraduates at as many universities and colleges. As Dr. Barker says in the introduction, a vast deal of nonsense is being talked and written about the subject, and much harm may easily result from eugenic zeal without sufficient eugenic knowledge! It is only fair to say that several of the professors represented in this collection really know something about eugenics.

A convinced, but hardly convincing, champion of an environment detached from heredity is Dr. W. Hall Calvert, who argues rather insistently from the cannibal "habit" in certain carnivorous males to a number of conclusions that do credit to his wholesome sentiments. *The Further Evolution of Man* rejects the Darwinian doctrine of natural selection, but not on the demonstration of the inadequacy of the theory; it rests on certain vague spiritual necessities that require a belief at once in the maintenance of a "general average" thru the regressive action of intermarriage, and in an evolution whose general features, tho ill-defined, lead to universal amelioration and righteousness. The author, while claiming to use "recent arguments and discoveries," has apparently never heard of his countrymen, Bateson and Punnett, has missed entirely the Mendelian principles of heredity and failed to get the point of DeVries' work. Nevertheless, his argument for a saner environment in the interests of developing mankind must receive hearty support.

Heredity and Environment in the Development of Man, by Edwin Grant Conklin. Princeton University Press. $2. *Eugenics*. Twelve University Lectures by Morton A Aldrich, William Herbert Carruth, Charles B Davenport, Charles A. Ellwood, Arthur Holmes, W. H. Howell, Harvey Ernest Jordan, Albert Galloway Keller, Edward L. Thorndike, Victor C. Vaughan, Herbert J. Webber, Robert H. Wolcott. With a Foreword by Lewellys F Barker Dodd, Mead & Co. $2. *The Further Evolution of Man*, by W. Hall Calvert, M.D. Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.

THREE CONTEMPORARY NOVELISTS

An interesting series of studies of some present-day beacon lights of literature is in course of preparation under the general editorship of Bertram Christian. Three volumes have appeared already and each has been entrusted to a fellow-craftsman of established reputation.

The best of the three studies is *Anatole France*, by W. L. George, author of *The Making of an Englishman*. Mr. George is a devoted but not undiscriminating admirer of the great French satirist. He sympathizes fully with France's subtle sapience, his delicate scepticism and even his "benevolent contempt for man," a contempt fully compatible with enjoying its object. He also recognizes in France a charm and lucidity of style and a fine sense of intellectual justice; "he is as impartial in his attacks as a mosquito." But he admits that France's novels are deplorably weak in construction, and he cannot endure their utter lack not only of common decency but even of the idealization of illicit love which is the least one might expect even from a French writer.

H. G. Wells, the most complex and multifarious of living English writers, can be adequately treated only in a five volume critical biography with a thousand page concordance and a series of German monographs. In such thumbnail booklets as Van Wyck Brooks' *The World of H. G. Wells*, or J. D. Beresford's study of *H. G. Wells* in the present series, the writer can at most emphasize one or two salient ideas which most appeal to him and leave the rest of the man in comparative shadow.

F. J. Harvey Darton's sketch of the life and work of *Arnold Bennett* is less of an appreciation and more of a criticism than the other volumes of the series. He believes *The Old Wives' Tale* is the only one of Mr. Bennett's books belonging to the highest order of lit-

BOOKS ABOUT EUROPE

India and the War. Compilation of articles by authorities on India, including Lord Syndenham, former Governor of Bombay. Tells how India rallied to the defense of the British Empire. Profusely illustrated in color.

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Bohemia under Hapsburg Misrule, edited by Thomas Capek. A sketch of the ideals and character of the Bohemians. Describes Austrian oppression and concludes with a plea for Bohemian national freedom.

Revell. $1.

Modern Warfare, by Henry Smith Williams, describes the mechanisms and methods used in the European conflict. Emphasis is placed on arms and ammunitions. Thoroly popular treatment of technical subjects.

Hearst. $2.

Sir John French—A Biography, by Cecil Chisholm. A brief and laudatory account of the Field Marshal's life: hardly more than a record of military achievement, with little about Sir John, the man. Stokes. 50 cents.

War and Lombard Street, by Hartley Withers, tells how England met the sudden financial problems brought on by the war. All about the moratorium and the impregnable Bank of England.

Dutton. $1.25.

Punch Cartoons of the Great War holds much grim and some great humor. The famous "Dropping the Pilot" is there and Partridge's splendid "Unconquerable" with two hundred others worth seeing.

Doran. $1.50.

BOOKS ABOUT US

Principles of Floriculture, by Edward A. White, is one of the series of rural textbooks edited by L. H. Bailey. Tho with useful notes on outdoor growing, the book deals mainly with greenhouse culture and marketing.

Macmillan. $2.75.

The American Country Girl, by Martha Foote Crow, is a book of sane and helpful suggestions. The Y. W. C. A., Camp Fire, canning clubs, pageants, and all sorts of country activities figure in its pages.

Stokes. $1.50.

Sammy Jay and *Chatterer, the Red Squirrel*, by Thornton W. Burgess, are two new Bedtime Stories. These tales are so good as to be constantly paid the tribute of unequal imitation.

Little, Brown & Co. $1.

The Valley Road, by Mary Hallock Foote. A pleasant, human sort of story, set on the Pacific coast, with the San Francisco earthquake bringing to a crisis certain matters in the leisurely romance.

Houghton Mifflin. $1.35.

The Making of an American's Library, by Arthur E. Bostwick, has some good suggestions on judgment of taste, the value of browsing books as tools, and children's reading.

Lippincott. $1.

Canning, Preserving and Jelly Making, by Isaac M. Hill, is a good guide to the art of "putting up fruit," and with its clear directions contains also some fine old fashioned receipts.

Hinds, Noble & Eldredge. $1.

The Man Who Didn't Go to College



"JOFFRE—French—von Hindenburg! Nonsense!" Bob Townsend rose from his chair and stood, tall and distinguished-looking, smiling at the three men. "Two thousand years ago Alexander with only fifty thousand men almost annihilated an army of one million Persians. He defeated another army of six hundred thousand with a loss of only ninety of his soldiers. That's generalship"—with which parting shot, Townsend bade good night to the little group before the club window.

"Isn't that just like Bob?" exploded Cartwright, the bank president. "It beats me how he manages to have his information so 'pat'. Here we are—three college men—and I understand Townsend didn't even go to high school. Yet what do we know about Alexander—Alexander the Great I suppose he meant. Jim, you knew Townsend in the old days. What's the answer?"

Jim Scott was the best-liked man in the club. His meagre success in business was the more regretted.

"Bob Townsend and I were school kids together. When I entered high school Bob went to work. I remember in our talks how he envied me—*I* was the one with the bright future. And look where he is today." Jim lit a fresh cigar.

"Well, I went away to college. Lost track of Bob and when I met him after some years he was married and with the B. E. Co. Had two boys then. We lunched together and he wanted to talk College all the time. Asked all manner of questions about Yale and whether I thought it would be a good school for his boys.

Another thing he said was that he wanted his boys to *want* a real education, and that meant it was up to him to set the example.

"His wife told me long afterward, that Bob bought a dictionary and an encyclopaedia and that he used to read that encyclopaedia evenings while she sewed. Any unfamiliar subject he ran up against during the business day or in conversation, he would track down evenings in the encyclopaedia and the books it referred him to.

"Well, you know the kind of boys he has. And do you know a better-posted man, any of you, than Bob Townsend? He told me that his old encyclopaedia was his Alma Mater. It's still on his shelves although he has newer and better editions. I'll tell you why Bob is the best informed man I know. It's because he owns an encyclopaedia and *uses* it, thanks to a habit formed in early life because of his own ambitions as well as his ambitions for his boys."

Jim's story is like most stories in that the point comes at the end. Perhaps you would never have read it had you known it to be an advertisement of an encyclopaedia. That is why it is not a regular advertisement, but a story based on fact. The point is this. *The New International Encyclopaedia, Second Edition,* published by Dodd, Mead & Co., is the latest encyclopaedia to be published. It can be ordered now for future delivery *at a special introductory price.* It can be purchased by small monthly payments. You can find out all about it without obligating yourself one particle, by writing your name and address on the margin below and mailing it to the address given. Why not do it now?

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erature and regards most of his writings outside the series of novels and stories dealing with the Five Towns as practically without value. But in one respect Mr. Darton has earned the gratitude of every lover of Arnold Bennett. Each of the books in the series contains a bibliography, but Mr. Darton's volume contains something more useful to the Bennett reader, a map. With a full page map of the Five Towns district and a chapter in explanation of its intricate literary geography the most uninstructed reader can pilot his way thru the greater and more important part of Mr. Bennett's contributions to English literature.

Anatole France, by W. L. George. *H. G. Wells*, by J. D. Beresford. *Arnold Bennett*, by F. J. Harvey Darton. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents each.

A VILLAGE PROTAGONIST

An English village tells its own story of the Great War in *The Tollhouse*, by Evelyn St. Leger. A former nurse at the Squire's house becomes recruiting officer for the army thru her capacity for leadership: and some of her sayings, as "After dinner! I never talk to a hungry man," have a homely wisdom reminiscent of Mrs. Poyser.

Dutton. $1.

ANCIENT GREECE

William L. Snyder, in his *Military Annals of Greece*, defends the truthfulness of Herodotus. He treats only the period preceding the Peloponnesian War, but there is much of interest to travelers in the excellent exposition of the geography, archæology, and customs of the ancient Greeks. One chapter treats of the difference between the Homeric poems and the poetry of the Old Testament.

Boston: Badger. $3.

UNLIKELY—BUT LIKEABLE

Empty Pockets, by Rupert Hughes, is a lively novel of mystery, adventure and the extremes of New York life, upper Fifth Avenue and lower East Side; but it is more than that. There are some real people entangled in the meshes of the plot; some vivid scenes of Manhattan life both high and low; an automobile chase as thrilling as any in the movies; and a choice among a half dozen "copper-haired" girls as to which is the murderess.

Harper. $1.35.

CYCLOPEDIA OF ETHICS

Volume VII of the *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*, edited by James Hastings, includes the topics from Hymns to Liberty. This work is one of [illegible] scholarship. Just criticism, however, may be directed against at least two articles: that on the "Kingdom of God" is meager and the article on "Jesus Christ," writing from the theological point of view, is out of harmony with a work which has for its scope a world-wide range of religion and ethics.

Scribner. $7.

THE RULES OF THE GAME

In *Defeating the Boss*, William Hudson Foster analyses in simple fashion as to its natural source and form, with sufficient examples to clarify without overburdening. The result is a most satisfactory little handbook. But the unique and finest feature of it is the author's happy [illegible] existing this form of social government to definite action and intelligent citizenship without a trace of didacticism.

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BUSINESS OF IMPORTANCE

A clear idea of the possibilities in the church school is the first requisite of the Sunday school worker the effective the best can be obtained. To the outside of the half-learned teacher there is a revelation in the two practical and suggestive books [illegible] Successful Teaching Today [illegible] by Amos R. Wells and The Sunday School at Work, by various workers. If a pupil's

tendent could get his teachers to read the second he would probably find no difficulty in carrying out the advice of the first.

The Successful Sunday School Superintendent. 75 cents. *The Sunday School at Work.* $1.25. Philadelphia: Westminster Press.

FEEDING THE FUTURE CITIZEN

Among many books for the guidance of young mothers is one on *The Care and Feeding of the Infant*, by George D. Lyman, which is clear, concise, sensible, and contains enough detailed advice to equip even the inexperienced parent.

San Francisco: Elder. $1.

TO ERADICATE SOCIALISM

The Call of the New Day to the Old Church, by Charles Stelzle, summons those who would "accomplish the biggest things in behalf of the people" to work thru the church, whose democracy makes it a natural leader in the fight for justice. The church must face present conditions and eradicate socialism by wiping out the conditions which have given rise to socialism.

Revell. 25 cents.

AN UNPOPULAR VIRTUE

The Book of Thrift, by T. D. MacGregor, celebrates a neglected means of facing high prices with measurable equanimity. With the world spending fifty millions a day for war, frugality will be forced upon many who have spent lavishly hitherto, not only abroad but in more favored America. "Thrift" implies not only saving but wise management, and providence was never needed more than today with the future so uncertain.

Funk & Wagnalls. $1.

A HISTORY OF THE ESSAY

The eighth volume in the series entitled the Channels of English Literature is *The English Essay and Essayists*, by Hugh Walker. The book is comprehensive and well balanced. The author follows the English essay from its first appearance in the Elizabethan period thru the various stages of its development down to George Gissing. Tho the ground has been covered comparatively often before and by master hands, this recent contribution to the bibliography of the essay well merits attention.

Dutton. $1.50.

DEDUCTIVE POLITICS

The Orthocratic State, by John Sherwin Crosby, contains nothing original except its striking title. It is interesting as a manifesto of the most rigidly dogmatic type of political theorist—the orthodox single-taxer. How simple life must seem to a man who can write such a sentence as: "It having been seen what the state ought to do, and what is quite as important, that it ought not to do anything else, it should not be difficult at any time to determine whether it is in any way abusing its power"!

Sturgis & Walton. $1.

THE ANTILLES IN STORY

The Cruise of the Cormorant must go back to the Rollo books for its form. The search for buried treasure is a thin thread on which to hang so much geographical and historical information as this has to carry. Still it is at least as readable as a guide book and better worth publishing than most books of travel, for few places are as unknown to Americans as these near neighbors. This tour, personally conducted by A. Hyatt Verrill, takes us to fourteen of the lesser islands, Danish, French and British.

Holt. $1.35.

THE CHILD AND THE HISTORY BOOK

John W. Wayland's little manual on *How to Teach American History* is designed for the instruction of the teacher in the elementary grades. Classroom methods are detailed and the advice given is sound if not original. The author recognizes the necessary limitations of formal pedagogics and adds to other counsels the excellent maxim that "With a wise teacher almost any rule will work well; with an unwise teacher almost any rule is dangerous."

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PEBBLES

Suggested by G. S. K.—Traffic rule for submarine commanders: Keep to the right. —*F. P. A. in New York Tribune.*

What the shade of Napoleon remarked when he heard of the capture of Warsaw: "Mind the steppe."—*Punch.*

It is comparatively easy to start a new party; the difficulty is in getting anywhere with it.—*Atchison Globe.*

The Mexican leaders see a possibility of peace ahead—and gosh! how they dread it.—*Don Marquis in New York Evening Sun.*

Why not turn the navy over to Brother Ford? In six months he would be turning out a battleship every forty-nine seconds. —*Life.*

The German Crown Prince says the war will end in December, but neglects to say December of what year.—*Don Marquis in New York Evening Sun.*

There are compensations in all things. When women get the suffrage they won't want to be moving all the time, for fear of losing their votes.—*Puck.*

George—You will make me a good wife, I know.

Jane—I know I will make you a good husband.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Despite the presence of "In God We Trust" on our coinage, the great American motto in reality is, "Somebody ought to do something about it."—*Puck.*

Bacon—What is your daughter doing at the piano?

Egbert—Sounds as if she was setting her class yell to music.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

An officer was showing an old lady over the battleship. "This," said he, pointing to an inscribed plate on the deck, "is where our gallant captain fell."

"No wonder," replied the old lady. "I nearly slipped on it myself."—*Exchange.*

European—Our war is terrible. I know of a colonel who commanded a regiment of 1000 privates and lost half of them in one battle.

Mexican—That's nothing compared with *our* war. I know of one private who was commanded by 1000 generals and lost 750 of them in one battle.—*Puck.*

Robert, the four-year-old son of a scientific man, had lived in the country most of his short life. One day a caller, wishing to make friends with the little fellow, took him on his knee and asked, "Are there any fairies in your woods here, Robert?"

"No," responded Robert promptly. "But there are plenty of edible fungi."—*Youth's Companion.*

"I can't swim!" shouted the man in the water. He went under and when he came up he shouted again: "I can't swim!"

The man on the bank watched him with languid interest.

The man in the water sank again. When he came up he gasped: "I can't swim!"

"Well, my friend," commented the man on the bank, "this is a queer time to be boasting of it."—*Life Boys.*

"One popular type of beauty proclaims itself in its fullest material development at every shop in which an Oriental periodical is sold. The same dusky-faced girl with the same coarse smile and sullen or other expression whatever appears on the cover page of illustration week after week and month after month, all the year round."

Dear! Dear! How humanized are the magazine covers of today over those of 1815, when the preceding paragraph from Willis Gaylor's Ham and Wife was written!—*Century Forum in New York Evening Post.*

The Market Place

THE ALLIES' FINANCIAL COMMISSION

A commission of financiers from England and France sent here to negotiate a great loan or credit arrived in New York on September 10 and immediately began a series of conferences with American bankers at J. P. Morgan's residence. The Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain, Baron Reading (formerly Sir Rufus Isaacs), is chairman, and the other British members are Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, chairman of the London City and Midland Bank; Sir Henry Babington Smith, president of the National Bank of Turkey, and Basil P. Blackett, a British Treasury expert, secretary of the commission. From France come Octave Homberg, of the French Treasury, and Ernest Mallet, a Regent of the Bank of France.

Before the actual arrival of the foreign financial mission on Friday and the conference in the Morgan library that will become historic, the coming settlement of the international exchange problem had already begun to be discounted. From the break to 4.50 in the first week of September sterling rallied rapidly, advancing nearly as many cents in a day as it does hundredths of cents in normal times, until by the end of that week it had risen to 4.70. On Tuesday of last week it turned again, demand falling to 4.63¼, notwithstanding the arrival of $19,466,000 in gold from England and a block of American securities believed to amount to $30,000,000. Steady recovery followed and late on Friday a price of 4.69¼ was reached.

While a definitive arrangement between the Allies' bankers and our own, which will make possible their war and commercial purchases in this country on an undiminished scale, may be held in abeyance until it is known whether a graver problem within this country will be presented to our bankers, the conferences are proceeding on the assumption that there will be no interruption of them. That eventually investors in this country will be invited to subscribe for a great issue of British bonds, secured in large part by a deposit of American securities, seems certain in view of the tentative invitations addrest to important banking institutions thruout the United States. The size of the issue cannot be forecasted reasonably because the bankers themselves are uncertain whether all the needs of

Perfect appointments of napery, silver, glass and china are merely accessories in the serving of

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Sugar Wafers

These delectable sweets are the crowning touch to any dessert.

Sugar-wafer confections with a sweetened-cream filling that fairly melt on the tongue. In ten-cent and twenty-five-cent tins.

FESTINO—Another dessert confection in almond shape, with sweetened-cream filling.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



1915

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation. Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries.

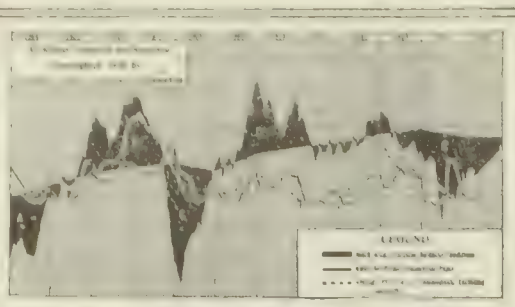
Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Pres. CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-Pres. G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.



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DIVIDENDS

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Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1915, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1915, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

26th St. & 11th Av., N. Y. C.

Sept. 8, 1915.

The quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock, and $1.25 per share on the Common Stock of the Company, will be paid Oct. 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 30, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

W. G. McCUNE, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place New York.

MANAGERS

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1915.

F. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York, Sept. 9th, 1915.

DIVIDEND NO. 29

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 29th quarterly dividend of One Dollar (1.00) per share, being at the rate of four per cent (4%) per annum on par value, payable September 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15th, 1915. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

the situation should be covered by a bond issue or whether a distinction should be made between the methods of financing commercial purchases and of financing those which are strictly for war. But it may be said on authority that the arrangement soon to be concluded is expected to cover the whole period of the war, however much longer it may last.

THE WEEK'S STOCK MARKET

International affairs were the dominant factors in last week's stock market, relegating everything else except the Government's monthly crop report to the background. Over the double holiday had come the astonishing news of the attack on the "Hesperian," in cynical disregard, as it was thought in the financial district, of the explicit promise of Ambassador von Bernstorff. At the same time there had come the no less surprizing admission of the Austro-Hungarian envoy, Dr. Dumba, that he was behind the plot to incite strikes in American munitions plants. Later in the week, on Friday, it became known that the German Government, in referring to the "Arabic" case and the possibility that the German submarine commander had erred in supposing that he was acting in self-defense, had narrowed, rather than broadened, the implications of Count von Bernstorff's pledge.

In all these matters was found reason enough for restricted stock trading. On none of the four full days did transactions much exceed half a million shares and the average turnover was well under that figure. It was all the more notable, therefore, that prices should have held firm and in the case of some specialties scored sharp advances, Bethlehem Steel and General Motors both making new high records, at 335 and 271, respectively. The net gain for the week of the former was 36 points, of the latter 20 points.

Beginning the week on Tuesday, because of the Labor Day holiday, the stock market kept within narrow bounds, the anthracite railroad shares proving something of an exception. General Motors and Bethlehem Steel began then the advance that was not interrupted in the later days, but in general the war stocks were comparatively quiet. So trading continued until Thursday, the brilliant crop report of Wednesday having little reflection in stock prices. There was a good deal of selling for foreign account, whose influence was more evident in the market outside the Stock Exchange than on the floor.

On Thursday there was more activity than at any previous time in the week, a circumstance that was due partly to the belief that the Dumba incident would be without serious consequences, partly to expectations arising out of the coming of the Anglo-French financial mission. Substantial gains were made in the general list, but all these were lost on Friday. At noon on that day the Steel Corporation made public its unfilled tonnage as of August 31. There was shown a decrease of

THINK THIS OVER—

If you knew a man who all his life had paid every indebtedness in full on the day it came due you would naturally trust him.

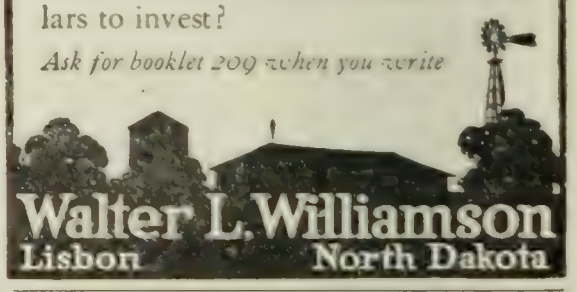
In the twenty-four years that I have conducted this business I have sold approximately $4,000,000 worth of

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to thousands of investors and not one of them has ever lost one dollar of interest or principal.

Doesn't this mean that my North Dakota Farm Mortgages are worth very careful consideration the next time you have a few hundred dollars to invest?

Ask for booklet 209 when you write



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The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has saved but little for himself to provide for he may be possessed of security in accumulating a sediment sum to surround the [illegible] his old age [illegible] by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. It will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other desirable investment. For a sample policy write to

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FINANCE COMMITTEE
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Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced as life insurance salesmen or not, may apply [illegible] with this Company for a limited [illegible] Address [illegible] Broadway, New York City

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20,085 tons—not in itself a disappointing exhibit, considering that it was due rather to greatly increased production than to smaller bookings, but traders made it the excuse for retracing their course of the morning. In that way belated recognition was given to the Administration's demand for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador and to the possibility that other recalls would be sought.

Price changes during the week were so irregular that a summary would not be really typical of the market. In general little headway was made, except by a few of the specialties, and among these the most notable gains were made by Bethlehem Steel and General Motors, as already noted, and by Studebaker and American Woolen shares, each of which advanced 5¾ points. There should further be noted declines of 5 points and ¾ of a point in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred and common shares on the expectation that there will be a reorganization of the property.

A BILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT?

The Government's crop report for September, made public on Wednesday, was even more brilliant than that of the month before and coming so late in the season it established beyond doubt that this year will see some magnificent harvests. A billion bushels of wheat, for the first time in the country's history, is not impossible. The indications, as of September 1, were for 981,000,000 bushels, or 90,000,000 more than were harvested last year. It is expected that there will be 2,985,000,000 bushels of corn and this estimate may yet be raised, for the weather since September 1 has been almost ideal for the crop. Likewise the estimated production of rye, barley, hay, rice, tobacco and sweet potatoes indicates further broken records.

The following dividends are announced:

American Car and Foundry Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent; common, ½ per cent; both payable October 1.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent, payable October 1.

Otis Elevator Company, preferred, quarterly, $1.50 per share; common, $1.25 per share; payable October 15.

Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable October 1.

DOOR KNOCKERS

There is no more decorative feature of the entrance door than the old-time door knocker.

It was often made in brass, brightly burnished, and when so made it formed a most effective foil for the dark or polished surface of the wood of the door.

Door knockers were characterized by a ring, by a hammer and by human figures and animals' heads. The grotesque also often figured.

The lion, with ring, has always been more popular in England than in the United States. The eagle as a door knocker decoration has grown steadily in favor in this country and is still rising.

The use of door knockers on all classes of houses flourished during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Medusa's head, garlands of roses, animals' heads, as well as oval or plain shapes, entered into the construction of the knockers of this period.

LITTLE TRAVELS

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Wm. F. [illegible] Pres.

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THE BATHS

THE BATHING SPRINGS are similar in the nature of Bad Nauheim, but about five times as strong.

THE RADIUM EMANATION FROM BRINE SPRING NO. 2 AVERAGES 64.8 MACHE UNITS PER LITER OF WATER, or more than three times as much as any other American Spring known, but for the treatment of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DIABETES, OBESITY, NEURITIS, NEURALGIA, ANAEMIA, DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM AND LIVER, HEART AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, KIDNEY DISEASE, AND DISORDERS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, we offer advantages unsurpassed in the country or Europe.

Situated in a private park with miles of well built and graded walks for Open Air Walking exercises. Automobiling, Bathing, Fishing, Music, Dancing, Well-kept Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Miniature and Clock Golf.

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J. W. HURLEY, Manager

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 2, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b)		$30,554,332.80
(b) Acceptances of other banks discounted		309,862.40
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		76.31
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		50,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)		99,500.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		255,001.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$450,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	225,000.00	225,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)		700,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,138,287.04
Net amount due from banks and bankers		130,705.64
Exchanges for clearing house		883,862.00
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		52,979.36
Outside checks and other cash items		76,718.97
Fractional currency, nickels and cents		4,560.00
Notes of other national banks		145,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		2,858,000.00
Legal tender notes		1,011,253.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		20,000.00
Total		$39,518,647.52

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,751,118.38	
Reserved for taxes	68,777.54	
	$1,819,895.92	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	121,276.85	1,698,619.07
Circulating notes		50,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		15,494,484.45
Dividends unpaid		5,149.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		13,268,794.18
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		818,000.00
Certified checks		351,439.27
Cashier's checks outstanding		247,428.70
United States deposits		1,000.00
State, county or other municipal deposits		78,054.76
State bank circulation outstanding		5,678.00
Total		$39,518,647.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss

I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1915.

CHAS. L. McCARTHY,
Notary Public, 2659, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD TOWNSEND,
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH,
HENRY SPADONE,
Directors.

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Insurance

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CHARACTER AND REPUTATION

Within a month serious difficulties which may result in injury to the interests of their policyholders have developed in two Pennsylvania insurance companies—the American Assurance of Philadelphia, writing industrial accident, health and life policies, and the Pension Mutual Life, doing a regular life insurance business.

As the result of an investigation of the affairs of the American Assurance made by the Pennsylvania Insurance Department, the capital of the company was found impaired $62,000. The examination disclosed that the finances had been juggled and that a certain lot of bonds, listed in its assets at $71,000, had been rented from an Indianapolis broker for a consideration of $1000. The company will probably be placed in the care of a receiver, with what results to policyholders it is difficult to predict.

The Pension Mutual's troubles became public thru a suit commenced in a United States court by some New York financiers to recover bonds valued at $820,000, held by the life insurance company. The securities were impounded and locked up in a safe deposit box in Pittsburgh pending the conclusion of the litigation.

From such reports as I have seen of the allegations made, I conclude that the capital of $839,925, claimed by the company, consisted largely of notes given by purchasers of its capital stock. It seems that subscriptions to the stock were secured from a number of financially responsible people (aggregate amount not stated) by persuading them to give notes under a side agreement that the makers of the notes would not be called on to pay them, the representatives of the organizers promising to re-sell the stock before the notes matured. The notes were then brought to New York, so the story goes, minus the side agreements, and exchanged for $820,000 in the bonds of certain public utility corporations. When the notes reached maturity, the New York parties attempted to collect them and the side agreements were disclosed.

If, as seems to appear on the face of these alleged facts, as much as $820,000 of the capital of the Pension Mutual is involved in this transaction, and if the New York people succeed in regaining their bonds, the capital of the company will virtually consist of past due notes—assets not acceptable to any insurance department. The management of the company, thru court proceedings, will be compelled either to enforce the payment of these notes or to find other money. The Pennsylvania

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To make the girl capable, alert and womanly.
To make her thorough.
To make her reliable and resourceful.
To make her likable and sincere.
To teach her to think and act with intelligence.
To teach her how to study.
To teach her how to use her mother tongue.
To help her to find herself, and therefore
To make her happy and useful.

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Individual and class instruction—close supervision of work—careful study of each girl's nature—work made a joy—power of concentration developed—intimate association with teachers—sports made a means of education—teaching by example rather than precept.

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Tennis—basket-ball—tramping—coasting—skating—snow shoeing—dancing—singing—games—story-telling—play acting.

References given and required.

Conference with the Directors by appointment only.

Address

Miss Helen Fairman Cooke
The Brookfield School
North Brookfield, Massachusetts

Insurance Department will doubtless move vigorously in the case and hasten repairs of the damage done.

We have here an illustration of the difficulties encountered by the insurance supervising authorities of the states. Both these companies were in possession of acceptable securities, and it was to be presumed they were owned free of all incumbrances. The conditions under which they were held remained concealed. It also demonstrates to how great an extent the insuring public are forced to rely—independent of state supervision—on the integrity of the men in charge of the companies. These are factors deserving of large consideration in choosing a company. In this, as in every other business relation, character and reputation count heavily.

A. G., Athol, Kan.—It would be difficult to estimate the market value of any life insurance stock. Such securities are generally held by a small number of people and traffic in them is private. I have never known of a life insurance stock being listed on any of the exchanges. If you have a stock you desire to sell, it is my opinion you would do best in offering it thru the home-office management of the company.

C. L. G., Eugene, Ore.—The company about which you inquire altho but five years old has firmly established itself, is financially sound and is in the hands of capable life underwriters and financiers. At the beginning of this year its assets were $1,802,501 and its surplus to policyholders, $1,117,008. It had total insurance in force on that date amounting to $14,462,171. As the company writes non-participating policies only, you are not interested in any dividend earnings, your premium rates carrying a guarantee of reductions. Keep your policy.

W. H. G. H., Tallahassee, Fla.—An examination of such reports as I have of the company which has reinsured the one in which you hold a policy does not impress me favorably, and I am satisfied that if its financial condition were subjected to the tests applied in New York or Massachusetts its claimed surplus would disappear and be replaced by a small deficit. Some items of the assets seem to be overvalued, while others should be excluded. Precisely what the financial condition is at present, nothing short of an examination by expert accountants under a proficient actuary will reveal. On the face of the record I am inclined to the opinion that the management is either incompetent or reckless; perhaps both. You do not state how much longer your policy has to run to reach maturity, nor its anniversary date, but I feel that the facts will not warrant me in advising you to invest further premiums in it. As a death claim at present, I believe it to be secure—further than that I should not care to go.

General Information—A correspondent in Hamilton, Ohio, inquires about the Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company of Columbus in that state. For the benefit of others interested the following summary is presented: The company was organized in 1905 and began business in 1906; present capital, $225,000; dividends to stockholders limited to 10 per cent a year; the management is efficient; expenses are reasonable; cost of new business is moderate; mortality rate low; death claims are promptly paid. Most of the company's policies are of the annual dividend class, but there is a small amount of business on the deferred dividend plan. Financial condition on December 31, 1914: assets, $1,357,119; total liabilities (excluding capital stock), $1,036,531; capital and net surplus, $320,588; insurance in force, $15,146,555. A good average company and one which should and probably will render efficient service to policyholders.

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Classes are formed every month

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The Rev. Charles R. Gillett, D.D.
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EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

CONDUCTED BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON IN CONNECTION WITH THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

145. A Business Man. "A youth of twenty-five, healthy, moral, enthusiastic, industrious, tactful, is employed as correspondent and traveller with a large manufacturing concern. He wants to go into journalism; worked his way thru college, and has saved enough money for more time at college. Would he better spend two years in taking a course in journalism, or secure a position on a city daily?"

Let him bank his money quickly and safely—he is likely to need it all soon—and immediately search for the job as reporter. But let him search quietly, anonymously, and not resign his position till a new one is found. But why not become first a newspaper *correspondent*, rather than a reporter, contracting with a nearby daily or weekly, or newspaper syndicate, for a series of news letters from the places covered in the man's route for his present employer? Always plan to utilize experience in looking for new fields to conquer. A man who is now professional correspondent for a large concern should make easiest connections on the same line in other spheres of work. The better equipped schools of journalism are doing good work and if one has time and money their courses are helpful.

---

146. Miss M. H. K., Illinois. "Can you give me practical advice in the direction of mental efficiency? I lack power of concentration and mental control. My work consists of study in a scientific line, the weighing and interpreting of facts, and the expression of ideas in writing. Often when I try to apply my mind, it is partially, or absolutely powerless, and much time is wasted. What do you suggest?"

Among the causes for the mental inefficiency you describe are these: lack of interest in the study, lack of fitness for it, lack of aim ahead of it, bodily fatigue or anxiety or depression, overloaded stomach, overheated or impure air, tight clothing, deficient exercize, inharmonious surroundings. Do any of these causes apply to your trouble?

Mere brain culture avail little—our schools to the contrary, notwithstanding. Physically the brain belongs to the body, spiritually the brain belongs to the soul, and as you strengthen both body and soul you will strengthen brain. Your diet may be lacking in the essential mineral salts forming brain tissue, and a starved brain cannot work. A splendid circulation of pure, rich blood is most important; have you this?

More vital is a temperamental fondness for your work; do you love it and enjoy it supremely? If not, learn to.

---

147. Miss F. C., Florida. "Do you think that being on one's feet all day would cause nervousness, where one is troubled with fallen arches? Would it be better to seek an employment which enabled one to sit while working?"

Fallen arches frequently cause great nervousness and sympathetic ailments. A person with a high instep (the kind that "falls") generally has a refined, artistic nature, and is peculiarly sensitive to nerve disorders. A sedentary occupation would be advisable till your trouble is cured. But don't sit down and leave those arches in collapse. Build them up again. A new kind of arch support has recently been devised, to be worn inside the shoes. Ask any large shoe store. A good orthopedic specialist or hospital should be consulted if possible, for the best means of restoring the strength and shape of the foot.

---

148. Mr. O. M. R., Ohio. "I am a student in a small college, expect to graduate next year. I am troubled as to the amount and kind of social life desirable. Can you enlighten me on this problem, with respect to my efficiency present and future?"

The social activity in a college has, or should have, three main objects: *service*, *education*, *preparation*. It should help you to relieve the loneliness, lighten the tasks and brighten the lot of your fellows who need you; to renew and invigorate your own mind and body; to acquire the poise, tact, courtesy, adaptability, grace, wit, fluency, neatness, thoughtfulness, which belong in every one's full equipment for life. Do the social functions that you attend offer satisfactory opportunities on these three lines? Most young people are extremists; and most college students are society sheep—they herd too much and follow too much. A caution is generally proper against overdoing the follies of gregarious and fatuous hullabaloo that college kids mistake for real sociability. If you had made your question specific we would give a specific answer.

---

149. Miss A. T., New York City. "I expect to be married soon, but hate the artificiality, commonness and cheap display of a big church wedding. It seems to me that one's marriage should be a quiet, sacred, personal event, with none of the joking and feasting that go with a public celebration. We are thinking of an elopement, but our families are prominent, and would be offended by a secret wedding. Of course, we dare not consult any one here. Would it be wrong to elope?"

Dreams and duties must be balanced in this foolish world, and we fear you would sadly regret a marriage condemned by your relatives, however wrong their customs and thoughts may be. Could you not have a simple home wedding, inviting only your best friends, with a request that there be no throwing of rice and old shoes? If the ceremony came just before train-time, you could leave the house in advance of all merry-making. And if you made your feeling clear to all your friends, they would surely refrain from adorning your trunks with valentines and pink ribbons. People are only thoughtless, in marriages as in most things. Having ideals and convictions, you will do more good by sharing them and gaining for them people's respect, than by running off to the woods and playing butterfly.

---

150. Mr. W. A. L., Kansas. "Kindly give me efficient program for a college student, concerning hours of study, amount of sleep and exercise needed, and some information on correct diet for a student."

Under normal conditions, allow eight hours for studies and recitations combined; eight for sleep; one or two for outdoor exercize; two to three for meals; perhaps two for social meetings, general reading, and so forth. Whatever time remains would be well spent in altruistic work, or in planning your future and learning to do things with your hands.

Aim to study less at night than is usual—more in the early morning. Many a brain was burned to death in "midnight oil." Study alone, study hard, study early in the day. Exercize late in the afternoon; read, and be sociable and helpful, in the evening.

A book on diet, such as those by Lahmann, Kellogg, Lindlahr, Christian, Wiley, McCann, would be a great benefit to you. Eat slowly and chiefly of natural cereals, eggs, fish or fowl; green salads, fresh fruits, well cooked vegetables. Nothing between meals.

---

151. Mr. W. M. Michigan. "What is a good cure for stammering, when it is due mostly to fright, tiredness and fear? I have been afflicted with this for some time, and I think it is due to causes above. I seem to bother me only when I get excited or become afraid or timid."

Look thru the advertising pages of the large popular magazines where the claims of various modes of treatment are presented. You would probably be helped by such books as Horace Fletcher's *Psychurgy*, *Menus Eupathicus*, Dr. O. S. Marden's *Power, Poise and Plenty*, William E. Towne's *Hurry, Worry, Cured*. Have you tried the regular practise of speaking or reading in public? Learn how Demosthenes cured this impediment of speech. You could strengthen your vocal cords and throat muscles by massage, cold water applications, and exercizes for the neck and chest. You may need a course of mental suggestion in a modern sanitarium for nervous affections; your physician could doubtless refer you to such a place. There is nothing and nobody on earth to be afraid of, all your fears are groundless; try to convince yourself of this, and be sensible.

---

152. Rev. E. J. R., Pennsylvania. "A friend of mine is interested in domestic science, but at present cannot attend any college where such a course is offered. Can you name a few of the best books that would open up the subject, and give one a fair knowledge of the same?"

There are so many branches and phases of domestic science that a variety of books would be needed, to include them all. Two of the most modern works, based on extended research and experiment, are Mrs. Christine Frederick's *The New Housekeeping* and Mrs. Frank A. Pattison's *Principles of Domestic Engineering*. Both of these cover in a thoro and practical way the new methods of scientific household management.

If you would write for the catalogs of nearby state universities and agricultural colleges, asking particularly for details of domestic science courses, you should get a fairly comprehensive idea of the scope of the subject. Then you could write us more specifically for names of books on the different branches.

---

153. Mr. W. M. B., Ohio. "Is meat necessary for the maintenance of strength and vigor, and the building up of muscular tissue? Is entire abstinence from meat efficacious for a young man who receives but little physical exercize, but is under no severe mental strain? Can you suggest any books on vegetarianism which would be helpful?"

The Japanese are one of the hardiest races, eating little or no meat; the ancient Greeks were the physical models of the world, and practically vegetarians; records of "strong men" are held by non-consumers of flesh food. Theoretically, meat is unnecessary, and undesirable.

Actually, the trouble is to provide a sane vegetarian diet in modern civilization; and I personally believe that fish or fowl or a light meat is for most people advisable once a day, in small quantities. The protein equivalent of meat is found in eggs, milk, cheese, nuts, legumes, cereals such as wheat, oats, corn. But excess of these foods will overtax the liver and they take longer time to digest than do meat meats. Try vegetarianism, approximate it as nearly as you can.

---

154. Mr. J. W. O. Missouri. "As general secretary of a Y. M. C. A. in a small city, how can I become more efficient in my work, to which I have been devoted for ten years? Have tried to get out Board of Directors to put on a campaign for a new building now. They acknowledge the need, but doubt our ability to raise the sum required, saying 'This is different from other days; we can't do what others have done. We can't we?'

You can. But an outsider should organize the campaign—an expert specially engaged. Write the International Y. M. C. A. Committee, 124 East Twenty-eighth street, New York, for advice in this matter. See their publication, "Association Men," for general hints on your problem. Ask also the general secretary of the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, for reports of the many departments and innovations for efficiency promoted by this remarkable institution. There is an International Y. M. C. A. Training College at Springfield, Massachusetts, and another at Chicago; obtain particulars.

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By Edwin E. Slosson

PEBBLES

Patient (after x-ray examination)—Nurse, could ye foind out where they're goin' to run them movin' pieters they tuk o' me insoides? *Exchange.*

She—Oh, Jack, will you still love me when I am old and ugly?

He—Certainly, my dear. I shan't always be young and handsome myself, you know. *Exchange.*

Sadie—Say, honest now, do you like Maggie?

Pauline—Well, she's got a good heart an' she means real well, but——

Sadie—Neither do I.—*Puck.*

Miss Davis, Correction Commissioner, has been able by a scientific dietary to save the city $66,500 a year on prisoners' food and at the same time to make it better. Yet some say women's place is in the home—exclusively.—*Exchange.*

A boy reaches far across the table and helps himself to butter.

Father—What did you do that for? Haven't you a tongue?

Son—Yes, sir, but my tongue isn't as long as my arm.—*Congregationalist.*

"Oh, I simply adore Meredith and Browning and Henry James," said the gushing young person.

"So do I," said Little Binks. "They are perfectly delightful. It's like sending your mind to a gymnasium. Er—do you read them in the original?"—*New York Times.*

SIX BEST SELLERS

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Uniforms.
Automobile trucks.
Cotton.

—From the *Cleveland Leader.*

Bank Cashier—This check, madam, isn't filled in.

Madam—Isn't what?

Bank Cashier—It has your husband's name signed to it, but it does not state how much money you want.

Madam—Oh, is that all? Well, I'll take all there is.—*The Bankers' Magazine.*

A few mornings since, a ragged little beggar stopped at a door and plaintively suggested victuals.

As the benevolent lady of the house was filling his basket, she asked:

"What is your name, my son?"

"My name is Grimes."

"Is your father living?"

"Yes, marm."

"I thought old Grimes was dead long ago."

"That was my grandpa."

And the youngster walked off, thinking what a good soul the lady was.—*Exchange.*

THE NEW PLAYS

Many of our readers live in localities where the opportunities for seeing first-class plays are few and far between. But when a touring company brings one around that is really worth while they want to know of it and when they pay a brief visit to a large city where the best are to be seen, they do not wish to waste their few evenings on something trashy or distasteful. The percentage of the poor and harmful is greater among plays than among books, so dramatic criticism is even more needed than literary. It is for the purpose of meeting this need that we have started this column, in which we will every little while express our opinion frankly and briefly as to the merit and character of the new plays that are being produced.

The House of Glass. Criminological melodrama. Clean, purposeful, harrowing and creditably played. (Candler.)

Rolling Stones merits neither praise nor blame. It is a second rate melodrama comedy of gentlemanly thieves. (Harris.)

Young America centers about a juvenile court and a real live dog. A wholesome story of boy life prettily portrayed. (Gaiety.)

At *No. 13 Washington Square*, there is good, clean fun. May Irwin as professional housekeeper, amateur burglar and involuntary liar. (Park.)

Some Baby. Amusing plot, flat lines, fair acting. There is the elixir of reinvenescence, same as *Faust;* otherwise quite unlike Goethe. (Fulton.)

Bombs, bromidic but unimpeachable sentiments, movie thrills and spectacular staging make *Under Fire* a good play as war plays go. (Hudson.)

"She loves me, she loves me not" ponder the men in *The Boomerang* thru three acts of clean, snappy comedy—cleverly written and well acted. (Belasco.)

See My Lawyer, by Max Marcin. Exceptionally good farce. Every rôle well taken and played with vim. No vulgarity. No horseplay. Theme: synthetic rubber. (Eltinge.)

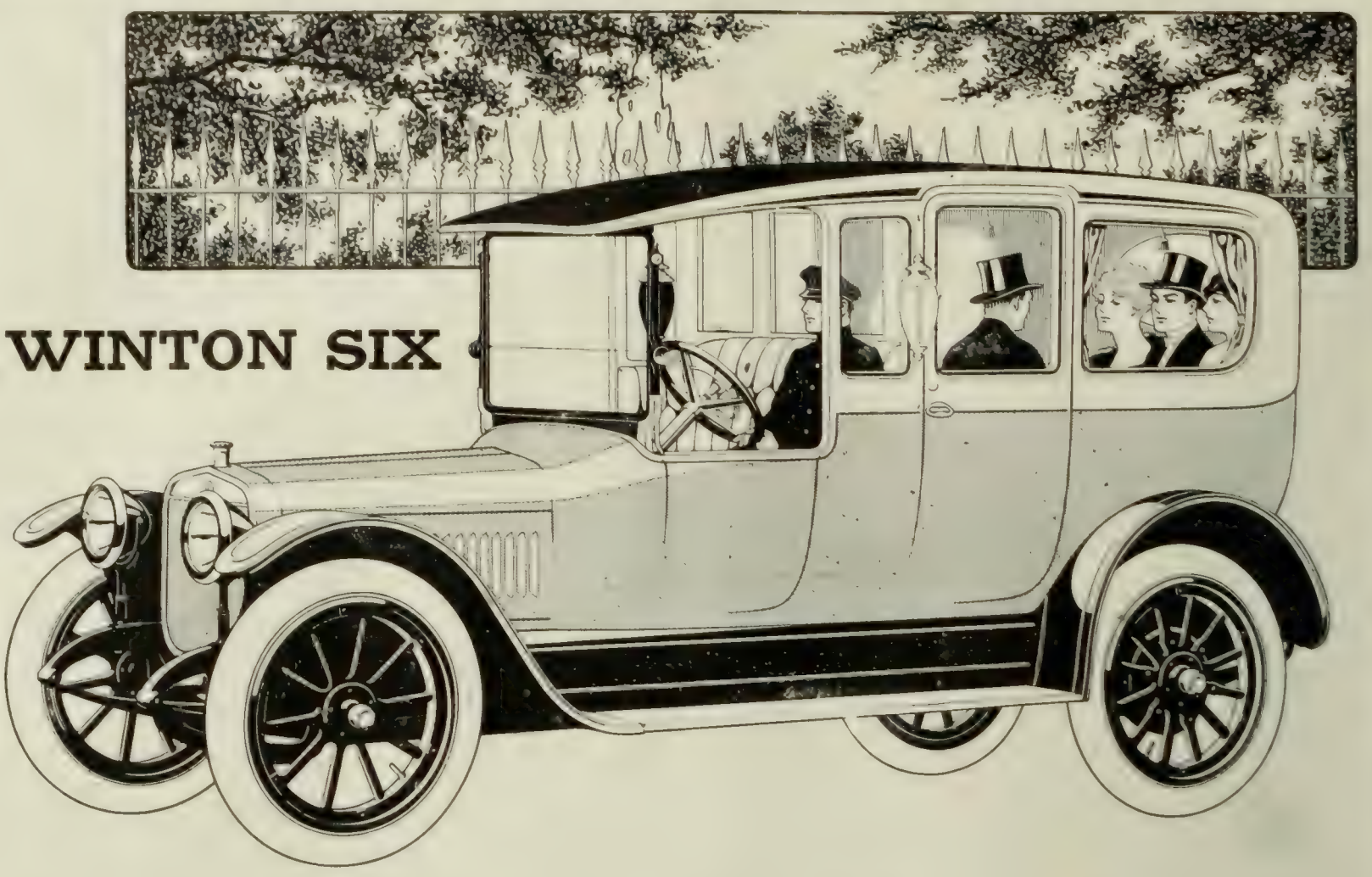
Marie Tempest has never been seen to better advantage than in the revival of that delicious society comedy, *The Duke of Killicrankie*, and *Rosalind*, one of Barrie's most whimsical whimsicalities. Her support is perfect. (Lyceum.)

Cousin Lucy is mostly gowns and giggles, with an occasional song. Julian Eltinge plays both leading lady and man and keeps the audience guessing until the inevitable policeman brings order out of confusion just in time for the curtain. (Cohan's.)

On *The Road to Happiness* one meets William Hodge, one spavined horse, a chicken, a collie, a plate of ginger cookies and an assortment of rural "types." The star does well with a crude play, but dramatic honors rest with the live stock. (Shubert.)

Common Clay is one of those sex dramas that cause a great furore among the professional critics and the groundlings. Its morality is conventional and sound enough. It is the best acted play in town. Nevertheless it is theatrical, unwholesome and often repulsive. (Republic.)

In *Hit-the-Trail Holliday*, by George M. Cohan, "Billy Holliday," the barkeeper revivalist, is of course Billy Sunday, but not an offensive caricature. With the removal of some inconsistencies in characterization, such as the curtain pantomime of the third act, the farce might be raised to first class comedy without being any the less funny. (Astor.)



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The Independent

VOLUME 83 SEPTEMBER 27, 1915 NUMBER 3186



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THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY

WHILE THE GUNS OF THREE GREAT POWERS ARE HEARD IN CONSTANTINOPLE, AMBASSADOR HENRY MORGENTHAU HAS REMAINED AT HIS POST AND ASSUMED THE PROTECTION OF THEIR NATIONALS. HE HAS PREVENTED THE TURKISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES FROM CARRYING OUT THEIR PLAN OF COLONIZING GALLIPOLI TOWNS WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH NONCOMBATANTS TO SHIELD THEM FROM THE SHELLS OF THE ENEMY. HE HAS ASSISTED THE ITALIANS AND GREEKS TO RETURN HOME. HE HAS ENABLED THE AMERICAN SCHOOLS TO OPEN IN SPITE OF THE REVOCATION OF THE CAPITULATIONS, AND HE IS DOING WHAT HE CAN TO SAVE THE ARMENIANS FROM DISPERSAL AND DESTRUCTION. A SKETCH OF THE AMBASSADOR AT WORK WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE

THE PROPOSED HALF-BILLION DOLLAR LOAN

THE negotiations which have begun this month, for a loan, in the amount of $500,000,000 or more, by the American markets to England and France, is so unusual an operation, that full description of the surrounding circumstances is necessary to show its significance. Whereas last autumn the market for exchange on London was unfavorable to the United States in an unprecedented degree, with sterling exchange in October ruling at abnormally high figures, a decline in those rates during the early spring brought exchange to an utterly abnormal discount. What this proved was that Europe's current payments to us were now vastly in excess of our own current obligations to Europe. For this very striking change—which culminated, a month ago, in a rate of 4.50 for sterling exchange, which is thirty-two cents below the possible minimum of ordinary times, which has not been reached in this market during half a century, and which was this time accompanied by an equally unprecedented flow of gold from Europe to New York—there are a number of special and unusual explanations:

(1) Our enormous exports of grain, which, because of the war's blockades and the shortages of last year's European crops, reached this past season a value of several hundreds of millions of dollars above the usual figures.

(2) Extensive reduction of England's exports to the United States, because of diversion of her industrial energies to the making of war material.

(3) Our repayment, during the early months of the war, of practically all of our floating obligations to Europe.

(4) Repurchase by our markets, since the Stock Exchange reopened in December, of $500,000,000 of American securities previously owned in Europe; against which, therefore, our markets no longer have to remit interest and dividends thru purchase of exchange.

(5) Disappearance, because of the war, of the heavy remittances heretofore made to Europe against the expenditures of American tourists in Europe—a sum amounting annually to something between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000.

(6) Purchase of war munitions in this country by the Allied Powers to a prodigious amount—a wholly new form of export from this country, yet estimated ultimately to aggregate not much less than $1,000,000,000, and hardly yet shipped in full quantity.

TO these accumulating influences must be added two others, less visible but by no means least important. One arose from the fact that London, thru resigning to New York, temporarily, and by force of necessity, its position as central market of the world, and by ceasing itself to provide capital for the needs of outside communities, had virtually compelled the diversion of the outside world's surplus working capital and trust deposits to New York. Previously, these credit balances of outside communities went as a matter of course to London. Under present circumstances—especially in view of the moratorium at London itself last summer, and of the recent extreme disorder in the rate of exchange—there was the strongest reason why that flow of capital should now take the direction of New York. But naturally, such diversion of the movement to our market, in some cases involving actual withdrawals of balances from London, was bound to weigh down still further the balance of international exchange in favor of New York. The second of the less obvious considerations is the vague doubt, which has unquestionably existed, as to whether gold payments could be maintained indefinitely, even in England, if the prodigious economic strain of war were to be prolonged.

The situation, then, was that England's current accruing payments to New York so immensely exceeded New York's current obligations to Europe that, in the ordinary course of the markets, the balance could be restored only thru wholly unprecedented shipments of gold from Europe to America. As a matter of fact, such gold shipments during the last few months have surpassed all records in our history. Yet it was quite universally admitted that settlement in this form was unsatisfactory, since Europe needs the gold to safeguard the soundness of its currencies, whereas the American markets are at the moment literally overstocked with gold. Not only so, but the limited facilities for shipping gold, and the prevailing rate of insurance risks, made it virtually impossible to send the precious metal fast enough to restore the balance in exchange—even if it should be possible to obtain from the European banks enough gold for the purpose.

THE proposed loan of $500,000,000 or more is designed to establish a credit fund in New York City, on which the Allies could draw in paying for part of their commercial purchases of the United States, thereby reducing the volume of drafts on London, the enormous magnitude of which was the primary cause of the depreciation in exchange. The plan undoubtedly would be to raise the loan in terms of American dollars, and to leave the proceeds on deposit in the American market, there to be drawn upon as requirements for payment of commercial indebtedness by Europe should arise. The expedient is familiar; it was employed by the United States itself in 1895, to remove similar difficulties in our own foreign exchange market.

It is usually mutually advantageous. Its mutual advantages in this present case arise from the fact that such an expedient would preserve the credit of the English market, protect the gold supply of the European banks and governments, and yet obviate further violent depreciation of sterling exchange. For such depreciation not only embarrasses England, but has extremely unpleasant influence on the profits of American business men engaged in the export trade. If, as is very common, they have contracted to receive payment for their shipments in pounds sterling, they may have to turn the proceeds into American dollars at a moment when the declining value of the pound sterling on our market may reduce the actual proceeds six or seven per cent. Meantime, also, the disadvantageous market for exchange, combined with a wish to reduce so far as possible England's balance of obligations to the United States, would naturally divert from our own ordinary commercial markets into competing markets the English buyers of our

own commodities. A typical instance is the already visible tendency of English importers to buy Canadian wheat, of which the crop this year is abundant, instead of wheat from the United States.

The delegation of eminent London and Paris financiers, lately arrived in this country, appears to have proposed in general a five-year loan at a rate of something around five per cent, guaranteed by the French and English governments, and payable, interest and principal, in American currency. The sum under discussion is very large; it has raised the question whether an operation of the sort is prudent, and who, after all, will buy the bonds. The answer seems to be that the American money market is in absolutely plethoric condition, that our banks are provided with available credits to an almost unprecedented degree, and yet that new issues of securities in the United States, to banks or to private investors, have been of extraordinarily small volume during the twelvemonth past. The question, then, is not so much of ability to subscribe as of the value of the investment.

It is difficult to see how any serious question can arise regarding this, since the whole credit of the French Republic and of the British Empire stands behind the bonds. The further question, as to whether so large a loan of capital by our markets to France and England would be a violation of neutrality, is already answered. No valid objection to the operation on that ground could exist. As a matter of fact, not only was the Russian Government last winter permitted to raise a substantial credit fund in New York City for purchase of war munitions, and not only did the French Government borrow for that and other purposes in New York on its short-time notes, but the German Government itself sold $10,000,000 five per cent notes on the American market last spring, and even went so far as to invite and receive subscriptions in the United States for the Imperial German war loan.

PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE

THE peace-at-any-price pacificists are the most contemptible milksops now in existence, according to many of our virile editors and puissant publicists. But what shall we call the peace-at-any-price militarists who are ready to pay any price under heaven for an army and navy big enough to lick all creation?

HELPING OUT HAYTI

IT is very gratifying to learn that a treaty has been signed with Hayti which will enable us to help that unhappy republic out of its difficulties. The treaty has not been published in detail, but is understood to provide for an American administration of the finances sufficient to prevent peculation and safeguard the interests of the Haytian people. Order is to be maintained by a native constabulary under American officers. This regime is to last for ten years, but may be extended at the request of either signatory.

A similar arrangement for the Dominican half of the island has worked wonders in restoring the financial credit of that republic in spite of the attempt of our late Secretary of State to use the offices as rewards for "good Democrats." The Haytian half of the island is in still greater need of reform, but the task is not an impossible one. Our marines have restored order and President D'Artiguenave, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, has received official recognition by a salute of twenty one guns.

We hope that the Senate will ratify the Haytian treaty without quibble or delay. Prompt and loyal support of the administration is necessary if the policy is to start in with the best prospects for success.

TWO QUESTIONS TO UNUSUAL WOMEN

"I DON'T like to hear a woman harangue on things that she knows nothing about."

He who spoke was an "Anti," listening to suffraget street oratory.

But not every woman that talks harangues; and there are women who know a great deal about many things, including politics.

Close observers of the suffrage campaign, whether "convinced" or "anti," have noted a progressive substitution of new premises for old ones in the argumentation of late. The assertion that women are not "really interested" in politics has been retired. The allegation that they are not practical in business matters has too often been embarrassing. There are politicians who lament that women so well understand the problems of municipal housekeeping. When peace returns to an exhausted Europe there will be no repetition of the slander that women cannot fight, or otherwise defend their nation, in war.

But with the passing of these familiar objections to woman's participation with men in voting and in administrative affairs, new ones have been brought forward that, we have observed, seem to give the "fors" more annoyance. The area of equal suffrage is now extensive, and we are beginning to get "returns." Interesting folk wisdom is accumulating on "how it works." Women have served on juries. They have been mayors, commissioners and fence viewers. They have exhibited their own ways of rewarding and punishing, "putting it across," and "jamming it thru." They have given indications of how they will fit into "the system." It is these indications that are now being turned into "anti" arguments of a new kind.

The questions now being asked seem to us to be more fundamental than the old ones were, and we should be glad to see answers to them from women of the thoughtful, scientifically-minded sort, who are not too strongly partizan on one side or the other. What are the facts? They should be known, and be dispassionately weighed.

Is it true, as some of the lawyers and judges, as well as certain psychologists are saying, that a woman "intuitively" arraigns, tries and judges an accused man, and above all an accused woman? Does evidence ever make any real impression on her mind after it is "made up"? Can she, like a man, in fact reopen a case, and grant a new hearing, even when she appears most conscientiously to go thru the form? Of course the unusual woman can, but can the usual, the representative woman, as the representative man commonly can?

Can the usual woman think about human relations on the big scale in terms of impersonal causation? Madame Curie, we know, does not think of chemical reac-

tions as exhibitions of the deviltry of "some man." Herbert Spencer would not have taken the Emperor of Germany at his own self-valuation, nor held him solely responsible for the Great War. Not many women, however, think like Madame Curie, nor many men like Herbert Spencer. Are there as many women as men who are capable of grasping the idea that "hard times," "crime waves," Sunday ball games, and "rum selling" may have some other cause than the election of a Democratic President?

These are fundamental questions and much more worthy of discussion than those which were raised in the earlier days of the feminist movement.

SING SING

SING SING under the ancient régime was a smothered hell. Despite the most hideously repressive measures vice flourished, keepers were bribed, dope was smuggled in, prisoners escaped, rebellion smouldered and murder occasionally broke out. Cunning was met with cunning, force with force. All the power of the state could not keep order.

A mollycoddle and sentimentalist came along and substituted the law of love for the law of force, the rule of right for the rule of might. At once the outcasts and depraved were transformed from beasts into men, vice withered, order was maintained, and for the first time the germ of self respect and good citizenship found soil in which to grow. Sing Sing was transformed and transfigured.

Where is the Tom Osborne big enough to apply the principles of Sing Sing to this warring world?

SOME NEEDED NAMES

THE most conspicuous exception to the rule that a demand creates a supply is in the matter of words. A happy appellation has often been the making of a party, a reform, a religion or a school of thought, but on the other hand many a movement has languished or been ignored for lack of a specific name. A striking instance is the change that is taking place in the British Empire, a process of unification and solidification that has been going on gradually and almost imperceptibly for many years, but now is accelerated by the war. There are at least three nouns and corresponding adjectives needed in this connection: one applicable to the inhabitants of the British Isles, another applicable to all the subjects of King George, and a third applicable to all English-speaking peoples. "English" and "British" and "Anglo-Saxon" are sometimes used for the three purposes, but none of them really fits. They are too narrow in some of their meanings and too wide in others. "English" was formerly intended to discriminate against what it is now desired to include. It meant first not Saxon, and later not Norman, not Welsh, not Scotch, not Irish, and not American. To call an Irishman an "Englishman" is almost as dangerous as to call a Virginian a "Yankee." The Scotch have spent a hundred years in explaining away Nelson's signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." The best of the varied explanations is that of the Scotchman who said "England might only be able to *expect*, but Scotland *kent*—and kent fine—that every son of hers would dae his duty. There was nae fear and nae doot on that point."

The word "British" has expanded in like manner. Its early meaning is shown by this quotation from a seventeenth century author: "He calls Helen an Englishwoman, whereas she was purely British." If "British" applies to Great Britain only it excludes the Irish; if it applies to the British Empire it includes the Zulus. The latter usage is of late becoming rapidly established, so we may regard the imperial adjective as settled upon.

But there is no noun to match! "Britisher," which was first used as a contemptuous epithet in the American Revolution and long regarded by grammarians as an "odious vulgarism," has been creeping up into respectability and is now received into the highest official circles. "Briton" suffers from the opposite cause. It is too "high-brow" if we may employ an Americanism in this connection. In a song, "Britons never will be slaves," it may pass, but the average Briton or whatever he calls himself, shies off at scent of anything poetical.

Doubtless this aversion may be overcome in time and "Briton" come into common usage, but there is still the question of its scope. Does it apply only to the inhabitants of the British Isles and their unalienated descendants, or to all the fifty-seven varieties of humanity under the British flag? In some of the colonies it has become customary for the officials to use "Britisher" in referring to the "native" races, black, brown, yellow or white, and reserve "Briton" for themselves.

But here a more serious difficulty arises, which shows the necessity of a fourth new word. What name shall be given to those members of the empire who live in the self-governing communities of Canada, Newfoundland, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia? Their growth in numbers and importance and their loyalty as shown in the present war will make it necessary soon to admit them to some form of participation in the government of the British Empire and eventually more as partners to the United Kingdom than dependencies. They resent being called "colonials," but the word persists because there is no good substitute. When the royal title was changed in 1910 to read "King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas" the United-Kingdomers thought they were doing a handsome thing by the "colonials" because "Dominions" has a noble sound. But they spoiled it all by the phrase "beyond the Seas," which betrays their insular standpoint and makes it permanent. Besides it does not provide the needed noun and adjective to take the place of "colonial." "Dominioner" is unusable, and when a letter appears in *The Times* signed "An Overseas Briton" it excites amusement.

The term "Anglo-Saxon" is so obviously inapt that it is never likely to prevail in spite of the urgent demand for a word to designate that large part of the human race which is distinguished from the rest by a common speech and similar political institutions and ideals. It comprizes only about a seventh of the subjects of the King-Emperor George V, but most of the people of the United States. But "Anglo-Saxon" as a

racial term excludes the Celts and British and Normans and Danes of the United Kingdom, and it is becoming less applicable to the United States at the rate of a million a year. It has always amused or angered our tourists in Europe to find Cooper and Hawthorne among the "British authors" of the Tauchnitz edition.

But that reminds us that we of the United States are just as badly off for a noun and adjective as the people of the United Kingdom. It is this lack, and not our national egotism, which has led us to usurp the term "American," thereby arousing the justifiable resentment of all the other nationalities in this hemisphere. Esperanto provides as the needed word "Usona," formed from the initials of "United States of North America" after the manner of "Anzac," "Spug," "Nylic," "Mesco," and "Socony." As a derivative "Usonian" does not sound badly and might be justified by the analogy of "Canadian" and "Panamanian."

But this is a matter for experts and ought not to be left to chance under the spur of necessity. If our professors of English would undertake such constructive work as the formation and introduction of these needed words instead of devoting themselves to the detection of the typographical errors of the First Folio and the influence of opium on Coleridge, the language would cease to be an impediment to progress.

AUTHORS' AUTHORS

THE *New York Times* has induced twenty-eight of the most popular novelists of the United States and England to answer the question: "Which, in your opinion, are the six best novels in the English language?" The combined result of this literary referendum is as follows. The date is the year when the novel was published. The parenthesis gives the number of votes it received:

Vanity Fair, by William Makepeace Thackeray, 1846. (14)
Tom Jones, by Henry Fielding, 1749. (11)
David Copperfield, by Charles Dickens, 1850. (7)
The Scarlet Letter, by Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1850. (7)
Robinson Crusoe, by Daniel Defoe, 1719. (6)
Ivanhoe, by Sir Walter Scott, 1820. (4)
Lorna Doone, by R. D. Blackmore, 1869. (4)
Tess of the D'Urbervilles, by Thomas Hardy, 1891. (4)
Tristram Shandy, by Laurence Sterne, 1759. (4)

From this it appears the authors of our best sellers, those who write the liveliest and most up-to-date fiction, are strictly academic in their personal tastes. What torture it must be to these admirers of eighteenth and early nineteenth century literature to have to spend their lives writing the detective stories, the tales of adventures, the studies of quaint characters, the sex problems, the romances of modern business, the pictures of real life among the wealthy and the poor in which we all delight. The list is just such a one as would be prepared by an undergraduate of our most orthodox of colleges who had never read a book outside the required list of "Eng. Lit. I."

It is indeed distressing to see what a poor opinion these novelists have of one another and of their contemporaries no less highly esteemed by the public. There is not a living author among the nine except Hardy, and he is seventy-five years old. No first-class novel, it appears, has been written in the last twenty-four years, notwithstanding that during this period more novels have been written and published and read than ever before in the history of the world. One would conclude from this that teaching everybody to read and giving courses of instruction in schools and colleges all over the land on the art of writing and on the choice of good books has been the ruin of literature. According to this consensus of opinion of those whom we have ignorantly regarded as good writers, the art of novel writing was best at its birth and has been running down ever since until now it produces nothing worth mentioning. The average date of publication of the nine best novels is 1817. This is—if true—a sad state of affairs. Let's hope that it isn't and that all the best literature is not confined to "Everyman's Library."

THE DEPOPULATION OF ARMENIA

THE shocking news of the massacre, torture and deportation of Armenian Christians makes a special appeal to American sympathy and helpfulness. From numerous and reliable sources in Turkey it seems certain that this is not a matter of local disorders or petty oppression, but a systematic effort to extirpate the Armenian race. Thousands of families have been driven from their homes to starve upon the roads. Towns and villages have been divested of their inhabitants. Many are being put to torture to force them to renounce their Christian faith. Women are interned in the harems and children are sold as slaves.

These outrages cannot be excused on the ground of military necessity, for the regions devastated are in some cases beyond the reach of any possible Russian invasion and the Armenians have not manifested any disposition to revolt except where, as at Van, they have been driven to it in self-defense. It looks as tho the Turks, despairing of maintaining their supremacy, were resolved to crush out the Armenians so as to forestall forever the establishment of an autonomous Armenia in case the Allies conquer Turkey.

But this is something in which we have a deep interest, for American money and American lives have been spent for the uplift of the opprest peoples of the Ottoman Empire. The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions has been at work in Turkey for almost a century and has expended some twenty million dollars. There are now maintained in Turkey ten American colleges: Robert College, Constantinople; Constantinople College for Girls; Syrian Protestant College, Beyrut; International College, Smyrna; Anatolia College, Marsovan; Euphrates College, Harpoot; Aintab College; Central Turkey College, Marash; St. Paul's College, Tarsus; and Teachers College, Sivas. In these institutions and other schools there are over 40,000 pupils, a large proportion of whom are Armenians. It is not too much to say that the Armenian people owes its racial consciousness and ideals chiefly to American influence, altho our missionaries and teachers have always been careful to discourage any insurrectionary movements. Thousands of Armenians have sought refuge in America from Turkish tyranny and have become good citizens of our country. The present distress and imminent danger of the Armenians in Asia will cause widespread concern in the United States.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Capture of Vilna

The best of war maps is a late railroad guide. Only by this reference can the strategic significance of the military movements be understood, for this is a war by railroads and for railroads. The capture of a junction counts for more than the capture of a fortress. The invention of railroads has evolutionized warfare more than the invention of cannon.

For instance, the most important item in the news of last week was that Hindenburg had taken Novo Svyentzyani. The Berlin despatches were jubilant over the feat. Petrograd was manifestly struck with despair and prayed for the speedy arrival of "General Snow."

But what is this place they are making such a fuss about? If we look at an ordinary map we fail to find it. The only cities in this region which seem to be of importance are Dvinsk and Vilna. The first of these, better known to the outside world by its German name of Dünaburg, is a fortress of the first class, founded in 1278 by the Livonian Knights as an outpost against paganism. Two hundred years ago, curious to recall, it was occupied by a joint force of French and Prussians when they were fighting together against Russia. It is now a thriving industrial city of over a hundred thousand inhabitants.

A hundred miles southwest of Dvinsk is Vilna, still more ancient since it has figured in history for a thousand years. It was once the capital of Lithuania and has never become reconciled to its subordination to St. Petersburg, as shown by its welcome to Napoleon in 1812 and its later revolts. It also is a commercial center and has a population of about 200,000, half Jews.

Now the railroad connecting these business centers is crost about half way between them by what Americans would call a "one-horse" or "jerkwater" railroad, running east and west to nowhere in particular. The station at the crossing is "New" Svyentzyani, or, as we would say, "Svyentzyani Junction," because the railroad in running between the two cities missed this insignificant town by a few miles. The Germans, instead of besieging either of the cities, struck at the railroad between them at this junction and following out the eastward branch about fifty miles reached the second of the trunk lines which run southwest from Petrograd. Then swinging south they cut the railroad behind Vilna with the object of preventing the withdrawal of its garrison. The Russians at first called this a mere cavalry raid, but it turns out to be one of the most important movements of the war and they have gathered all their forces to meet it. Vilna has surrendered and the Russian army is trying to fight its way out. If the Germans are victorious the country will lie defenseless before them and if they have men enough to cover such a vast range an advance on either Petrograd or Moscow is not beyond the bounds of possibility.

The cutting of the railroad between Vilna and Dvinsk leaves Petrograd with only the line to Kiev as a southern outlet and this lies more than a hundred miles behind the Russian front. General Mackensen's army has made astonishingly rapid progress thru the Pripet swamps and following the railroad eastward from Brest Litovsk has reached and taken the city of Pinsk.

The Russian counter attack in Galicia seems to have lost its force. They drove the Austrians back to the Stirpa River and took, if we may believe the Petrograd report, 40,000 prisoners, but since then the Russians have retired to the shelter of the Sereth River near their own frontier.

THE GREAT WAR

September 13—Russians drive Austrians back to Stirpa River, Galicia. German aeroplanes raid English coast and French aeroplanes raid Baden towns.

September 14—Italians gain west of Lake Garda. Germany claims "Hesperian" was sunk by British mine.

September 15—British prize court confiscates $15,000,000 worth of American meat on Swedish and Norwegian ships on the ground that it was intended for Germany.

September 16—Germans capture Pinsk on Pripet River. Russian Duma prorogued.

September 17—Allies demand that Bulgaria take sides. French destroy bridges at St. Mihiel.

September 18—Germans take Vidzy, thirty miles east of Vilna. Austrians retreat to Sereth River, Galicia.

September 19—Germans capture fortress of Vilna. Bulgars take possession of territory near Adrianople ceded by Turks.



THE GERMAN ADVANCE

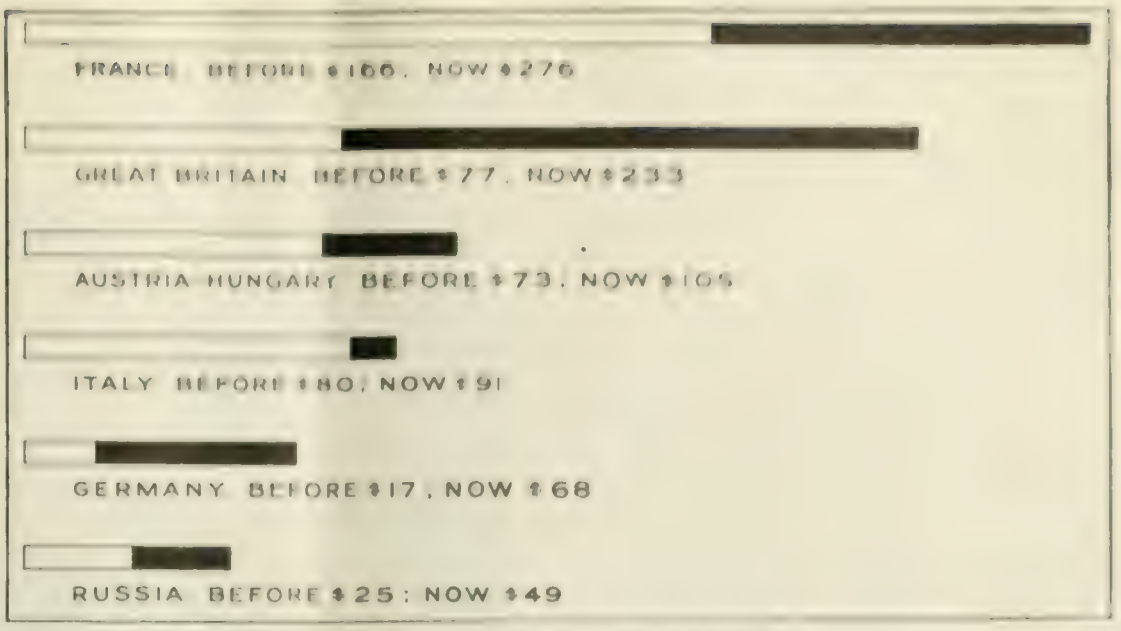
The German invasion continues to make rapid progress in the north. The fruits the capturing Dünaburg with Warsaw has been cut between Dvinsk and Vilna and the latter, the old capital of Lithuania, has been captured. The Germans now hold the left bank of the Dvina River and it may command to crossing it. Riga will fall very shortly. The astonishing success of the Germans in this region has led to the rumour that they may strike for Moscow next. Petrograd or even further northeast. The shaded area is that still held by the Russians.

The Duma Prorogued

The attempt of the Russian parliament to assume power in the Government has been nipped in the bud. Czar Nicholas, the aged and reactionary Premier, secured the Czar's signature to a decree proroguing the Duma until the middle of November, and this was read at a session lasting only three minutes. The Socialist and Radical deputies left the hall, denouncing the act as a crime.

The rest listened to it in silence. It is expected that an appeal will be made to the Czar in person by the members of the Duma. The prorogation has caused popular dissatisfaction and the zemstvos or provincial assemblies and the municipal councils are likely to take up the question. But the Premier has given orders to the police and military authorities which it is believed will prevent such discussion and protest. The strikes which have broken out in the munitions factories will be suppresst with an iron hand by General Ruzsky.

During the recess of the Duma the Emperor has the power to promulgate laws by edict and the Premier proposes to take advantage of this to put into effect some of the reforms in the program of the progressive majority of the Duma and in this way to forestall criticism. The revelations of incompetency and corruption in the administration, especially the failure to supply the army with the shells needed to hold back the German invasion, has aroused widespread indignation which may result in an open outbreak of some sort. It is now said that the failure of the new British army to make the expected advance in the spring was owing to the fact that the arms and ammunition prepared for use in France had to be sent to Russia instead. The dismissal of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Caucasus and the assumption of command by the Czar was apparently intended to appease the popular demand for a scapegoat. The Grand Duke is held responsible for bringing on the war, as he is said to have forced the Czar to sign the mobilization order in July, 1914, under threat of a revolution.



THE BURDEN OF THE WAR DEBT

How the expense of the war has increased the national indebtedness of the countries involved is shown in this diagram. The white part of the line gives the amount of the debt per head before the war. The black part of the line gives its increase per head according to the latest published figures. If the war last thru a second year the burden of the financial obligations of the belligerent governments will become almost unbearable. It must be remembered, however, that a disgraceful showing the financial ability of the various nations would look much like the above diagram of their indebtedness. Great Britain and France have the greatest wealth per capita of any people, while Italians and Russians are comparatively poor. Germany would come in the order of power above Austria

GERMAN ASSURANCES

Dr. von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, gave out on September 18 an interview in which he said:

Neutral merchantmen, including Americans, are exempt from interference, as stated long ago, except when carrying contraband, and will then be destroyed only under the conditions laid down in the international code concerning maritime war, when provision is made for the safety of those aboard.

These two categories, restricting submarine procedure against passenger ships and neutral owned ships, cover cases wherein the interests of the United States may be involved, and confine the application of retaliatory measures to shipping owned by belligerents—a field which belongs to the belligerents themselves to regulate. . . .

The Government—the whole Government—is agreed upon the instructions to submarine commanders, which, as I said, are very precise and definite, and our submarine officers have been impress with the necessity of carrying them out in letter and in spirit.

The limitation of activities of our submarines has not been carried thru without certain resistance of our public opinion, for, as you know, the whole nation takes keen interest in this arm and is jealous of anything affecting its success. But the present policy, based as it is upon the approval of his Majesty, will have the support of all. . . .

Should the present instructions governing the submarine campaign be exceeded in any respect the Imperial Government, as the Chancellor assured you recently, would not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction to the United States as would conform to the friendly relations between the two governments.

Conscription Issue in England

The failure of the Allies to make gains anywhere during the spring and summer and the falling off in recruiting for the British army has convinced many that compulsory military service will have to be resorted to. The total losses in the British army amounted to 391,913 by August 21 and since then the daily official lists of casualties contain from 1500 to 3500 names. The total number of troops raised by voluntary enlistment in the United Kingdom is officially stated to be "not far short of three million." Earl Kitchener announced to the House of Lords that reinforcements amounting to eleven divisions, some 200,000 men, had been sent to France, and with these Sir John French had been able to extend his lines by about seventeen miles. This means probably that the British troops now hold some fifty miles of the western front.

The *Times* and other papers controlled by Lord Northcliffe have entered upon an active agitation for conscription, and a large faction of the coalition cabinet have come to the conclusion that this step is necessary. The Tory members of the cabinet with the exception of Balfour are said to favor conscription and to have converted Lloyd George and Churchill to this policy. But Premier Asquith and most of the other Liberals are opposed to conscription and Kitchener has not publicly declared himself.

The labor men are bitterly opposed to conscription and any attempt to adopt such a policy would be met by strikes which would very likely tie up the railroads and close the mines and munitions factories. J. H. Thomas, of the railwaymen's union, declared in the House of Commons that revolution would be the result if the Government introduced conscription. The Trade Union Congress meeting at Bristol adopted unanimously the following resolutions:

This Trade Union Congress, while expressing opposition to all systems of militarism as a danger to human progress, considers the present action of Great Britain and her allies as completely justified, and expresses its horror at the atrocities which have been committed by the German and Austrian military authorities, and the callous, brutal and unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of noncombatants, including women and children, and hereby pledges itself to assist the Government as far as possible in the prosecution of the war.

We, the delegates to this congress, representing nearly three millions organized workers, record our hearty appreciation of the magnificent response made to the call for volunteers to fight against the tyranny of militarism. We emphatically protest against the sinister efforts of a section of the reactionary press in formulating newspaper policies for party purposes and attempting to foist on this country conscription, which always proves a burden to workers and will divide the nation at a time when absolute unanimity is essential.

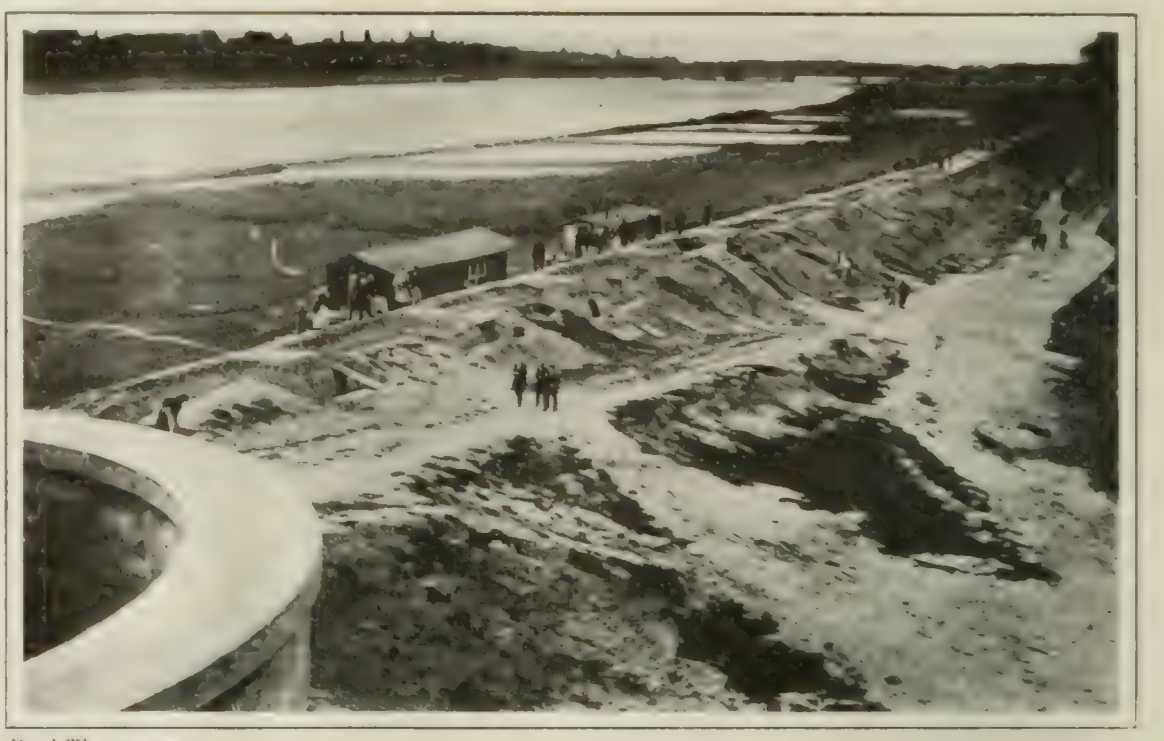
No reliable evidence has been produced to show that the voluntary system of enlistment is not adequate to meet all the empire's requirements. We believe that all the men necessary can and will be obtained thru a voluntary system properly organized, and we heartily support and will give every aid to the Government in its present efforts to secure the men necessary to prosecute the war to a successful issue.

The speeches on the question at the Congress were very violent and exprest a determination to prevent conscription by any means. Havelock Wilson, president of the Seamen's Union and former member of Parliament, said that the quickest way to stop the conscription talk would be to hang a half dozen newspaper proprietors on the lamp-posts.

It is said that the labor members of Parliament have been privately assured by the Government that conscription will not be proposed, at least for the present.

The St. Mihiel Bridge

In the monotonous reports of artillery duels and grenade fighting along the line of trenches from the North Sea to the Swiss border there is at last a break in the announcement that the French artillery mounted on the river bluffs have shelled and destroyed the bridges across the Meuse at St. Mihiel. The great bridge, a pontoon bridge and three foot bridges were demolished. This cuts off the German forces at Chauvoncourt on the western bank and is likely to lead to the abandonment of that position. The Germans took this point on September 26 but they have never been able to use it for an advance so it has remained as the apex of an acute angle pointing like a dagger at the breast of France. Doubtless it was because the renewed efforts of the Crown Prince in the Argonne forest threatened to surround Verdun by making a juction with St. Mihiel that the French determined to destroy the line of communications across the Meuse.



Paul Thompson

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE VISTULA

At Praga, the suburb of Warsaw, which the Russians held for several days after evacuating the city itself

The Balkan Crisis

One by one the Balkan states are being forced to declare themselves. It seems that the Allies must now abandon hope of securing the coöperation of Bulgaria. Turkey has ceded to Bulgaria the corner of territory between the Tunja and Maritza Rivers with the railroad station of Adrianople at the angle, and the Bulgars have already taken possession of their new acquisition. On the other side the offer, which Serbia under pressure of the Allied Powers was induced to make. a cession said to include the Macedonian territory as far as the Vardar River, has been rejected by Bulgaria as inadequate. The only question then is whether Bulgaria will remain neutral or take up arms on the side of the Teutonic Powers. The Allies are reported to have asked Bulgaria to declare her intentions. The central position of Bulgaria would enable her to direct her armies either into Rumania, Serbia or Greece, and these 400,000 fresh troops would be a powerful aid to the Teutonic forces in case they attempt another invasion of the Balkan peninsula.

Altho Premier Venizelos, who formerly favored the intervention of Greece on the side of the Allies, is back again in power, he has apparently abandoned his war policy and Greece seems likely to remain neutral for the present.

Rumania's attitude is also still in doubt. The German Government has offered to buy $40,000,000 worth of gasoline from Rumanian oil wells and other supplies if the Rumanian Government will permit the passage of troops and munitions by the Rumanian railroads to Constantinople. Rumania is also said to have been promised the Russian province of Bessarabia by the Germans.

In the meantime all the Balkan states have mobilized in preparation for any eventualities and a renewal of the attack upon Belgrade by the Austro-German troops is momentarily expected. The German papers are discussing, with suspicious ostentation, the prospects of obtaining a speedy peace by means of a conquest of Serbia, thus breaking a way thru to Constantinople and establishing a chain of German, Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish territory stretching from Riga to the Dardanelles.

Dumba's Defense

Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, had not been formally recalled by his Government at the end of the week. But on September 14 he announced that he had asked to be recalled "on leave of absence for personal report," and the Foreign Office in Vienna complied with this suggestion. The Administration was satisfied with this method of meeting its wishes, since it was tacitly understood that Dr. Dumba would not return.

A few days later the Ambassador made public a long letter to Secretary Lansing in which he complained of the manner in which he had been treated and declared that his course had been entirely proper. Since the American Government's censorship over the wireless stations communicating with Vienna had prevented him from communicating privately with his Government, he argued, he had no apologies to make for using Mr. Archibald as a messenger. Our Government's action in preferring charges against him without warning, together with the refusal of the censor to transmit his message of explanation and defense to his Government, he said, was unjust and contrary to diplomatic usage.

Having sought from his Government a relaxation of the laws which made the work of Austro-Hungarian subjects in American munitions factories a treasonable act, and having been overruled, he claimed to be doing no more than his duty in warning his compatriots of their peril. But as to the most



American Press

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN WALL STREET

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain speaking in front of the New York Stock Exchange on September 16 prior to Votes for Women campaigners hoisted their flag of the Goddess Justice with Liberty and Fair Play and words of Wisdom which met with a hearty response

objectionable passage in the letter which caused his dismissal, proposing to "disorganize" and "hold up" the manufacture of war supplies here, he had no comment to offer further than to say that none of the suggested plans had yet been acted upon, as they seemed not feasible, and to imply that the small sum asked for, $15,000, was *prima facie* evidence of the innocence of his intentions.

Strike Plots and Strikes

The president and vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Union, T. V. O'Connor and F. P. A. Vacarelli (Paul Kelly), have confirmed the report of attempts made last May to instigate strikes in both eastern and western ports which would have crippled the trade in war supplies. Over $1,000,000 was to be paid for a strike of 23,000 men on the Atlantic coast to last about six weeks. The officers of the Union reported the matter to the Department of Labor and took prompt action to prevent trouble. Two-year agreements providing for a wage increase were made with most of the New York ship companies. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declares that he had knowledge of such projects, in which "the corrupting influence was being conducted by agents of a foreign government." It is charged that a pro-German grocer of Boston was the agent who approached the longshoremen's leaders.

The shipment of war supplies from New York was briefly interrupted last week when longshoremen and freight handlers employed by the West Shore, Baltimore & Ohio, Lehigh Valley, and Central Railroad of New Jersey struck in the yards on both sides of the Hudson. About 2000 men in all were affected. They are not members of the Longshoremen's Union and are largely Austrians, Hungarians and Poles. At Elizabeth, New Jersey, there were half a dozen strikes in various industries, and Socialists predicted a city-wide fight for the eight hour day such as has been going on in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The Suffrage Campaign

"We are striving for higher standards in politics by the abolition of party lines," said the women who met in San Francisco last week for the first women voters' convention ever held in the United States. Four million women were represented by about 3000 delegates coming from all of the twelve equal suffrage states. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, chairman of the convention, said in her opening address, "It means now, as it always has and always will, that when women come together to work, the moral, better side of humanity intends to assert itself."

At the same time the practical side intends to assert itself too in the four eastern states, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which will vote on the suffrage question this fall. Flying squadrons, state-wide campaign tours, street meetings by the hundred, canvassing and all sorts of publicity methods are to culminate in two spectacular parades—one in Boston on October 16th and one in New York on October 23rd.

In New York City street speaking and Yellow Rallies have advertised the suffrage campaign widely. One of the most successful was an invasion of Wall street by eight automobiles full of women who distributed "Votes for Women" fans and propaganda.

Recognition of Carranza Expected

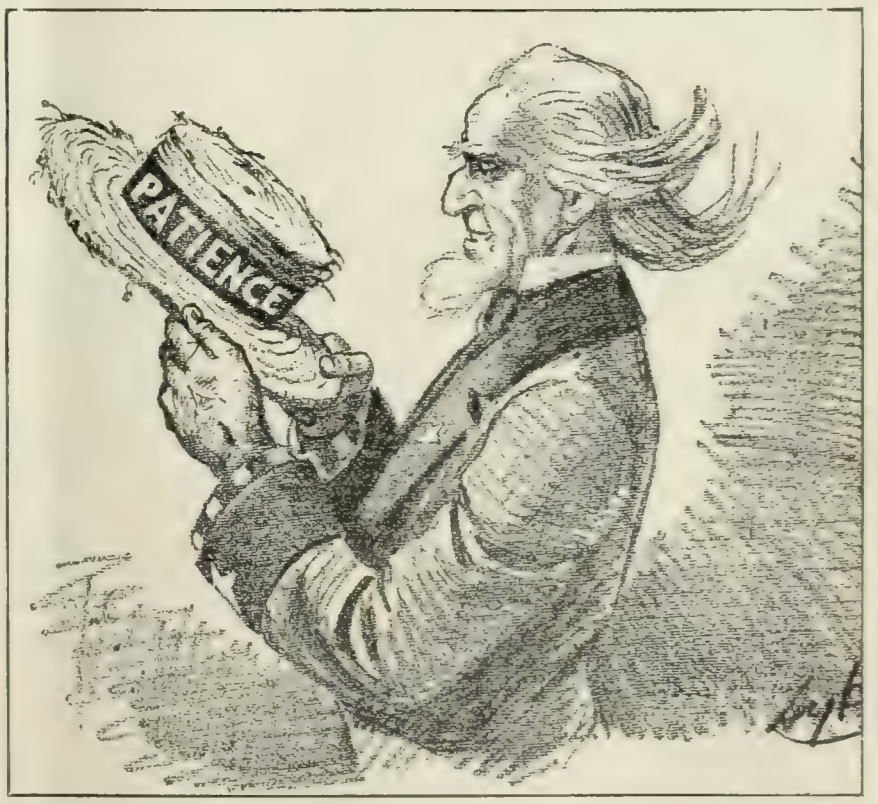
It is now probable that the Constitutionalist Government headed by General Carranza will be recognized by the United States and the six Latin-American nations represented in the conference called by Secretary Lansing. The seven diplomats met in New York on September 19, and decided that since the factions in Mexico had failed to co-operate in setting up a joint provisional government they would recommend to their respective governments "the recognition of any provisional government with the material and moral capacity necessary to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners." [illegible] the alternative program adopted at the same time that the invitation to a joint peace congress of Mexican leaders was issued. In order that each of the seven nations may have an opportunity to determine for itself whether any faction meets this qualification, the conference adjourned until October 3.

Since the Constitutionalists unquestionably have the upper hand in a military way there is little question that Carranza will be recognized if he offers satisfactory guarantees that he will meet the international obligations which the government of Mexico will be expected to assume. In anticipation of fresh fighting in northern Mexico—for Carranza will naturally endeavor to press home his advantage over Villa—and in fear of outrages by Villista troops if Carranza is recognized, the State Department has renewed its instructions to consuls in the states of Durango, Chihuahua and Sonora to advise and assist American residents to leave the country and to withdraw themselves if it became expedient. This warning, which implied that our Government did not believe that Villa could preserve order, nettled the erstwhile friend of the United States and he wrote a polite letter of remonstrance. Earlier in the week he had issued a long reply to Carranza's message to the seven diplomats, indignantly repudiating the charge that he was a tool of the reactionaries. and denying that Carranza controlled as much territory as he claimed. Apparently the reports of Villa's evacuation of Torreon were premature, but they were renewed after he had wired on September 14 that he still held the city. Carranza has not yet



Starrett in the New York Tribune

BUBBLES



Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger

HARDLY FASHIONABLE, BUT STILL SERVICEABLE

THE WAITING GAME



Bain

RENE BESNARD

He has been given a new portfolio in the French ministry, the undersecretaryship of state for aviation and aeronautics

held the city. Carranza has not yet moved his Government back to Mexico City, but the railroad to Vera Cruz has been opened and food is being shipped to relieve the capital.

Conditions on the border have not greatly improved. A band of Mexicans surprized a patrol of ten cavalrymen at Santa Maria, Texas, on September 13, killing two. The marauders were thought to be Mexicans living in Texas, and three suspects were shot later when they tried to escape from the civil authorities. Two skirmishes occurred on September 17, troopers and Mexicans exchanging fire across the Rio Grande at Brownsville and Donna, but no Americans were hurt. At Brownsville, Carranza officers stopped the firing. Texas Rangers and civilians have been warned to keep away from the border.

Hayti Sees the Light

On July 27 the President of Hayti and his general murdered 160 political prisoners. On July 28 a mob invaded the French Legation and murdered the President. On July 29 Rear Admiral William B. Caperton of the United States Navy landed marines. In a week a force of 1400 held Port au Prince and Cape Haytien. On August 12, under American auspices, General D'Artiguenave was elected President. Negotiations looking toward a financial protectorate were renewed. On September 4 Admiral Caperton proclaimed martial law in Port au Prince. On September 16 a treaty placing Hayti's finances under American control was signed. On September 17 the United States recognized the new Government and saluted President D'Artiguenave.

This is a summary of the episode which will probably result in the re-establishment of order in Hayti. The treaty, which the Haytian Congress was expected to ratify promptly and which will come before our Senate in December, provides that for ten years, or longer at the request of either signatory, the Haytian customs shall be received by an American collector, there shall be a native constabulary under American officers, ostensibly to protect the customs but evidently to maintain order, and all the financial operations of the Government shall be under American supervision. The control is more rigorous than that which has been exercized in Santo Domingo since 1905, since there only a specified portion of the revenues is spent under our direction and we have nothing to do with the police force.

Stefánsson Finds New Land

Vilhjálmur Stefánsson is alive and has found new land in the Arctic Ocean, a mountainous island about one hundred miles north of the tip of Prince Patrick Island. No word had been received from him since April 7, 1914, and it had been assumed that he was lost. But on September 16 despatches were received at Nome reporting him safe at Herschel Island and telling of his plans for another year of exploration on behalf of the Canadian Government.

If the Arctic region is quartered, the quadrant lying between 90° and 180° west longtitude, north of Alaska and the western half of Canada, is probably the least known, tho the effort to find a Northwest Passage resulted in considerable exploration of the archipelago lying partly in the southeastern corner of this sector, west of Greenland and Baffin Land, before 1860. In 1906, 1908 and 1910, Captain J. E. Bernier made important explorations and took possession of many islands for Canada, but to the west and north of these lie the unknown waters of the Beaufort Sea. Here Stefánsson hoped to find new land, and thus, as he wrote before starting in 1913, "close forever the chapter of geographical discovery."

The expedition was only partly successful, owing to various misfortunes and the failure of different parties to work in harmony. After the loss of the "Karluk," reported last year, Stefánsson was last heard of as traveling north with two companions from a point



New York Times

STEFANSSON'S HUNTING GROUND

The star shows where he and his friend, the leader with supplies remaining, now, where they may be, but only Herschel Island, which Prince Rupert he was at a distance, but not yet on the map



© American Press

ADMIRAL SIR PERCY SCOTT

He has been put in full command of London's defences against Zeppelin raids. He is considered the leading gunnery expert of the Navy

about fifty miles off shore and seventy east of Martin Point, Alaska. He had a sledge-boat, food for forty days, rifles and cartridges. Kerosene gave out and provisions ran low, but from seals and bear which the men shot, blubber for illumination and meat for food were easily secured. After discouraging gales they finally reached Banks Land on June 26 after 700 miles' sledging over the sea ice. Here Stefánsson expected to be met by one of his two light-draft gasoline boats, but one had not appeared and the other had been prematurely laid up for the winter, and he was forced to give up his plan to sail northward. After a winter trip to Victoria Land, where he failed to find the "white Eskimos" whom he had discovered there on his earlier expedition, he set out northward from Cape Kellett, his winter base, in early February. He followed the coast of Prince Patrick Island to its northern end, and on June 18 sighted the new land. The party followed the unknown coast for three days, taking observations at 77.43 north 115.43 west. They saw about a hundred miles of shore and from a point twenty miles inland mountains were visible in all directions, so that the island must be of considerable size. There was an abundance of caribou and other game. Turning south on account of the summer, and fixing possession of a few new small islands on the way, they reached Cape Kellett on August 8 and there chartered the schooner "Polar Bear" which took them back to Herschel Island.

Beside charting previously unmapped coasts, and casting further doubt on Nansen's theory that the unknown parts of the Arctic Ocean would be found to be deep open water, Stefánsson has demonstrated the truth of his own contention that in this part of the world a party of white men can live off the land—or rather ice—with a reasonable degree of comfort.

A DEMOCRAT IN CONSTANTINOPLE

AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S STORY OF AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU AT WORK

HENRY MORGENTHAU has made the United States a force in the diplomacy of Constantinople. That he has been able to use the opportunities that have come to him, and to sustain his responsibilities with success, is due in large part to the man's personal power. This power in turn seems to have its roots in the Ambassador's single-minded adherence to certain ideals which we count peculiarly American, an adherence which attracts attention and arouses pride in those of us in the American colony who have seen him at work this winter.

Mr. Morgenthau is a delightful man to meet. He is absolutely genuine. At the first encounter I was sure of two things: that while Mr. Morgenthau never pretends to be what he is not, he never allows any one to estimate him at less than he is. Picture a small man, gray haired and rather bald, with good shoulders, and a head set slightly forward on them; keen eyes, a mouth which smiles so much that the stern lines about it are not much in evidence, a decided chin with a close-cropped beard, a brisk step and a hearty manner, and you have "the Ambassador"—so he is known to high and low of many nations in Constantinople.

Perhaps our most boasted American ideal is democracy. We fall short in it often enough, but in Pera, devoted to the etiquet of Continental diplomacy, the virtue is a very rare article, and this renders Mr. Morgenthau's possession of it very conspicuous. I had not been in Constantinople a week before I heard my first anecdote about it.

I arrived in Constantinople when the ambassadors of the Entente were leaving the city. There were large numbers of subjects of the belligerent nations who were anxious to get away, too, and for these people the Turkish Government promised trains, that is, one train a day, leaving at seven at night. The first time the crowd gathered they were told, after waiting until late, that no train would go. Mr. Morgenthau was appealed to, and the next night by dint of his personal demand upon Enver Pasha and personal superintendence, the train did leave.

Succeeding nights found the Ambassador at the station, at an hour when Pera is usually comfortably at dinner, assisting the people who wanted to get out of the country.

One poor French woman with a three-months-old baby discovered that something was wrong with the visée of her passport. The crowds were almost dangerous, and there was nothing to do but to leave the child on her heap of hand luggage and go into the jam in search of the proper official. It was some time before she could get back, but when she came, she found the child in the arms of the Ambassador, who was serenely directing secretaries and giving orders to gendarmes while he played his role of nurse-girl.

America is the country of religious toleration. Turkey is a country where a sense of spiritual brotherhood is sadly lacking, and Mr. Morgenthau has stood more, perhaps, for this than for any other one thing. One of Mr. Morgenthau's most intimate personal friends is a missionary of an evangelical board in America. So is the Grand Rabbi of Constantinople, who, thru the Ambassador's influence has sent two brilliant Jewish girls to be educated in the American College for Girls, which is a non-sectarian Christian institution. On the other hand, the French religious orders call him their best friend. At the time when the ambassadors of the Entente left Constantinople there were continual police raids upon the convents and monasteries of the Roman Church. The French Brothers were evicted without notice, their money seized and their museum confiscated and many of them thrown into prison. Thru Mr. Morgenthau they were permitted to leave the country and their treasures were placed in safe keeping for them. All this sort of thing was at the price of eternal watchfulness. The case of the French Sisters illustrated that.

One morning about five o'clock Mrs. Morgenthau wakened much troubled by a dream about the French order of Little Sisters of the Poor.

"Henry," she said to her husband, "I am sure those women are in trouble."

The Ambassador had been uneasy over them himself, and altho he had a tremendously busy day ahead of him he said: "Let's go and see."

It was too early to order their motor, but Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau went to the convent on foot and arrived to find the Sisters being thrown out into the street. The official in charge greeted the Ambassador with cheerful regret. He had met Mr. Morgenthau on similar occasions before.

"Mashallah!" he said, "we hoped we should get ahead of your Excellency this time!"

Of course he didn't. Proceedings were stayed, and the Sisters were given time to pack and leave. Later, I believe, some of them were imprisoned on political charges, and Mrs. Morgenthau has visited them regularly.

Education has always been one of Mr. Morgenthau's greatest interests, and Turkey, of course, has never had her share of it. This accounts, I suppose, for the Ambassador's constant and affectionate service of the two American colleges in Constantinople, Robert College and the College for Girls. He calls these two institutions his "children"—and it is only thru his efforts that they were able to complete their academic work last June. Enver Pasha gave his word at the beginning of the war that nothing should happen to the Ambassador's "children" and so far he has kept it.

It may of course be, in a crisis now approaching with Germany, that Mr. Morgenthau's influence is on the wane. I remember his warning to an enthusiastic admirer who purposed to sing his praises thru the American press at the beginning of the winter.

"Wait," he said, "until I get you thru. Wait until the end of the long day."

The end of the long day may be a dark one for Americans in Constantinople, but its anxieties will be greatly lessened by the confidence they can feel in Mr. Morgenthau.

PEACE

BY BLISS CARMAN

The sleeping tarn is dark
  Below the wooded hill.
Save for its homing sounds,
  The twilit world grows still.

And I am left to muse
  In grave-eyed mystery,
And watch the stars come out
  As sandalled dusk goes by.

And now the light is gone,
  The drowsy murmurs cease,
And thru the still unknown
  I wonder whence comes peace.

Then softly falls the word
  Of One beyond a name,
"Peace only comes to him
  Who guards his life from shame—

"Who gives his heart to love,
  And holding truth for guide,
Girds him with fearless strength,
  That freedom may abide."

THE DIMINISHING FAMILY

BY J. McKEEN CATTELL

PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

FROM prehistoric times the population of the world has been held in check by war, pestilence and famine. Toward the close of the eighteenth century these were relaxing in severity, thanks to the applications of science and to a gradually ameliorating civilization, and the population of Europe was increasing at the rate of about one per cent a year. It is no wonder that Malthus was appalled by this geometrical compounding of human beings, which would exhaust the food supply and even leave no standing room on the earth, and that his point of view dominated the economic theory of the nineteenth century. But two factors already in existence soon gained force. The applications of science—the use of the steam engine in manufactures and transportation and innumerable other advances—increased the means of subsistence more rapidly than one per cent a year, and the birth rate was beginning to decline.

Owing to a remarkable balance between a decreasing birth rate and a decreasing death rate, the population of Europe continued to increase thruout the nineteenth century at a rate in the neighborhood of one per cent a year, rising from 175 millions in 1800 to 420 millions in 1900. The population increased about as rapidly as it could be conveniently assimilated, with gradually improved conditions of living for all. A new factor in the adjustment of population was emigration on a large scale, some thirty-five million people leaving Europe in the course of the century, more than half of whom came to the United States, where the increase in population has been in the neighborhood of two per cent a year.

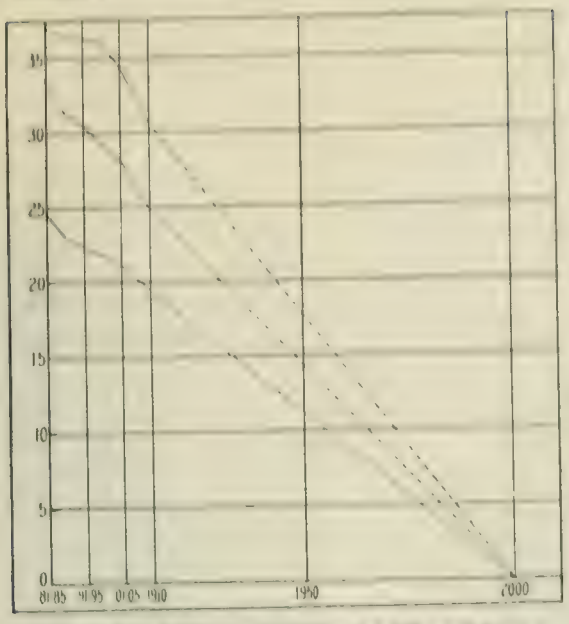
The adjustment of population to means of subsistence appears at first sight to be so exact that there is likely to be an assumption of a controlling mechanism such as exists in a state of nature. The fact of the matter is, however, that the food supply and the other necessities of life are not fixed quantities, but increase in proportion to the number of men who both use and produce them. In an era of the applications of science, there are no diminishing returns with increasing population, but rather increasing returns, owing to the production of larger numbers of men who make discoveries and improvements for the benefit of all. The average well-being has been about the same in France with a stationary population, as in Germany with a rapidly increasing population; but Germany thru its greater share in the advancement of science and its applications has contributed more to the world than has France. The first effect of a lowered birth rate is to increase wealth—tho it is generally consumed in luxuries—by saving the cost of the rearing of children, but later when the productive workers are lacking there is an economic loss. France, as compared with Germany, saved each year over a billion dollars by having fewer children to support; but the gain in wealth was temporary. In fact it ended in 1895, whereas the increase of wealth in Germany in the course of the last generation was enormous.

It is a fundamental question whether the relation between the birth rate and the death rate will be maintained under existing conditions so as to give an increasing, or, at all events, a stationary population. Will both continue to decrease or remain approximately as at present, or will the balance of the nineteenth century be lost as has apparently happened in France? The death rate has been halved by the partial abolition of war, pestilence and famine in their grosser forms, and by alleviation of their milder aspects—improved conditions for the struggling classes, the limitation and mitigation of disease, and better conditions of living. There is abundant room for further improvement; it is stated that the death rate can again be halved. But this is impossible; indeed, it seems that in certain nations the death rate has now reached its minimum. Australia and New Zealand report a death rate of ten. This means that in a stationary population the average age at death is 100 years. For every infant that dies, a man must live to be 200 years old, or ten men live to be 110. This is beyond the limit of possibility. The death rate in England and Wales is about thirteen. It is so low because decreasing birth rates and death rates have given a population so constituted that an unusually large part is of the age when deaths are few. In France, with its small birth rate and stationary population, there are relatively about four-fifths as many young children and nearly twice as many old people as in England. When the latter country attains a stationary population its death rate must increase, and if the birth rate continues to decline the population will soon become stationary and will then begin to decrease.

The vital statistics of the United States are entirely inadequate. Where registrations of deaths and births exist, they are imperfect, and the changing population, its age composition and the amount of immigration render them difficult to interpret. But some information concerning birth rates is given by the proportion of children as determined by the census. If the percentage of children under sixteen years of age in the population should continue to decrease as it did from 1880 to 1900 there would be no children two hundred years hence. From a special study by Mr. Kuczynski it appears that the birth rate of the native population of Massachusetts was sixty-three per thousand women of child-bearing age, as compared with eighty-five in France, 104 in England and 143 in Russia. As the French population is stationary, the native New England population, even apart from any further decline in



IN ENGLAND AND WALES

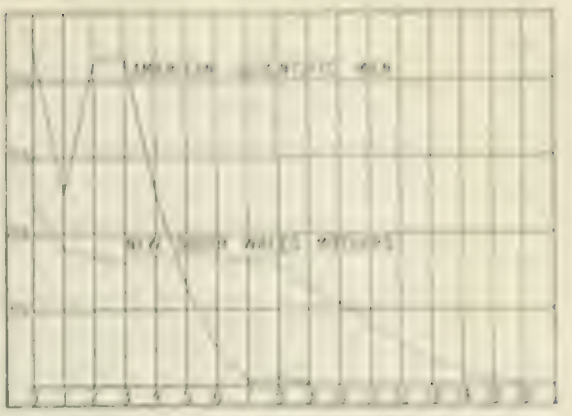


THE DECLINING BIRTH RATE ABROAD

The figures at the left indicate births per thousand of population. The top curve represents Germany, the middle one England, the lowest France. The decline for France has been very regular since the beginning of the last century at the rate of one and one-half per thousand for each decade. The decline for England since 1876 is also nearly in a straight line and much faster than for France. The decline for Germany, beginning later than for England, as that was later than for France, has since 1895 been more rapid than for England. These three curves, if continued, give the queer result that births in these three nations would cease altogether at about the same time one hundred years hence. Such results are, of course, absurd. Still it should be remembered that there are now only three births to replace four deaths in some French departments and in the native population of New England

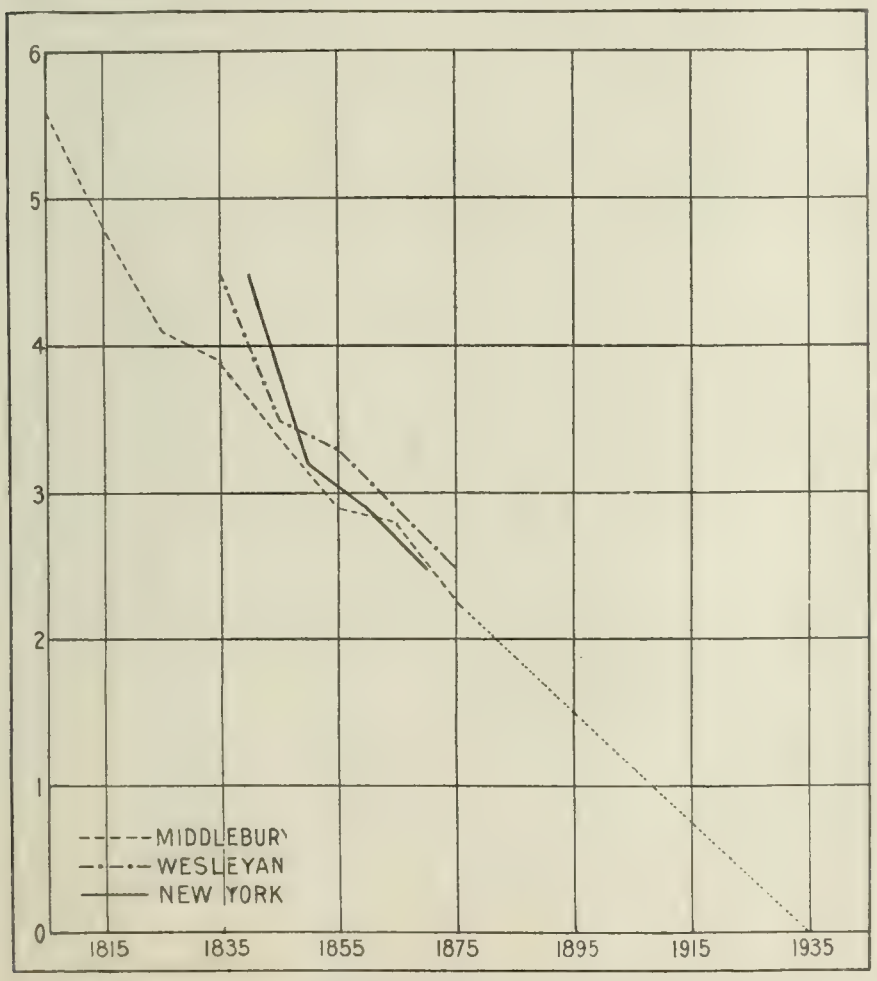
the birth rate, decreases to three-fourths in one generation. Special statistics have been gathered for college graduates. President Eliot in his report for 1901-02 stated that 634 married Harvard graduates of the classes from '72 to '77 had an average family of two surviving children. Other data concerning the families of college graduates have been published by Professor Thorndike, President Hall and others. The Harvard graduate has on the average three-fourths of a son, the Vassar graduate one-half of a daughter.

What, then, are the causes leading to the recent decline of the birth rate, and are they likely to alter so that the rate may again increase, to maintain the existing state of affairs, or to produce a further decrease? There is a biological adaptation which limits the average fertility of women to about twelve children, and social conditions have led to one-half of the women of child-bearing age being unmarried. The further decrease of the average family to three or four—in the case of American scientific men or college graduates to two—must be due to infertility or to voluntary limitation. Both causes have been recognized since the time of the writing of the book of Genesis; both have doubtless increased in force in the course of the nineteenth century. It is generally believed that the principal cause of the small size of the modern family is voluntary limitation. A definite answer is supplied by information given to me by 461 leading scientific men.



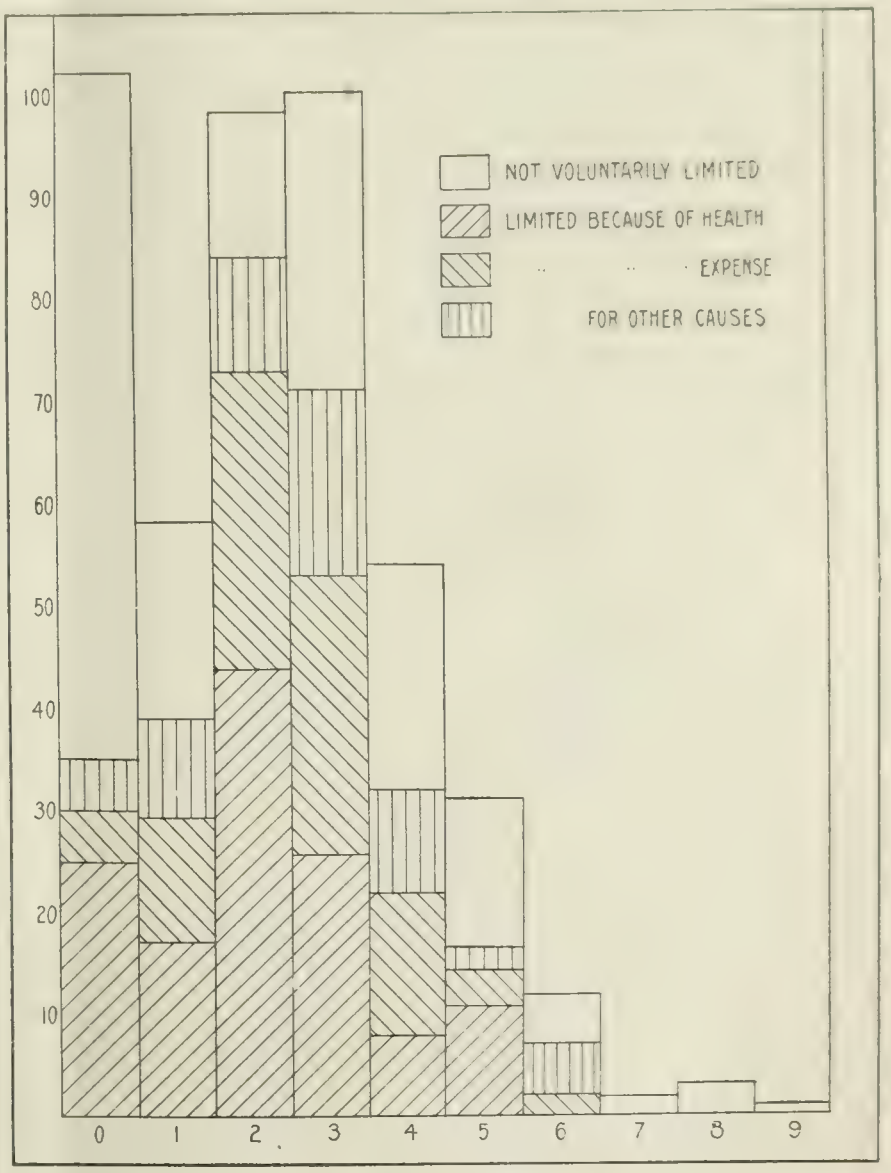
AMERICA AND NEW SOUTH WALES

The curves show the distribution of the families of 461 scientific men in comparison with the families of some twenty thousand New South Wales mothers who died toward the close of the last century. In both cases all children, whether they survived or not, are included and no stepchildren would be born. The figures at the bottom indicate the number of children to a family; those at the side the percentage of families in which these numbers occur. The New South Wales families of from one to eight children are nearly equally numerous, and there is then a gradual decrease to families of sixteen and larger. The families of American scientific men which may be regarded as typical of the professional classes and other college graduates show a remarkable contrast. Nearly one-fourth are childless; less than one in four is larger than three, only one in seventy-five is larger than seven, none is ever larger than nine. The average size of family is 2.2; the surviving family is about 2, and the number of surviving children of each scientific man, including those unmarried, is about 1.8



THE DECREASING FAMILIES OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

The figures at the left indicate the average size of the families of alumni of three eastern colleges. The curves show that the size of the family of college graduates has decreased from 5.6 at the beginning of the century to 2.5 and 2 for classes graduating in 1875. The dotted line is the projection of the average decrease, indicating that if conditions should remain the same students graduating in 1835 would have no children



THE FAMILIES OF 461 LEADING AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC MEN

The figures at the bottom indicate the number of children to a family; those at the left the number of families of equal size. The chart shows for each size of family of 461 American men of science in how many cases the limitation was involuntary and in how many cases it was voluntary. The shaded areas, showing the numbers in which it was voluntary, are subdivided to indicate the causes. Thus when the marriage was childless, this condition was involuntary in 67 cases and voluntary in 35 cases. The reasons assigned were health in 25 cases, expense in 5 cases and other causes in 5 cases. In the family of two, the limitation was voluntary in 84 out of 98 marriages. The reasons assigned were health in 44 cases, expense in 29 cases and inconvenience or other causes in 11 cases

Of these families 176 were not voluntarily limited, while 285 were so limited, the cause of the voluntary limitation being health in 133 cases, expense in 98 cases and various other reasons in 54 cases. Childlessness was involuntary in two-thirds of the cases. In the standardized family of two children the condition was desired in six cases out of seven. In over one-third of the 461 families the limitation was involuntary, due to infertility and other pathological causes, but if these had not obtained, voluntary limitation would have occurred later in nearly all, perhaps in all, cases. In seventy-one marriages prior to 1890 the average size of family including all children born was 2.9, and the limitation was voluntary in forty-eight per cent of the cases. In the decade of the 80's with 132 marriages the size of the family was 2.6, and the limitation was voluntary in sixty-four per cent of the cases. For 198 marriages contracted in the 90's, when no more children will be born, the average size of family is 2.0, and the limitation is voluntary in seventy per cent of the cases.

Neither the prevalence of the voluntary limitation of the size of family, nor the fact that the size of family is limited directly or indirectly thru infertility or ill-health in more than three-fourths of the cases, can be regarded with satisfaction. It is indeed evident that a limitation of the number of offspring was an essential condition of the evolution of a higher race and of the civilization to which it has attained. There was first a biological adaptation limiting the fertility of women to an average of about twelve children, then a development of social institutions reducing the average number of children for each woman to about six, and now we have a psychological restriction limiting the number to about three. This number appears to be nearly ideal, in so far as the most desirable rate of increase of population is concerned. It might be as undesirable and be made as illegal for a man to have six children as to have two wives. But we are playing with edged tools when we substitute rationalism for fundamental instincts. In practise the family is not voluntarily limited for the welfare of the race, but to avoid risk and ill-health —real or fancied—expense and inconvenience, and to give the individual child greater advantages. There seem to be no existing conditions which will check the decreasing birth rate, while there are powerful forces tending to its decline below the danger point of the death rate.

We should accustom ourselves to the idea that social control is necessary to maintain the vigor of the race and perhaps to provide for its continuation. If the struggle for existence and natural selection are largely eliminated by enabling most of those who are born to attain middle age, then the vigor and fertility of the race can only be maintained by a eugenic selection of healthy parents. If social conditions become such that children are no longer of economic value to their parents, while they have for the state a greater economic value than ever before, then the state should be prepared to pay the cost of bearing and rearing them. When laws are past forbidding the marriage of the feeble-minded, of the diseased, of cousins and between different races, it is evident that we regard social control of marriage as feasible. If we supply free schools on the ground that this is of advantage to the individual and to the state, there is no reason why we should not give free medical attendance and much else. When we learn that the privileges of property are subordinate to the welfare of children, there will be no difficulty in providing that the cost of children shall be shared equally by all.

The relation between the birth rate and the death rate has been the principal factor in modern history, leading to the present position and relations of the great powers of Europe. This mad war will probably close with a stalemate; in any case the losses will not depend on the terms of peace. France will lose most, Great Britain next, Germany next, Austria-Hungary and Italy next, Russia and the Balkan States the least; and the longer the war is persisted in the greater will be the disproportion. The losses depend less on victories or defeats on the battlefield than on the relative birth rates of the nations. The lesson applies equally to us. We can do incomparably more to make the nation strong in defense by caring for our children than by increasing our armaments.

Garrison-on-Hudson, New York

SOBERING THE UNDERGRADUATE

BY ALVIN E. DYER

POPULAR government in the form of the initiative, referendum and recall has found a home at the University of Washington. The adoption of a provision placing matters of student discipline in the hands of the student body has brought to completion the several years' task of establishing undergraduate rule.

The students elect yearly a president, vice-president and a board of control which, like the national Congress, is the legislative body.

These legislators and all other elected officers are subject to a recall election upon the petition of twenty-five per cent of their fellows and may be recalled by a majority vote. The referendum can be invoked by a ten per cent petition and measures initiated by fifteen per cent. A majority vote is required for action. The difficulty with the initiative is the tendency of the students to vote in favor of any initiated measure; however, it may be that extremely good judgment is used in regard to what is brought before the body.

The censorship of the official student daily, originally a function of the student board, has been transferred to the president of the university. Thus the organ of public opinion is placed beyond the power of any faction in control.

Judicial authority is in the hands of the student discipline committee. Financial matters are placed in the hands of a salaried student manager and a tax of five dollars a student is levied at the beginning of the school year to furnish necessary funds. The book store and other student enterprises are cooperative.

Student government at the University of Washington has been eminently successful, and there have been no abuses arising from this experiment of self-control. It has facilitated many improvements in student affairs. This year the classes in one of the buildings were so large that between periods there was dangerous congestion in the halls. The board of control immediately organized a "traffic cop squad" to keep these halls clear. Traffic in the buildings is now handled as systematically as on the street crossings of a business section of a large metropolis. The board has now undertaken to abolish cheating in examinations by establishing the "honor system." Responsibility sobers these undergraduate citizens, and they are receiving the best possible training for the life of the republic.

Seattle, Washington



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J. P. MORGAN AND BARON READING

THE ENGLISHMAN, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, IS HEAD OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH FINANCIAL COMMISSION WHICH CAME TO AMERICA FOR A LOAN OF UNPRECEDENTED SIZE. MR. MORGAN WAS HOST TO THE FIRST GATHERING OF THE COMMISSIONERS AND AMERICAN FINANCIERS

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THE ORDERLY LIFE

THE NINTH ARTICLE IN THE SERIES ON EFFICIENCY AND LIFE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

IF a man were to engage passage from New York to Chicago on an ox-cart we should call him crazy. Hundreds of thousands of men are traveling in an ox-cart mind. Their relation to their work, daily life, ultimate goal, is that of a mental medieval, jogging, bumping, lagging along in an intellectual ox-cart over a stony road of ignorance and inertia. These men—the majority of them—haven't any system.

System is the difference between the automobile and the ox-cart. The cart was not quick enough, roomy enough, easy enough, fine enough. So the automobile came by means of a *system* of experimentation, a *system* of construction, a *system* of capitalization, a *system* of advertising, a *system* of selling, a *system* of service. All advancement is by means of a system.

Few *minds* are quick enough, roomy enough, easy enough, fine enough. And by the right combination of systems any sane man could, and if he is a sane man he will, change the style of his intellect from an ox-cart to an automobile. You can make a month's progress in a day when you know how. Time is measured not by how long we live but by how much we attempt.

A science is the conclusion of a system. There is no science of law, of medicine, of theology, of education, or of marriage; in these realms we find conflict, confusion, groping, erring, despairing—because no system has yet been evolved. There is a science of accounting, of banking, of bricklaying, of merchandising, of a thousand trades and industries, where men work at a minimum of error and friction—because a universal system based on experience has been adopted and is being maintained. A joyless, profitless job is merely systemless.

"WOMAN'S WORK IS NEVER DONE"

We often hear that man works from sun to sun, while woman's work is never done. Why? Because woman's work, generally speaking, is never done right. And it shouldn't be done until done right. A wrong act is always unfinished. Man's work is systematic, woman's haphazard. This explains the "servant" problem, the extravagance problem, the tired-mother problem, the food problem, and largely the health problem, the divorce problem, and other serious problems.

It has taken the women of the world 1900 years of Christian civilization to produce their first readable, workable, reliable book on systematic housekeeping. Yet the home preceded all other trades and professions. Even to this day we have no book which tells a man how to be a thoroly efficient teacher, preacher or physician. Yet these ministers to mind, soul and body are the central figures in the community; on them lie the great responsibilities of molding the men and women of tomorrow. A saint without a system is a fool, and a fool never yet convinced anybody.

Most human failures are due to a lack of system. Wagner, the stupendous composer, was a pauper and by many considered a lunatic; the opera singer of today, having a system of popular acclaim, gets $1000 a night and lives in a rose-bower of adoration. The great inventor Langley thought out the flying-machine, and died broken-hearted, of misunderstanding and persecution; the Wright brothers, putting a system into Langley's idea, charted the sky and brought the heavens into the grip of man. Edgar Allan Poe might have been a Colossus of literature, but he had not the system to overcome his weakness.

A ten-point success is likely to be two points talent, three points character, five points system. There is consolation here for the man not born a genius.

By system I do not mean the worship of detail, or the substitution of mechanism for humanism. System is *inspired* mechanism. System is experience condensed and applied. System is the substitution of choice for chance, intelligence for worry, composure for care. System is decrease of effort and increase of result. System is the conversion of drudgery into destiny thru the sustained power of a coherent purpose.

Observe, however, that system as a part of our scheme of life is neither first in time nor final in importance. System merely shows us how to do a thing, it does not tell us what to do, or why to do it.

We are a compound of body, brain, heart and soul. The brain and the body should be made perfect machines, operating as regularly, easily, faultlessly, powerfully, as the finest automobile or electric plant. The desires of the heart should impel these twin-machines, but without waste of energy, sympathy, worry, sentimentality. The soul needs no system and will have no system. The soul must be free. But system is not only a material aid to efficiency but is even more a subtle aid to spirituality. System is to the soul as the track to the engine, the forge to the fire, the sail to the breeze. A good man plus a good system becomes a great man; and a great man who is also good is better than a hundred good men who are merely good.

STARTING THE DAY'S WORK

What do you do when you first wake up in the morning? Your answer will imply how far you apprehend and use the right system of daily habits.

The inefficient man wakes thus: he grunts, yawns, turns over sleepily, hunches up angrily, growls thickly "Hang that alarm clock!"—and with a petulant scowl goes to sleep again. This performance is bad for him, first because it undermines his will power, second because it demoralizes his schedule for the day.

Dozing irresponsibly, he oversleeps. When some kind friend shakes him, he wakes with a start, slights his bath and exercize, shoots into his clothes, gulps down a hungerless breakfast in a panic lest he be late to work, and darts for his train after the manner of a frightened goose. Now, the first hour of the morning determines our physical and mental status for the day. If at nine o'clock we have our nerves, brain and stomach in a condition of turmoil, we reduce our thinking and working capacity for the day by perhaps twenty per cent. If in addition we allow such irregularity to pervade our desk, office and routine, we further abridge our maximum output by perhaps thirty per cent more. Besides, our health, influence, character, will suffer to an equal extent.

The man of power gets absolute control of his brain, heart and body before he starts his work. In order to have time to get this control, he plans to wake a half hour before he has to (hurry enslaves). The efficient man has his sleep out, because he fixed the right quantity and quality of it beforehand. He takes five minutes' exercize—the kind that he has proved best for him. He finds himself in a healthy glow, and likes his bath even more than his breakfast. He keeps his fresh linen, shaving apparatus and other toilet accessories in such order and location as to reduce motions to the minimum. He follows a plan whereby his clothes

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Home Reading Department

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are never buttonless, or his collars all cracked, or his shirts all in the laundry; hence he does no fuming while he dresses.

Our sensible man does not eat fried sausage one morning, oatmeal and bananas the next, sirloin and biscuits the next. He standardizes his breakfast. By this I mean that he studies and experiments until he finds just what kind of food, and how little of it, will keep him from starving till lunch time. Then he takes this breakfast, with but slight variations, every working day. Breakfast and luncheon for the brain worker should always be standardized, but dinner never standardized. We should live by an exact system, from the time we wake till the time we finish our day's work; after that, to blazes with the system!

I can do three times as much in a day as I could a few years ago. The secret lies chiefly in the fact that I have learned to get a clean grip on my work and myself during the first hour of the day. This control is mental, even more than physical. For the mind is the animating force in any work that prospers and endures.

The average mortal never knows how much he can do. He never can know until he puts in his work a systematic method and a spiritual motive. A man recently drove an automobile at the rate of 100 miles an hour. A century ago this would have been called a miracle. Such a feat is possible now because the system of automobile construction has been made well nigh perfect, and because the man in the machine was out for a world's record, which ambition gave him something approaching superhuman vision and control. You in your work may reasonably hope to become a world-leader; but first you must have a faultless system, and a colossal aim.

SCRUTINIZE YOUR HABITS

Every human action is either habitual, or occasional, or independent, original and unforeseen. All habitual actions must be reduced to a system, based on the quickest, easiest and best mode of accomplishment. To discover and apply these various modes of improved action is one of the first steps in personal efficiency. For example, nearly every man, and a large proportion of women (about one in three in New York State) go to work every business morning. What is the best way to go to work? In New York City one may travel by subway or "L" train, by surface car, by taxicab or carriage, or on foot. The ideal way is to walk to business. This, however, is impossible for the man who lives in upper New York five or ten miles away from his office. Most people therefore take the easiest and quickest route, with no regard to hygienic or psychological factors. A friend of mine, a noted efficiency expert, lives on a block with a subway station on the corner. I asked him what he considered the most approved way to get downtown. He answered, "Here is how I go—judge for yourself. I walk a mile across the city, down a hill and over the Harlem River, to the nearest "L" station. Then I stand on the platform (except in very stormy weather) and breathe good air all the way to my office. The subway trip would save me twenty minutes—and lose me a lot of health, buoyancy, clear-brained action, winning magnetism, and good old-fashioned appetite." Here is a case where the quickest way is not the best. How many people would have sense enough to figure this out? For answer, look at the mobs that regularly pile into the subway. All our daily habits should be scrutinized, analyzed, made to conform to standards of health, economy, productivity.

Our occasional actions may also be reduced to a general system, based on principles of comfort and utility. Every housewife, every professional man or woman, every worker using brains as well as hands, finds it necessary to do certain things on certain days of the week or month. An essential is a memorandum book or calendar pad, covering each day in the year, and made to serve as an automatic memory. One of these belongs in the home, another in the office. When you think of something to be attended to next week or next month, put it on the pad and forget it. Then plan each day to fit the pad.

Every clerk, every housemaid, ev-

A TEST OF THE ORDERLY LIFE

FOR ANY MAN OR WOMAN IN ANY TRADE OR PROFESSION

DIRECTIONS. Write 5 in blank space following each question, where the answer is Yes. Leave space blank where the answer is No, or indeterminate. Add the column of figures thus obtained, for your percentage in efficient system. These questions are only general and preliminary, serving as a pointer not as a complete guide.

Mr. Purinton will be glad to suggest books, magazines, institutions or other aids to better system. He will also answer questions on personal problems relating to systematic life and work. These replies will be given thru the Efficiency Question Box or by personal letter, subject to the nature of the question and the priority of its receipt.

1. Do you keep a daily, weekly, monthly and yearly memorandum pad? . . . . .
2. Have you an outfit of scrap books and files for clippings, notes and new ideas? . . . . .
3. Do you maintain a personal and family budget of current expense? . . .
4. Are your expenses less now than they were last year? . . . . .
5. Do you exercize at least five minutes on rising every morning? . . . . .
6. **Have you standardized breakfast and luncheon in time, quantity and variety?** . . . . .
7. **Are you in bed at ten o'clock, four nights or more in the week?** . . . . .
8. Could you find in the dark every personal and professional article you own?
9. **Do you carry life insurance?** . . . . .
10. **Have you made your will, in proper legal form?** . . . . .
11. **Have you read five standard books on systematizing your work, life and destiny?** . . . . .
12. **Do you plan ahead your day's work, on the basis of a time schedule?** . . . . .
13. Can you finish your day's work in an hour's less time than a year ago?
14. **Have you a clear picture, in your mind and on paper, of your ultimate achievement in life?** . . . . .
15. Are you planning in following a definite, sure system for gaining promotion or advancement in your work? . . .
16. Can you make yourself do things you dislike pleasantly, thoroly, regularly?
17. Can you forget all system and do as you please one or two days a month?
18. **Have you classified the mental and moral faculties and powers needed for great success in your work?** . .
19. Are you developing these in yourself by a regular, scientific method?
20. Do you reserve a little time each week for nature and poetry or philosophy? . . . . .

Total count your approximate grade in a true conception of an efficient system.

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ery employee in an ordinary line of business should be given a daily schedule of things to be done, with the time required to do each properly, and a memorandum concerning use of remaining time. If on a bright morning otherwise happy you tell Jane to wash the dishes, polish the silver, blacken the stove, whiten the woodwork, sweep the halls, dust the gimcracks, do the marketing, mind the baby, help with the sewing, bake some pies, and then prepare to get lunch—you will have a mixt-minded, sour-hearted Jane, with bits of undone or ill-done jobs presently scattered all over the place. But if you tell Jane to wash the dishes in 20 minutes and 43 seconds, polish the silver in 8:17, blacken the stove in 5:34, and so on to the end of the list—you should have a clear-headed, whole-souled Jane, working on a scientific plan for a definite purpose. Then if you offer a small bonus for every time she breaks her own record (without breaking the dishes or her reputation for thoroness) you may soon have a paragon of a housemaid.

SYSTEM MEANS COMMONSENSE

Let us take another illustration of the need for system. There are always thousands of unemployed men in New York. I meet probably two a week, on the average. When a man accosts you on the street, says he is out of a job, can't get work, and won't you give him a lift, what do you do? If you are soft-hearted (and soft-headed) you perhaps give him a quarter. If you are hard-hearted (and soft-headed) you give him nothing. If you are soft-hearted and hard-headed you give him the addresses of a number of free employment bureaus that you have looked up before, you put him on a car to go to the nearest, you pay his fare, and you wish him luck. The Bowery Mission, the Salvation Army, the Municipal Employment Agency, make it their business to supply jobs for the jobless. If by searching out all these places—which I can do in a couple of hours—I can start 100 men a year toward the self-support and self-respect of salaried employees, am I not putting my philanthropy where it belongs, on a systematic basis of commonsense?

The only things in our lives that should not, cannot, be reduced to system are the inspirational things. These, of course, are the real things. I would rather starve because inefficient than amass wealth because uninspired. Yet I have seen a case where a poet improved the quality his verse tremendously by forcing himself to go thru a period of business routine, and work, slave, endure, fight, sweat, faint from weariness, be scourged by oppression, and know what the multitudes have to bear. A poet who has never drudged is only half a poet—and the poorer half, made of words; the better half of any man being made of deeds.

Among the scientific systems that the average person needs are the following: A health and longevity system; a buying, spending and saving system; a genius development system; a social sincerity system; a rational reading system; a vital study system; a sure promotion system; a practical, broad-minded, zealous-hearted church system; a childlike play system; a reverential, sympathetic, wise, clear and clean marriage system. How many of these systems do *you* need?

For a concrete example of personal system, let us take a man's cravat. In the view of an inefficient man, all there is to a necktie is buying it, wearing it, wearing it out. In reality there are seven factors in a good cravat system—(1) color, (2) weight, (3) cost, (4) preservation, (5) manner of tying, (6) method of repair, (7) final destiny. The color should match, or harmonize with, the suit of clothes intended to be worn with the tie; and should also blend with the owner's peculiarities—a green tie on a blue suit or a violet tie under red hair being a case of inefficient harmony. The weight should be sufficient to prevent the ruin of the fabric by a scarf-pin, but not sufficient to allow cracking from retained perspiration. The cost should be about half the set retail price; once or twice a year most men's shops have clearing-out sales, when fifty-cent and seventy-five-cent ties go for a quarter; this is when every man should lay in a year's supply. One's common ties should perhaps be kept on a ring or rack near the dresser, and the best ties in a long box or bureau drawer, both being smoothed out and unwrinkled after being worn. The life of a scarf may be doubled by tying it when new with the large end as long as possible, leaving a section under the vest invisible, and protected; as the exposed part gets shabby, draw this under the collar and tie the scarf with the large end short. A cravat kept clean and skilfully mended will last a third as long again. Finally, there are hosts of poor women who would gladly use the unspoiled ends of worn-out silk ties for cushion-pillows, or for doll's dresses the making of which would teach their little girls how to sew. A necktie is a trivial thing, but may become a great example. If by taking a little thought one can purchase all his ties for half the regular price and can double or treble the wearing qualities, may not the principles of economy, efficiency and satisfaction thus learned be an asset thru life?

One more illustration of system needed. Could you, with your eyes closed, lay your hand instantly on every one of your personal belongings—in your home and in your office? Could you, if you were suddenly to go blind, tell a friend where to locate each item pertaining to your work and your daily life? A negative answer means that you need a filing system, to help you bring order out of chaos. Every adult has, or should have, a mass of correspondence, bills, receipts, clippings, book notices, memoranda, notes, plans and ideas for improving work, and so forth, which to be handled properly must depend on a good filing system, dozens of them now being on the market.

IF THERE IS A BETTER SYSTEM THAN YOURS, BORROW IT

We have not touched upon the matter of a modern work system—that would fill a volume in itself. The supreme fact to think over and act upon is this: Great numbers of people in your line of work have been studying out the very problems that baffle you, and somebody, somewhere, has doubtless arrived at the solution. How will you locate the man and learn the solution?

There are in the United States about 120,000 clergymen, 150,000 physicians. 1,200,000 teachers, 6,000,000 farmers, 10,000,000 mechanics and manufacturers. Suppose you are a teacher, then you have one chance in 1,200,000 of knowing and following the best system in this country. Suppose you are a mechanic or manufacturer, then your chance of being the top-notcher dwindles to one in 6,000,000. What methods are you taking to find the most efficient leader of your profession—and equal or surpass him? What newest and best books, magazines, tools, devices, facilities and opportunities have you discovered, are you employing? If the output and corresponding income of a bricklayer can be doubled by use of the right system—a feat accomplished often since the development of scientific management, how much more can *you* achieve with your education, influence, environment?

A dream as huge as a planet, a system as fine as a pin—there you have the secret of the efficient man. What is your great life purpose? How is your system of work speeding it on?



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THE INDEPENDENT

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The New Books

THE PANAMA CANAL

Now that the Panama Canal is completed and running, except for occasional landslides, the question of the proper apportionment of the praise is in order. Some would give the greater glory of the achievement to Roosevelt or to Taft; some to Bunau-Varilla or to De Lesseps; some to Gorgas or to Goethals; some to Shonts or to Stevens. Poor Mr. Wallace seems the only one who has no advocate; but we shall probably get a book some day giving him all the credit for the Canal.

But it is well that we should have these different points of view presented, for there is obviously a popular tendency to make some one man responsible for every great triumph or failure. It is, for instance, quite likely that the success of Colonel Goethals in bringing the Canal to completion has tended to eclipse the pioneer work done by the civilian engineers who preceded him. So the volume by W. Leon Pepperman, Chief of Office of Administration of the Second Isthmian Commission, has good reason for existence. Its title is a rhetorical question, *Who Built the Panama Canal?* but the author leaves no doubt that he intends the answer to be "Theodore P. Shonts." As chairman of the Second Commission, known as "The Railway Men's Commission," in 1905-7, he took charge in a critical time when the force was demoralized and the type of Canal undetermined, and he turned over the undertaking to his successor in good working order. Mr. Pepperman devotes much space to the sensation created by Poultney Bigelow's article in The Independent, but he neglects to note how many of the points criticized have since been quietly corrected. The beautiful drawings of Joseph Pennell are reproduced in this volume.

Colonel Goethals's book on *The Government of the Canal Zone*, in the "Stafford Little Lectures" series, is of more importance than its size indicates, for it brings out many new points of interest, such as the reason why the Zone was allowed to lapse into the jungle instead of being made an American settlement. But if we have abandoned the country the photographs show that we are building a city at Balboa which may well come to be the pride of the tropics.

The Panama Gateway, by Joseph Bucklin Bishop, which has been slightly revised for its sixth printing, is the most complete and authoritative of the many books on Panama. It is based upon the official records and covers all branches of the enterprise. Its only de-

fect in balance is a disposition to minimize the work of Colonel Gorgas.

As a corrective for this one should read *Sanitation in Panama*, in which Colonel Gorgas, without exaggerating his own achievements or finding fault unnecessarily, gives a frank account of the way in which the Isthmus was made habitable. For instance, Mr. Bishop says in regard to the yellow fever outbreak that "in applying the new methods of fighting the disease Colonel Gorgas had the hearty coöperation and earnest support of Charles E. Magoon." On the other hand, Colonel Gorgas states that in June, 1905, Governor Magoon and Chief Engineer Wallace asked the Secretary of War to remove from the Sanitary Department Colonel Gorgas and the other doctors who believed in "the mosquito theory" on the ground that they were "visionary." So they were, but it was due to their vision, based upon the self-sacrificing experimentation of our physicians in Cuba, that the employees on the Canal did not suffer an annual death rate of twenty-five per cent as did the French. But Mr. Pepperman represents his hero, Chairman Shonts, as denouncing Dr. Gorgas "with some heat" for relying upon "the mosquito theory" and ordering him to set his force to cleaning up and getting rid of "filth," altho Dr. Gorgas knew then as everybody knows now that filth has nothing directly to do with the spread of yellow fever.

Who Built the Panama Canal? by W. Leon Pepperman. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2. *Government of the Canal Zone*, by George W. Goethals. Princeton University Press. $1. *The Panama Gateway*, New and Revised Edition, by Joseph Bucklin Bishop. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50. *Sanitation in Panama*, by William Crawford Gorgas. D. Appleton & Co. $2.

IRELAND'S PLAYWRIGHT

John Masefield signs a slim book entitled *John M. Synge: A Few Personal Recollections with Biographical Notes.* In Ireland this modest sketch of Ireland's greatest playwright has been issued by the Cuala Press, Dundrum, County Dublin, in one of the beautiful editions of that press; here it is published by the Macmillan Company, with the most hirsute portrait of the playwright we have ever seen. Masefield's word-portrait of Synge is probably the better likeness; also it is the kind of description that would have pleased Synge best—being quite free from sentiment or any kind of heroics. Mr. Masefield's reminiscences agreeably supplement his more formal record of Synge in one of the supplementary volumes of the Dictionary of National Biography. But there is really no need of any one heeding more of the writing about Synge than can be found in M. Bourgeois's study, and this little book by Mr. Masefield. There is so little to tell. The quiet personality, the grave courtesy (characteristic of his stock), the absence of any sort of affectation or pretense, the reticence about self, the habit of silent observation—these and other characteristics are registered by one who knew and liked Synge, with much of that seeming impersonality which distinguished Synge's detached



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liking for his fellow men. Mr. Masefield is an admirably honest portrait-painter. He shows us the author of "Riders to the Sea" and the tempestuous "Playboy," not as a brilliant conversationalist of the George Moore type (how Moore and Synge did grate on one another!) but only as a rather shrewd man, much more interested in life, *qua* life, than in "movements" or politics or "society." Synge was more concerned with folks than with philosophies. Mr. Masefield's little book is a good one for those to read who have too hotly argued about Synge's plays as dramatizations of Irish manners: it should become obvious enough in the reading that this man was a poet and not a historian of the Irish nation or a generalizer about Irish types. Now that the Irish Theater is an accepted contribution to modern literature and no longer a subject for pungent personalities and politico-religious rows it is good to have some of the unvarnished facts presented by one of Synge's best-known contemporaries.

John M. Synge: A Few Personal Recollections with Biographical Notes, by John Masefield. The Macmillan Co. $1.

ABOUT BELGIUM

It is a safe saying that the American people have heard more about Belgium in the last year than in all the years before, tho it may be questioned whether they know so very much more about Belgium than formerly. But it is to be presumed that they have the desire and certainly they have the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the people whom they are sympathizing with and helping.

Here as usual the Home University Library comes in handy, for the new volume on *Belgium* by R. C. K. Ensor gives in small compass a readable account of the land and its inhabitants. We learn for instance that Belgium has the densest population of any country in Europe, the cheapest railway and canal rates (we've heard much of the canals lately), the smallest average land-holdings, the largest number of cattle and pigs per square mile, the largest yield per acre of wheat, oats, potatoes and sugar beets. The author is properly appreciative, but does not leave out the darker shades of the picture, the riotous quarrels of Catholics and Socialists over the school question, the futile struggle between the Flemish and the French languages, the appalling illiteracy, over twenty per cent unable to read or write.

Clive Holland's *The Belgians at Home*, is now reprinted in a volume of similar size but given more to the description of the art and architecture and seaside life at Ostend, both, alas! not what they used to be.

The early history of Belgium, told in the modern manner from the social and economic instead of the political standpoint, is given in the Belgian Promenade of Professor Pirenne of Ghent. This also is a reprint.

A Surgeon in Belgium tells the story of three months in the British Field Hospital. How much medical practice

has changed since our civil war appears from the statement that he did not perform a single amputation and never removed a bullet if he could help it.

King Albert's Book will delight those who are interested in autographs and celebrities. Here are two hundred and thirty-nine letters and tributes to Belgium from the leading authors, artists, statesmen, scientists and theologians of England, France and other sympathetic countries and a large number of fine color plates, a lot to get for $1.50, and besides the profits go to the Belgian Fund.

Belgium, by R. C. K. Ensor. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents. *The Belgians at Home*, by Clive Holland. The Macmillan Co. 40 cents. *Belgian Democracy Its Early History*, by Henri Pirenne. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50. *A Surgeon in Belgium*, by H. S. Souttar. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.40. *King Albert's Book* New York: Hearst's International Library Co. $1.50.

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WAKING UP THE VILLAGE

Herbert Quick, editor of *Farm and Fireside*, an authority on our rural conditions, in *The Brown Mouse* has written the story of a country school that, as a serial, roused active interest among farming communities of the Middle West. The story will give new ideas to those still content with a system warranted to turn boys and girls cityward, and interest those already eager on this problem.

Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $1.25.

FROM PRAIRIE TO PLATFORM

An unusual autobiography is that of *Tahan*, by Joseph K. Griffis. The Indian name means Texas Man or Fighting Man, and the author saw warfare enough among the Kiowas, as an army scout, and Salvation Army captain before he became a minister and a platform lecturer to justify the cognomen. His story is interesting to the casual reader as well as to the ethnologist.

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Other real estate	6,934.35
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	138,685.24
Due from banks	127,180.79
Cash	[illegible]
	$2,893,831.71

LIABILITIES

Capital, surplus and profits	$321,646.25
Circulation	50,000.00
Due banks and bankers	17,387.25
Dividends unpaid	128.25
Deposits	2,210,395.72
Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank	50,000.00
Bills payable and other liabilities	244,274.24
	$2,893,831.71

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clear up much of the mutual misunderstanding which now clouds the real differences between the two peoples.

Chicago: McClurg. $1.50.

PLAY AS A TEACHER

Joseph Lee desires that man shall be "a play-built animal," living fully the baby, dramatic, Big Injun, and loyalty stages. He is not bound by the recapitulation theory nor does he believe in shirking responsibility for mastering the disagreeable. Democracy must "reconcile life and civilization," gaining suggestion from the civic and chivalric systems, but, unlike them, it must provide for all. The sections in *Play in Education* on Sunday, War, and Girls are especially helpful.

Macmillan. $1.50.

MUSIC AND THEOLOGY

That "perhaps the truths which science has been sent to give men, blurring traditional faith, denying much of the theology of the priests and doctors, may find their corrective in the truths which music has been sent to teach, reflecting the theology of the mystics," is the thesis worked out ingeniously but not convincingly in a little book, *The Mysticism of Music*, left ready for the press by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton. The attempt to make music "reflect" the Nicene Creed impresses rational readers as crossing the line of absurdity.

Putnam. 75 cents.

FOLK WHO WRITE

Honors fall fast about the author of *K*. Mary Roberts Rinehart. The other day she was the central figure of a pow-wow presided over by the chief of the Blackfeet and his warriors. Here the tribal dances were danced in her honor, and by the name of Pitamakan, Running Eagle, she was formally made a member of the tribe.

The battle over a once popular book, *Cape Cod Folks*, has past, but we may be in for its successor. Here comes a letter to Sara Ware Bassett about the characters in *The Taming of Zenas Henry*. The reader has recognized every one of her Cape Codders which, comments their author, is clever of him since she herself never saw or heard of any of them.

The news that parts of Caroline French Benton's *Little Cook-Book for a Little Girl* have been translated into Chinese and are used in some schools in China is disquieting to the lover of the bamboo sprouts and spiced brown sauces that are served to the trustful in our chop suey eating-houses. Also how will the papas of the little Chinese maidens manage custard with chopsticks?

The author of the *Jacob Stahl* trilogy, J. D. Beresford, was once an enthusiastic chess player. Leaving his club one night after a hardly fought tournament he suddenly found himself unable to cross the street save by a knight's move. He stood on the curb in vain trying to reason himself out of the delusion and when at last he had zigzagged safely across he made up his mind that he had played in enough chess matches.

Dr. Griffis, whose *Taban* is the fruit of many years among the Indians, has come back to civilization. He had a taste of it recently in Chicago, where he was set on by highwaymen, his clothing shot thru and his wallet taken. His own shots did no more than frighten his assailants. The police reached the scene too late to catch the thieves, but at least they let the minister keep his revolver and had enough sense of humor not to reprove him for carrying it!

Gene Stratton Porter, despite *Michael O'Halloran* and its Leerminnie, is first a naturalist, second a novelist. Every three days for weeks she and her husband traversed the wilderness and fragrances miles of the Limberlost swamp to watch the life in the rare black rattlers' nest and long before she was known to the public her wondering neighbors saw her daily behind her little horse packed in with lenses, paper and camera, learning the byways of the Limberlost region for its wild life.

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On the practical side of educational work, Henry Sterling Chapin will continue to elaborate "The Model-Store-Keeping Method of Instruction for Elementary Schools." This plan of instruction has been adopted by thousands of schools with most gratifying results. Parents as well as teachers are enthusiastic in their praise. Mr. Chapin is the organizer and director of the system for the United States.

The value of the magazine this year will be greatly enhanced by the contributions of Elizabeth Cooper, one of the most spontaneous and sympathetic writers of the day.

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Independent Opinions

One of our readers, who from his seven years of close association with the Mexican people as a missionary, has a right to be heard on the question, criticizes us for saying that the United States should have intervened five years ago. We are glad to see that he agrees with us that intervention is now needed and holds out the hope that it will not be altogether resented:

Intervention was not then needed and would have been strongly resented by all Mexicans. Probably it is now needed, and if so, it will be welcomed by a strong party in Mexico, if they can be convinced of our disinterestedness. The Pan-American action now being taken will go a long way toward convincing them of this, and is the most encouraging prospect for the future.

GEORGE C. LEVERING.

Selma, Ohio.

In the article on the "Conquest of Commerce" of September 6 attention was called to the difference in policy between Great Britain and Germany. The British policy is to buy in the cheapest market even tho it means the ruin of a home industry. The Germans believe in protection not merely for the establishment but for the maintenance of home industries. Either theory is logical and consistent, but they do not mix well.

Our American policy has wavered between these two ideals and so has sometimes lost the advantages of either. The sugar business is a striking instance. The English a few years ago were rejoicing that they were getting sugar at less than cost thru the bounty-fed exports of German beet sugar, altho land which might have raised beets in England was going out of cultivation and the British West Indian planters were brought to bankruptcy. The Germans on the other hand were willing to pay a higher price for the sugar they raised than they charged to the English because thereby they were able to use more land and support a larger population at home. The United States started in about twenty-five years ago to develop the beet sugar industry by the aid of protection, local bounties and extensive Government help. Now the tariff duties are being taken off, leaving the beet sugar communities to sink or swim, with considerable probability that they will sink. How it seems to one resident in the sugar section may be seen from the following letter:

The sugar consumed by the American people each year is about 4,000,000 tons, and in round numbers, you will perceive, is worth approximately $400,000,000. The great irrigated West would, in a comparatively few years, be largely the source of our national sugar supply thru the development of the beet sugar industry, just as Germany has made this business the source of her sugar supply.

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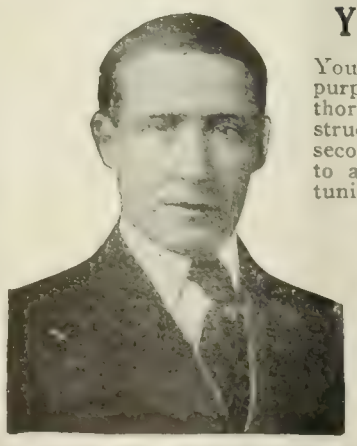
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were accorded proper "legislative protection," it would be the means of converting a sparsely inhabited country into a populous one, characteristic of an industrially happy community, where a thriving family lives on each eighty or forty acres, instead of one family on six hundred and forty acres. You will observe this means a transition in population from one family to sixteen families on each section or six hundred and forty acres of land—the best sort of sixteen to one doctrine. It means not only this increased population of wage earners, but value producers, which are important considerations in the industrial growth of any country.

The production of beet sugar, speaking broadly, has just started in the West, and if it were not for the fact that the last Congress practically provided for the extermination of this industry in the United States after May, 1916, by declaring that raw sugar shall be admitted free of duty at that time, the present war prices would be an added incentive for millions of new capital to be invested in the irrigated West.

W. D. HOOVER

Denver, Colorado

Let me thank you for the fine article, "The Conquest of Commerce," that appeared in The Independent of September 6. It is just such a shaking-up and waking-up that we need in this country. Will you kindly tell me from what sources you got your information for this article? I am much interested in the subject and would like to read more on it. Am sure that there are thousands of other business men who would be glad to read more on the same order and I hope that you will follow this article with another along the same lines.

C. T. ANDERSON.

Duluth, Minnesota.

The material was collected in the course of many years from various sources, but you will find a good account of the methods by which Germany has attained her commercial supremacy by reference to W. Harbutt Dawson's *Evolution of Modern Germany*, or Frederic C. Howe's *Socialized Germany*. (Scribner, $1.50 each.) A second article on the development of American commerce will soon appear.

Mercantile marine! Nobody's concern! We *have* the goods, but we cannot deliver our orders, *outside* U S A! We freely admit we can and do produce enough for our own home usage, with an enormous surplus for exportation, with increasing production assured, but we lack means to transport abroad! *Nobody's business!*

I am nobody, only a humble Englishman, with eleven years' comfortable and enjoyable residence on this beautiful western Pacific coast and intensely interested in the present and future development and advancement of this vast continent, and am trying to rid myself and environments of apathy. Where can one fix the responsibility of the present crucial conditions? It is not presidential, congressional or individual, but it is a collective silent disinterested daily condition "to let things go their own way."

JAMES EDWARDS

San Francisco, California

We must confess to our energetic friend that the deplorable inactivity in regard to an American merchant marine is not so much apathy as perplexity. As long ago as we can remember—and this in our editorial capacity is some sixty-seven years—people have been urging that something be done about it, but nobody knows just what to do. But the problem is now being solved for us. Since the war American shipping has been growing by leaps and

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2. Overdrafts, unsecured		67.51
3. a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		490,000.00
b U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		990.00
4. Bonds, securities, etc.:		
a Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits.		124,695.80
b Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits . .		374,885.00
c Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for state, or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)		45,000.00
d Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged.		366,005.86
Total bonds, securities, etc. . .		$1,110,586.66
5. Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank.		96,000.00
a Less amount unpaid.		48,000.00
b All other stocks, including premium on same.		4,475.00
8. Real estate owned other than banking house		54,717.00
9. Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank.		916,440.23
11. Net amount due from banks and bankers.		371.65
12. Exchanges for clearing house		426,064.47
13. Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank.		44,340.81
14. a Outside checks and other cash items		144.62
b Fractional currency, nickels and cents		3,321.48
15. Notes of other national banks		20,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
17. Total coin certificates.		1,199,231.44
18. Legal tender notes.		156,000.00
19. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer. .		28,000.00
22. Other assets, interest accrued receivable.		11,979.12
Total		$13,478,257.17

LIABILITIES

1. Capital stock paid in.		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
2. Undivided profits		171,088.22
Reserved for taxes.		12,420.53
Reserved for rent.		1,000.00
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid.		681.49
3. Circulating notes		500,000.00
Less amount on hand and in treasury for redemption or in transit.		113,002.50
6. Due to banks and bankers. .		4,798,441.24
7. Dividends unpaid		253.50
8. Demand deposits:		
a Individual deposits subject to check	$5,679,765.43	
b Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days.	64,881.11	
c Certified checks	86,757.19	
d Cashier's checks outstanding	123,763.57	
e United States deposits. . . .	90,065.37	
f Postal savings deposits. . . .	346,505.00	
g State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources". .	100,000.00	
Other time deposits.	17,000.00	
Total		$13,478,257.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of September, 1915.

JOHN P. LAIRD,
Notary Public 2104, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
W. DEL. KOUNTZE,
A. F. KOUNTZE,
LORENZO BENEDICT,
Directors.

bounds until now it is about up to what it was in 1862, when it was last destroyed by cruisers "built in Britain."

Dear Sir: I am reading in your issue of this day that the Archbishop of Canterbury wants a short prayer as a Christian antidote to "Gott strafe England." If the world is not dead to the spirit of Jesus Christ how would "God forgive Germany" do?

ALFRED B. SPROAT

Taunton, Massachusetts

We are glad to see that the Germans are getting ashamed of their ridiculous outburst of hatred and the "God Punish England!" legend is now less frequently seen stamped on letters, bread and briquettes.

The ideas advanced in your editorial of September 13, "The Educational Reserves," while quite novel and humiliating to the fledgling graduate, appear to be based on false premises. It is quite beside the mark to compare educational reserves to military reserves, the reason being that after a man has completed his allotted period of military training he usually enters into some occupation which has no relation whatever to military life. In other words, military training does not prepare him for his vocation—it is merely a "necessary evil" like tax-paying.

A university graduate, on the other hand, employs as much of his acquired education as possible in his life work and if he be of the proper stamp, will constantly use and add to the learning he has paid money to acquire in college. His education and efficiency constantly increases as he endeavors to place himself in the front rank, or in these days even to earn his bread he must continually improve his mental or mechanical capacities. If he returns to his alma mater every five years, as you suggest, to "brush up" it is quite likely that his former instructors could learn more from him than he could from them in many instances.

It is agreed that a college degree is a fraud upon the public, but this is due to the type of education itself. If a university turns out incompetent and falsely-educated graduates, it would obviously be folly to return to that institution later to refreshen one's "intellect."

There are of course many subjects taken up in college which are valuable chiefly for mental training and preparation and it would be of no advantage to review them. Once a child learns to walk he doesn't go back to his walking-chair every year to practise the first steps—he keeps on walking.

The point is this: let the college give the man the right sort of education and one that is suited to him and he will take care of himself, but as yet most of the colleges fail to do that.

MAX WALDRON

Lake Alfred, Florida

We fear that our correspondent still clings to the exploded theory of generalized mental training and the transference of acquired abilities. How many of the studies which a man has taken at college does his lifework ordinarily impel him to keep up? How many college presidents can pass the entrance examinations with sufficient credits to gain admission to their own institutions? We do not agree that a college degree is a fraud upon the public because it "turns out incompetent and falsely educated graduates." We merely made the modest suggestion that it would be well to put a date limit on the diploma as is done on kodak films. This might read "knowledge not guaranteed unless used and developed within five years from date."

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Library of Universal History, 10 vols., 3/4 Morocco, illustrated, $27—my price, $4.50
Home Library, 5 vols., cloth, $4.—my price, 89c
Fraternal and Modern Banquet Orator, 4 books in one, cloth, illustrated, $2.—my price, 49c
Mystery of the Rhine, cloth, illustrated, $2.—my price, 49c
The Great Republic, by Master Historians, 4 vols., cloth, illustrated, $8.—my price, $1.45
Gerrmann's Fighting Machine, by Ernest Henderson, 2 years' secret base disclosed, illustrated, $1.25—my price, 25c
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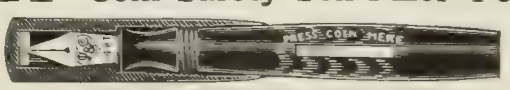
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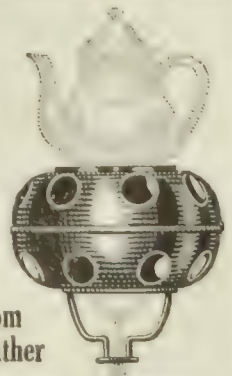
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DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

New York, September 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending June 30, 1915, payable September 30, 1915, to stockholders of record September 24, 1915

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.
Common Stock Dividend.

New York, September 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% from the current earnings for the quarter ending June 30, 1915, payable September 30, 1915, to stockholders of record September 24, 1915.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street

Philadelphia, September 18th, 1915.

The Directors have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 21st, 1915. Checks will be mailed

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON
Preferred Stock.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable October 1, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record September 25, 1915. Checks will be mailed

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, September 15, 1915.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable November 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 7, 1915.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 65.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable October 15th, 1915, at the office of the Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22, 1915.

JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (seven per cent. per annum) on the Preferred Capital Stock and a dividend of 2½% (ten per cent. per annum) on the Common Capital Stock, payable October 1st, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1915.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

The Market Place

THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN

New York City has been the center of the financial world's interest during the last week, for here are being conducted negotiations unique in some of their phases, looking to the creation of a colossal credit by the United States in favor of two great nations which have long been lenders and not borrowers in the world market. The British and French mission, headed by the Lord Chief Justice of England and Sir E. H. Holden, chairman of the great London City and Midland Bank, was dispatched here to end if possible a situation which had become so difficult and so serious as to threaten the continuance of commercial intercourse between their countries and the United States. Much remains to be done, but such encouraging progress already has been made in the negotiations that the foreign exchange rate has had a sharp advance, and toward the close of the week stood more than twenty cents in the pound above the low record level of 4.50, touched three weeks ago, altho still well below the figures of normal times.

It seems to be now well established that the arrangement likely to be made will not provide for the $1,000,000,000 which the foreign financiers announced that they desired, but that the amount will be at least $500,000,000 and may run as high as $700,000,000 or $800,000,000. The financiers of New York and other cities, who had assembled here on the invitation of the Morgan firm to meet the European commissioners, assumed at first that the loan would be secured by collateral, perhaps American securities, but it was soon made plain to them that the only security which would be offered would be the faith and credit of the borrowing nations, and the negotiations are now proceeding on that understanding. The plan is to issue bonds running from five to ten years, paying five per cent, and offered to investors at par.

The Federal Government is placing no obstacle in the way of the transaction, and the Federal Reserve Board has let it be known that the projected loan is not a matter within its province. Naturally there has been strenuous opposition to the loan on the part of active sympathizers with the German cause, but this antagonism appears to be waning as the vital importance of the arrangement to American agriculture and American industry, altogether

1915

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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	86,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	3,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

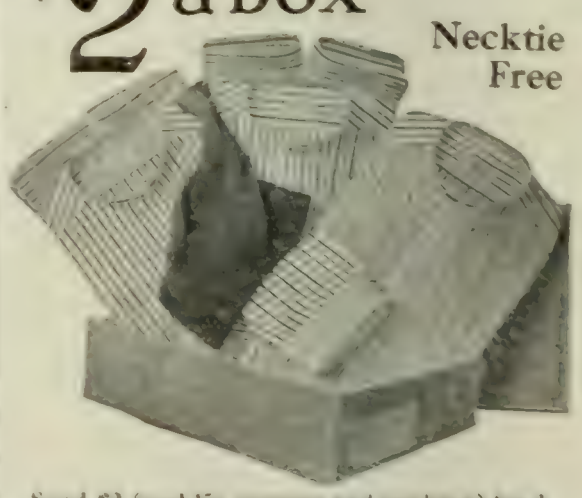
The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued, subject to divisions of interest and ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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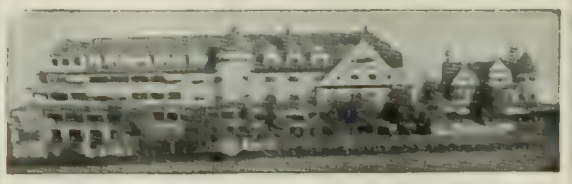
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apart from the trade in war munitions, is being more and more clearly emphasized. One of the foreign representatives suggested the other day that if the terms to be exacted by the lenders should prove too onerous, England and France would buy their foodstuffs and cotton and cattle elsewhere than in the United States, but this suggestion is hardly taken seriously by financiers here, who point out that Canada and the Argentine, to which those countries must turn, are not in a position to extend credit on a vast scale, and that only in the United States is the necessary accommodation to be had. On the other hand, it is greatly to the interest of the American growers of grain and other commodities, as Mr. James J. Hill especially has shown, to be able to have an export market for their surplus product, to be very large in this year of excellent crop prospects, a market which will be greatly curtailed if the Allied nations shall be obliged to make their payment in cash for the foodstuffs needed by them.

There have been received in this city within the last few weeks three consignments of about $50,000,000 each, consisting in all of about $60,000,000 gold and nearly $100,000,000 in securities, which have been sent here from England with the supposed purpose of meeting the cost of munitions of war, and a fourth instalment of about $20,000,000 gold and $30,000,000 securities is said to be on the way to this center. While no assurances have been made public that no part of the proposed great loan will be used in paying for the manufactures of war material, it is the prevailing impression that an arrangement of that sort will be made, and that the proceeds of the loan will be applied strictly to meeting the cost of agricultural products and general manufactures, leaving the settlement for the war supplies to be made by direct payment.

The loan, it may be assumed, will be taken by the banks and bankers, and the extent of the distribution which they may subsequently be able to make of it cannot yet be estimated with any approach to certainty. American investors are not accustomed to putting their money into foreign loans, and it may be that they will not respond largely to the offering which will probably before long be made to them of the joint obligation of the British and French Governments. Not that the bonds or notes representing the loan will be unattractive, for it is certain that the rate of interest they will bear will be high, probably netting the investor five per cent., and the possibility of loss of the principal thru repudiation, even tho the fortunes of war should finally go against the Allies, may be regarded as negligible.

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

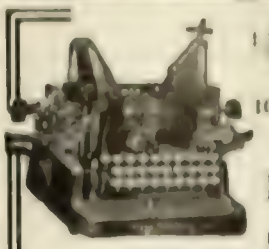
A. P., Earl, N. D.—Provided he can pass a satisfactory physical examination, the occupations which totally disqualify a man for life insurance under some one of the various policy contracts which the companies issue are few. I would advise you to place your case before the agent of some reputable life company in your neighborhood.

E. A. B., Grand Forks, N. D.—The first company you name is entirely solvent and is being managed with good average efficiency. But I believe it has inherent defects which cannot be eradicated and which may affect its policyholders to a slight extent. The second company named writes only non-participating insurance and as you say you want the participating kind, comment is unnecessary. The third company is a very good one and well managed. Most of its business is on the deferred dividend plan, however, and that plan is objectionable. Investigate some of the companies which are striving to pay the largest annual dividends to policyholders. That is the competitive point.

J. A. S., Poteau, Okla.—Such information as I have at hand bearing on the assessment association you name disposes me to agree with the conclusion you have arrived at respecting its promises. It has nearly $15,000,000 insurance in force superimposed on about $90,000 of net assets. In 1914 its total income was $266,000 against a total outgo of nearly $261,000. I don't see any provision for the future in any of these figures. There are no miracles worked in life insurance. Money in sufficient quantity, collected in advance and put out at compound interest, is the only solvent for the yearly increasing liability incident to carrying each member of an insuring concern. There are no short cuts. Life insurance costs its price; if not now, then later on including heavy penalties.

R. A. S., Tiffin, O.—The casualty company you name enjoys a good reputation, it possesses an efficient management and as per the figures you quote in sound financial condition. I believe you can place confidence in any proposition it will issue its contract on. Note well that the policy you are considering is limited and restricted. Replying to your second question: I believe in endowments for young men because the great majority of the latter will survive to receive the accumulations. The minority who die will have paid more for the protection than it would have cost under an ordinary life policy and it is plain their estates would have been richer if they had been insured under the cheaper form and had invested the difference between the two premiums in some savings fund. But right there is the difficulty and it is one due to an inherent defect in human nature. The number of persons is exceedingly small who will faithfully invest that difference year by year for, say, twenty years. Right or wrong, they are more likely to pay their annual premiums on an endowment policy. The latter also has the advantage of furnishing less temptation to use the accumulation in a financial pinch. You mention Chicago real estate bonds as an investment. Would that not be something of a speculation? That is another feature to be considered in a matter of this kind. I recommend the endowment. If not that, then increase the amount of the ordinary life policy, which is now costing you about $41 a year and put the price of the endowment, about $96, in as much ordinary life insurance as the last named sum will buy—nearly $5000.

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☐ Baggage (Insurance)	☐ Race Horse	☐ Live Stock	☐ Use and Occupancy

A Number of Things

by

Edwin E. Slosson

THE questions of international ethics involved in the Great War have so often come up before that whenever we discuss them we are reminded that it is a threshing of old straw. Some of our readers, disliking our reprobation of the German passage thru Belgium, have quoted to us Judges xi, 19-22, as proof that Jehovah approved of Israel's violation of the neutrality of Sihon. And where would we find a more competent discussion of the question of neutrality than the following, which dates from the fifth century B. C.? A true translation should be free from any trace of archaicism, since this was written as contemporary, not ancient history. Accordingly I have substituted modern names for those in the original.

Germans. Well, then, we Germans will use no fine words; we will not go out of our way to prove that we have a right to rule . . . or that we attack you now because we are suffering any injury at your hands. . . . But you and we should say what we really think, and aim only at what is possible, for we both alike know that into the discussion of human affairs the question of justice only enters where there is equal power to enforce it, and that the powerful exact what they can, and the weak grant what they must.

Belgians. Well, then, since you set aside justice and invite us to speak of expediency, in our judgment it is certainly expedient that you should respect a principle which is for the common good; that to every man when in peril a reasonable claim should be counted a claim of right. . . . Your interest in this principle is quite as great as ours, inasmuch as you, if you fall, will incur the heaviest vengeance, and will be the most terrible example to mankind.

Germans. The fall of our empire, if it should fall, is not an event to which we look forward with dismay; for ruling states such as Great Britain are not cruel to their vanquished enemies. . . .

Belgians. But do you not recognize another danger? Will you not be making enemies of all who are now neutrals? When they see how you are treating us they will expect you some day to turn against them; and if so, are you not strengthening the enemies whom you already have, and bringing upon you others, who, if they could help, would never dream of being your enemies at all?

Germans. We do not consider our really dangerous enemies to be any of the peoples . . . who, secure in their freedom, may defer indefinitely any measures of precaution which they take against us; but petty states who, like you, happen to be under no control, and all who may be already irritated by the necessity of submission to our empire, these are our real enemies, for they are the most reckless and most likely to bring themselves as well as us into a danger which they cannot but foresee.

Belgians. We know only too well how hard the struggle must be against your power, and against fortune, if she does not mean to be impartial. Nevertheless, we do not despair of fortune; for we hope to stand as high as you in the favor of heaven, because we are righteous, and you against whom we contend are unrighteous, and we are satisfied that our deficiency in power will be compensated by the aid of our allies the British; they cannot refuse to help us, if only . . . for the sake of their own honor. And, therefore, our confidence is not so utterly blind as you suppose.

Germans. As for the Gods, we expect to have quite as much of their favor as you: for we are not doing or claiming anything which goes beyond common opinion about divine or men's desires about human things. For of the Gods we believe, and of men we know, that by a law of their nature wherever they can rule they will. This law was not made by us, and we are not the first who have acted upon it; we did but inherit it, and shall bequeath it to all time, and we know that you and all mankind, if you were as strong as we are, would do as we do. So much for the Gods; we have told you why we expect to stand as high in their good opinion as you. And then as to the British—when you imagine that out of very shame they will assist you, we admire the innocence of your idea, but we do not envy you the folly of it. The British are exceedingly virtuous among themselves, and according to their national standard of morality. But, in respect of their dealings with others, altho many things might be said, they can be described in a few words—of all men whom we know they are the most notorious for identifying what is pleasant with what is honorable and what is expedient with what is just.

Belgians. That is the very reason why we trust them; they will look to their interest, and therefore will not be willing to betray the Belgians . . . lest they should be distrusted by their own friends in continental Europe and play into the hands of their enemies.

Germans. But do you not see that the path of expediency is safe, whereas justice and honor involve danger in practise, and such dangers the British seldom care to face?

Belgians. On the other hand, we think that whatever perils there may be, they will be ready to face them for our sakes, and will consider danger less dangerous where we are concerned. For if they need our aid we are close at hand.

Germans. Yes, but what encourages men who are invited to join a conflict is clearly not the good-will of those who summon them to their side, but a decided superiority in real power. To this no men look more keenly than the British; so little confidence have they in their own resources, that they only attack their neighbors when they have numerous allies.

Belgians. But they may send their allies! The North Sea is a large place, and the masters of the sea will have more difficulty in overtaking vessels which want to escape than the pursued in escaping. If the attempt should fail they may invade Germany itself, and find their way to allies of yours whom Napoleon did not reach; and then you will have to fight, not for the conquest of a land in which you have no concern, but nearer home, for the preservation of your empire and of your own territory.

Germans. Help may come from Great Britain to you as it has come to others, and should you ever have actual experience of it, then you will know that never once have the Germans retired from a siege through fear of a foe elsewhere. . . . The more you cast yourself upon the British and entrust and hope and trust them, the more complete will be your ruin.

The German envoys returned to the army, and the generals, when they found that the Belgians would not yield, immediately commenced hostilities. . . . The Germans thereupon put to death all who were of military age, and made slaves of the women and children. They then colonized the land, sending thither [illegible] settlers of their own.

Those who prefer the unmodernized version may read *Athenians* for "Germans," *Melians* for "Belgians," *Lacedemonians* for "British," *Hellas* for "continental Europe," *Brasidas* for "Napoleon" and *Cretan Sea* for "North Sea." The complete passage may be found in Jowett's *Thucydides*, vol. II, and in Stowell's *Diplomacy of the War of 1914*.

There is a maiden lady in Boston who used to be very fond of Omar Khayyám. She quoted the *Rubáiyát* on all possible and some impossible occasions as tho it were her Bible. But a short time ago she went to the play, "Omar: the Tent-Maker," in order that she might see her favorite hero *in propia persona*. But instead of being pleased with the play she came home disgusted. Her copy of the *Rubáiyát* (limited edition, numbered copy, Holland paper, vellum binding, Vedder illustrations) has been burned or buried. She neither mentions Omar nor allows any one else to quote him in her presence. When asked the reason of her change of taste she replies gently but firmly: "I didn't know he was a drinking man."

I always find something novel and interesting whenever I pick up *The New Republic*. For instance, I find on the cover of the last the following title:

On Acquiring New Ears For a Citizen Army

I have not read the article yet, but assume it refers to the well-known fact that defective hearing is a common disqualification for military service.

A stranger in New York City being a trifle late at an appointment explained to his friend that it was because he had got lost, but, he added, "I met a lady on the street, a teacher, who told me the way."

"How do you know she was a teacher?"

"Because she told me twice."

The world is so full of a number of stings—
These mosquitos are happy and wicked as kings!

—*New York Evening Sun*.

Whenever I hear of a "nut-brown maid" I always wonder whether Brazil nuts, peanuts or grape-nuts are meant. People should be more explicit as to the species.

The "new history" differs greatly from the old in making everybody eat less wicked and more silly.

Leaf and invite your soul. But during my vacation I forgot to put on R S V P and it did not come.

Original sin is the sin that we do not originate.

The Independent

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JIM'S AT THE FRONT

There is a kind of settled gloom—
A sort of all-day valley-mist—
That has a hold, in every room,
Like some unseen antagonist.
And all about the house and farm
The simple joys that were our wont
Have disappeared or lost their charm
Since Jim, our Jim, went to the Front.

I watched the wife a while ago
Setting the table for our tea,
Deep lost in thought, with movements slow,
A place for her, a place for me,
And, as in days that have gone by,
The old accustomed place for Jim;
Then, with a smothered sob and sigh,
She stopped, and tried to joke of him.

Oh, she is brave! I've tried and tried
A hundred times to do the same,
And simulated joy and pride
That Jim, our Jim, had played the game;
And all the while my heart is sore,
And all the while I know that she
Prays for the only child she bore,
And adds a postscript prayer for me.

Last Sunday at the fall of night
Another to our fireside came,
And almost in a manner light
And frivolous she spoke his name.
"It's all right, dear old Mum," she said,
"Old Jimmer knows a thing or two;
Don't you go worrying your head;
I know the old chap will pull thru."

But when I'd taken down the Book,
And read the lesson for the day,
She took in hers old hands that shook,
And knelt between us both to pray.
Then, to my heart of hearts I felt
The strong faith of her youth pass out,
And words forsook me as I knelt,
For I had deadened hope with doubt.

I know that sobs came to me there;
I know I trembled on my knees;
I know I stumbled thru the prayer—
"Do with him, Lord God, as You please;
But keep him worthy of his race
And the traditions made for him."
But she, with love-lights in her face,
Prayed simply—"Make us worthy Jim."

E. S. Emerson, in "Melba's Gift Book."

WISE MEN ON WAR

G. K. CHESTERTON—Bad history is the whole basis of Pacifism.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—Nothing but our best can pull us thru.

THOMAS A. EDISON—War today is largely a matter of supplies.

EARL KITCHENER—The Germans appear almost to have shot their bolt.

PREMIER ASQUITH—This is a war of mechanism, organization, endurance.

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY—I want to have a smack at those French guns.

GENERAL CARRANZA—My ambition from the beginning was peace for Mexico.

DON MARQUIS—It costs more to live in America than in Europe—and it is worth it, too.

GUSTAVE HERVÉ—The pacifism of Woodrow Wilson is the pacifism of a bleating sheep.

CAPTAIN HUGH L. WILLOUGHBY—Aeroplanes as convoys probably would have saved the "Lusitania."

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY—I haven't voted in thirty years. I dislike politics as much as I dislike war.

HENRY FORD—I could today make vast sums from warfare if I chose, but it would be better to die a pauper.

CZAR OF RUSSIA—France can count on my immovable will to struggle on until complete victory is achieved.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST—With snobs of all nations the Kaiser with his upturned mustache has had a huge prestige.

LYMAN ABBOTT—I respect the men and women who are arguing for disarmament, but I do not respect their opinions.

EX-PRESIDENT ELIOT—Peace in Europe would be under present conditions a horrible calamity for the human race.

GENERAL VON BERNHARDI—The American Government endeavors to furnish every possible advantage to England.

W. J. BRYAN—Imagine what our country would be if we had in the White House a jingo with hair-trigger patience.

RUDYARD KIPLING—The trench line in France is a rampart put up by man against the beast precisely as in the stone age.

PAUL BOURGET—This war must be the first of many, since we cannot exterminate sixty-five million Germans in a single campaign.

REV. CHARLES A. EATON—This war is the greatest blessing that has ever fallen on mankind since the German Reformation.

HUDSON MAXIM—Pacifism has ringed the nose of the American people and is leading them blind and unknowing to the slaughter.

COMMISSIONER FREDERICK C. HOWE—Germany is the recrudescence of the Greek idea of the state adjusted to twentieth century conditions.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON—What is the matter with these club women that are hysterically preaching Peace-at-any-Price? Are they old maids or barren widows?

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES—The real tragedy of this hour is to be found in the wreckage of ideals rather than cities, the blasting of the souls rather than the bodies of men.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE—When you can boom stocks 600 per cent in manufacturing munitions of war to supply the shortage of one side, to the bottomless pit with neutrality.

COLONEL ROBERT M. THOMPSON—The only thing for the United States to do is to issue bonds for at least $500,000,000 and entrust the expenditure to the navy, not to a lot of congressmen.

JAMES J. HILL—If this country is prudent it will not wait till the end of the European war to place itself in a position to realize the maximum amount of advantage from conditions that will then exist.

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The Independent

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THE WAR CLOUD OVER THE BALKANS

AS cold weather comes on the war moves south. The storm center now rests over the Balkan mountains and it seems possible that the Great War may be determined in the same place where it began.

If anything more were needed to impress the American people with the peril of kingship, it is the fact that the fate of the Balkans and consequently that of Europe depends now upon the personal caprice of one man, an ex-Austrian officer whom accident has placed upon the throne of Bulgaria. In 1886 a committee of three prominent Bulgarians went hunting thruout Europe for a prince to replace Alexander of Battenberg, who had been kidnapped and conveyed out of the country by the army officers. Since there was great likelihood that his successor would meet the same fate or a worse, the various scions of royalty who had been invited to seat themselves upon the unstable throne at Sofia had declined the honor. The committee, on their way home from their futile quest, were dining with a friend in a Vienna restaurant, so the story goes, when they confided to him their disappointment. "Why not take him?" said the friend, pointing to a tall, handsome young man in the dainty white uniform of the Austrian army, who was sitting, by chance or otherwise, at a neighboring table. So they took him.

It must be said that few rulers, elective or hereditary, have accomplished as much for their country and themselves as Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Altho he was in his youth as tender hearted as Robespierre and could not bear the sight of blood, even of the lower animals, he has involved his country in two terrible wars and has now mobilized his troops with a view to engaging in a third. In 1908, taking advantage of the neglect of the Ottoman Government to invite his envoy to dinner, he threw off the pretense of subordination to the Sultan, and crowned himself Czar of the Bulgars. His kingdom, tho but little larger than the State of Virginia, occupies a central position, so he can throw his troops directly into Serbia, Greece, Rumania or Turkey, with all of whom he has been at war within the last three years. Tho his subjects are fewer than the population of Ohio, he has at his command more trained troops than the President of the United States.

We realize something of the complexity of the Balkan situation when we recall that King Ferdinand's greatest general has been fighting on the Russian side since the beginning of the war. Radko Dmitrieff is known as the "Bulgarian Napoleon," both from his personality and his tactics. He is a dark, stocky man with keen eyes and a lock of hair that tumbles over his forehead after the manner of the Little Corporal. He is beloved of his troops and can lead them where others would fail. It was he who commanded the Third Bulgarian Army in October, 1912, when it defeated the Turks at Lule Burgas and pursued them to the Chatalja Lines. In October, 1914, he led the Russian left wing in the first advance thru Galicia, and his swift sweep along the slope of the Carpathians disconcerted the Austrians and led to the isolation of Przemysl. Since then he has not figured in the despatches, but if he is still in the Russian service he may find himself fighting his own countrymen who are now allied with the Turks, their enemies of three years ago, and are opposed to the Serbs, then their allies against the Turks.

The belligerent powers have been bidding against each other ever since the war began for Bulgaria, as they have for Italy, Greece and Rumania. Italy, after ten months of hesitation and preparation, cast in her lot with the Allies. Greece and Rumania were about to do the same last winter, but hesitated when the tide turned against Russia. Bulgaria has openly announced that her arms or neutrality were for sale to the highest bidder. From each of her four neighbors she claims territory. Turkey has agreed to her terms and has surrendered part of the territory about Adrianople which was taken by the Bulgars in the first Balkan war and regained by the Turks in the second. Rumania and Greece show no disposition to retrocede the territory they took from Bulgaria in the second Balkan war. Serbia, under pressure from the Allied Powers, consented to surrender part but not all of the Macedonian territory which Bulgaria claims. The difference between the Bulgarian claims and the Serbian proffered concession is an area less than Connecticut, and it would be hard for either historian or ethnologist to decide which has the better right to it. But the decision will, it seems, be left to neither, but to the arbitrament of arms.

IT is the impending fall of Constantinople which has precipitated the crisis. The campaign on the Gallipoli Peninsula has been disappointing to the Allies. The British and French troops, even with the backing of their powerful warships, have not been able to do more than hold a strip of the shore, twelve miles long. The Turkish fortifications on the hights are still untaken. But there are increasing rumors that the Turks are getting short of munitions and cannot hold out much longer unless their Teutonic allies can come down the Balkan peninsula to their rescue. An Italian army of 110,000 men is said to be assembled on the Greek islands at the mouth of the Dardanelles, ready to join in the attack upon Constantinople.

The British, who formerly fought the Russians to save

Constantinople for the Turks, are now fighting the Turks to give Constantinople to the Russians. Gladstone in 1876 aroused all England by his pamphlet denouncing the massacre of the Bulgarian people by the Turks, and the Russians came down from the north to rescue the Bulgars from their oppressors. But after their rescue it was England, then under Disraeli, not Gladstone, which took away part of the territory given by Russia to Bulgaria and put it again under Turkish rule.

Bulgaria is the most progressive and liberal of the Balkan states. In matters of education, religious toleration and freedom from racial and linguistic tyranny, the Bulgarian Government has set a good example to its neighbors. But in regard to cruelty in warfare and faithlessness to treaty obligations, there is not much to choose between the Balkan states. The revelations of the Carnegie Peace Endowment Committee of the atrocities and treachery in the Balkan wars seemed to all of us incredibly barbarous, but if half of what we hear be true, a future investigating committee would discover still worse things had been done in Belgium, Serbia and East Prussia.

According to Premier Venizelos, Greece was offered by Sir Edward Grey a long strip of the coastland of Asia Minor if she would enter the war on the side of the Allies. This would have doubled the extent of Greece and given her a hold upon the Asiatic continent such as she never possest except in Alexander's brief reign. But in exchange Greece would be required to cede the recently acquired port of Kavala to Bulgaria. In vain Venizelos argued that the Turkish territory offered by the Allies, extending from Cape Phineka to the Gulf of Adramyti, was sixty times as large as the Kavala district and held twenty-five times as many Greeks. To the King and the people the nearer seemed the larger, and Macedonia appeared more important than Asia Minor. So Venizelos was dismissed in disgrace. Now he is back in power and may be able to accept the offer of the Allies if it still holds. Possibly, however, the territory once proffered to Greece forms part of the price paid to Italy for her intervention.

But the mobilization of Bulgaria, whether it means merely "armed neutrality" like Switzerland and Belgium, or something more, has forced Greece to mobilize also, for Greece is bound by treaty to come to the aid of Serbia against Bulgaria. When 300,000 Bulgarian soldiers confront 300,000 Greek soldiers across the imaginary line marking the boundary, when both are subjected to the external pressure of the belligerent powers and to the internal incitement of hereditary hatred and recent wrongs, it will be a miracle if the guns do not go off.

PACIFISTS AND PREPARATIONISTS

EXCEPT for the extremists in both camps—and they are, after all, few—the pacifists and preparationists are not as far apart as they think. Both want peace. Both believe in adequate defense. Their only difference seems to be this: The pacifists dwell more on the end than the means; the preparationists more on the means than the end.

The pacifists, however, have the broader vision. They are internationalists. They are looking toward universal peace. The preparationists, on the contrary, are nationalists. They concern themselves mostly with the safety of their own country.

How can these two groups be brought together? There is one way. Let them both work for the inauguration of a League to Enforce Peace after the war is over, in which the nations agree to settle their quarrels by courts and councils of conciliation and jointly compel any recalcitrant member to bring its disputes before the courts and councils before engaging in hostilities.

If the nations agree to pool their armaments for concerted action, then there is no need to keep a force much larger than is necessary to coerce an unruly member. If the nations are jointly prepared against the aggression of any one, war will hardly take place, for no nation will dare flaunt a united world.

Thus the scientific basis for international disarmament is laid and at the same time a preparation against war has been made that is sanctioned and guaranteed by the combined forces of the world.

Collective, not competitive, measures for security fulfil the dreams of the pacifists and more than meet all the requirements of the preparationists.

Let us have peace—world peace; and preparedness—world preparedness.

A NURSE'S HEROISM

ONE of the salient bits of relief in the midst of war stories that have become so commonplace in their recital of deaths and wounds as to be almost negligible is the tale of the nurse who, at the American Hospital at Neuilly, inoculated herself with the bacillus of gas gangrene and thus provided a needed subject for the crucial test of a new serum, which has proved successful and probably will bring about the saving of many lives. The result as cabled, if fully confirmed by subsequent control tests, will have all the more interest for Americans because the earliest successful studies by which the bacillus of gas gangrene was discovered were made here in America at Johns Hopkins, by Professor William H. Welch, and the microorganism is perhaps as often referred to by bacteriologists under the name of the *bacillus Welchii* as under the longer scientific designation which he gave it, the *bacillus aerogenes capsulatus*, that is, the rod-like microorganism which grows with a capsule and produces gaseous substances during its growth.

The story from the American Hospital at Neuilly which was cabled over last week is that Miss Mary Davies, a nurse at the hospital, who is the daughter of the Governor General of a British province in India and a former student of bacteriology at the Pasteur Institute, has watched with much interest, while working as the laboratory assistant at the hospital under Dr. Kenneth Taylor, the experiments by which this American doctor has been curing gas gangrene in animals. His remedy had not as yet been employed in human beings, but she was convinced of its efficacy from what she had seen in the laboratory and so she did not hesitate to inoculate herself with the disease in order to provide a human control test that would bring about the introduction of the remedy for wounded soldiers and thus save, as she was persuaded, many lives.

The disease promptly developed after the inoculation and indeed in very virulent form, for Miss Davies deliberately chose cultures of the bacilli that had come from

some of the most serious cases under observation at the hospital, and the amount inoculated would have been sufficient, it is said, to kill at least fifty of the animals used for experimental purposes. She had taken no one into her confidence in the matter, and even hired a room outside of the hospital in order to obviate any risk there might be of the spread of the disease among the wounded soldiers by infection. Fortunately the serum proved efficacious immediately, recovery was prompt and now the voluntary patient is pronounced quite out of danger.

Gas gangrene is one of the very serious complications that proved so discouraging at the beginning of the war. When one of the oldest implements that man invented, the spade, beat that highly complex invention of the most modern times, the repeating rifle, and the opposing armies dug themselves into their trenches in north France, earth dirt could scarcely fail to find its way as a contamination into many wounds. Two very serious forms of bacilli occur in soil, and particularly soil that has been plowed for years. One of these is the dreaded tetanus bacillus and the other the bacillus of gas gangrene. It was not long before hundreds of cases of these two nearly always fatal diseases developed among the wounded soldiers. Precautionary injections of tetanus antitoxin soon lessened the danger from tetanus, tho not before many precious lives had been sacrificed, but gas gangrene, especially during last fall, was one of the terrors that made war, even this war, if possible more awful than the imagination could picture it.

A slight wound of the leg or foot which becomes infected by the gas bacillus, begins to swell, to change its color, first into a dusky red and then into very dark even black or green, while above the dark, dead portion, there is an area covered by blebs filled with air. They herald the gradual advancement of the disease, for they indicate that the gas forming bacillus is at work below in the tissues and that it will not be long before the changes produced by it will shut off the circulation and lead to further death of the limb. The disease is often fatal, it is always very seriously crippling, takes a long time for convalescence, and has been the terror of the military surgeons. If the investigations of Dr. Kenneth Taylor thru Miss Davies's heroism have brought the knowledge of a serum that is curative, one of the great discoveries of modern medicine and surgery has been effected, for the remedies employed so far have been very uncertain and in spite of what seemed to be successes with some of them, none of them have been used with confidence by surgeons generally. As gas gangrene is a disease not seldom fatal in civil life also, the war and its vicissitudes will thus have given opportunity for the development of an important medical advance.

WHAT IS THE BEST THING IN YOUR TOWN?

EVERY town, big or little, has something which gives it distinction, something that no other place has, tho other places might want to have it if they heard about it. Whenever we visit a town we soon find out what this is, for the people are very kind about pointing it out to the stranger. It may be a new skyscraper or an old Colonial mansion; it may be the paving, the park or the pageant; it may be a man, perhaps a woman, whose labors have transformed the community and made it worth living in.

But to visit every town in person in order to discover its peculiar advantage takes too much time. We must do it by proxy. Now in every town of the United States, however small, there is pretty sure to be at least one reader of The Independent. If he or she would take a little time to consider what is regarded as the finest feature of the place and then write us about it we should have a collection which would give an unparalleled view of the sunny side of America. The time spent in thinking about why your own town is the best in the world will not be wasted whether what you write gets into print or not.

For the most interesting article on "What Is the Best Thing in Your Town?" we will give a prize of $100. For any others printed in full we will give $25. If we use quotations from the others we will pay for them according to space. These articles are intended to fill a page, and so should be about 1200 words long. A good photograph may add to the interest, and if the sketch is a biography the portrait of the individual should certainly go with it. There is no restriction as to size of the town; the village of X with its score of houses will stand as good a chance as New York City if it chances to possess some one who knows how to see what is best in it and how to make others see it. Nor do we insist that the author shall have a legal residence in the town he describes; it may be merely an acquaintance of his. But it must be a real town. All manuscripts must be in hand not later than December 1.

THOUGHTS AT THE OPENING OF COLLEGE

THE football coach demands and gets the utmost from every candidate for the team. He drops the duffer and quitter from the squad without a moment's compunction. As a disciplinarian he is the strictest of the strict. But he treats each player as a companion and an equal.

The professor is lenient with the candidate for a degree. He not only tolerates tawdry work, but he sometimes passes the flunker. Probably a third of the college degrees are unearned. But he sits on high and treats the undergraduate as an inferior.

If the spirit of the football coach should be introduced into the classroom, the college graduate would kick more goals in the game of life.

FRIENDLINESS PLUS FAIR PLAY

MR. ROCKEFELLER can swing a pick and eat cook-house beans and dance to "Tipperary" at a miners' party. It is well that he can, and better that he cares to. He has made a good beginning, but the most important step is yet to be taken.

The United Mine Workers, and the thinking public, know that personal friendliness does not take the place of industrial justice, particularly when it has to operate at a distance of some seventeen hundred miles fifty weeks out of the fifty-two.

Mr. Rockefeller has chosen hitherto to put his influence back of a policy which continually opposes the workers' best means of securing industrial justice. He may be able, one or two weeks in the year, to eat and chat and dance with the miners and their folks one by one. But it is quite impossible for him to bargain with them for their labor in the same way. Collective bar-

gaining—thru the union—is the only way out. Mr. Rockefeller can give real significance to his visit by recognizing that union organization is right and necessary, and accepting it as a means toward the harmony which he is so obviously seeking.

MORAL REACTIONS OF THE WAR

FOR many generations it has been a commonplace of popular sociology that religious feeling is quickened by war, and predictions have freely been made that a great revival of religion will bring a measure of spiritual compensation to the human race for the destruction and desolation now going on. Particularly in France and England, it has been said, faith will return. England will again become Puritan, we have been told, and France Catholic. Protestant Germany will once more be devout, and even in the United States the churches again will attract the masses.

We shall not venture to forecast the disappointment of earnest men and women who are finding comfort in these prophesyings, but as a fact of observation there is curiously little evidence, so far, that they are anything more than an assumption that the close association of war and religion in former times still holds good. It is noticeable that we hear almost none of the "improving" discourse that everybody indulged in a hundred or even fifty years ago. We are not day by day reminded that Providence is working out a mysterious design, or that God is punishing the earth for wickedness that could no longer be permitted to flourish unrebuked and unchastised.

But whatever may sooner or later be the effect of the war upon faith in supernatural agency, and upon religious devotion, it is apparent that a purely secular and practical sobriety of mind has already been produced as one immediate reaction, and there is every indication that it will have lasting consequences in popular habits and conditions of well being.

Frivolity and effervescent foolishness have nearly disappeared from France and England, and wherever they survive in a small way, they are severely condemned. Cheerful, wholesome recreation, on the other hand, is encouraged, as of value in maintaining the courage and morale of peoples plunged in sorrow and burdened with crushing costs. Luxuries and even comforts have cheerfully been sacrificed. The oldfashioned virtues of economy and thrift are again insisted on, and everywhere it has become bad form to give way to uncontrolled expressions of grief. Stoicism, courage, frugality, sobriety of mind and behavior, are everywhere socially demanded.

Thruout Europe the liquor traffic and the consumption of spirits have been brought under control. It is safe to say that the control will continue and be developed after peace is established. In other things also state control will, from this time on, diminish the human waste and wreckage that have discredited the long régime of social irresponsibility. Thru experience nations will know, what they have been slow to believe, that by discipline and a firm hand men can be withheld from idleness and worthlessness. Conservation and efficiency will be held obligatory.

And while scientific research in general is put back for a century, in certain fields it is being stimulated to the utmost. In surgery and in the prevention of disease strides have been made that two years ago would have been thought incredible. When the war is over, and economic production begins to get back to normal dimensions, it will be within the power of each civilized nation to stamp out nearly every one of the epidemic diseases which hitherto have ravaged populations more mercilessly than war itself.

It is not unwarranted, we think, to see in these moral reactions of the war evidence that the human race really has made progress in other than material ways. It has at least learned to look upon itself as responsible for conditions, and it sets about its task of improving them in a common sense, scientific and businesslike way. It is not too much to hope that in this way, and under a sense of responsibility, it will resolutely set about the task of preventing the unspeakable calamity of war.

ED HOWE IS INDIGNANT

ED HOWE of Atchison, Kansas, writes and publishes *E. W. Howe's Monthly, Devoted to Indignation and Information.* In the September number of this little sheet—rosy with indignation—he quotes our editorial of a few weeks ago on Dobson and his fellow writers of light verse. Under the heading "Fine Nonsense," he remarks:

> I venture to say the writer in The Independent does not do what he advises his readers to do: he wrote to give the notion of profound literary culture, and nine out of ten persons who read this fine nonsense, instead of having contempt for it, will feel ashamed that they know nothing of Dobson, or Prior, or Locker, or Praed. For we have all been brought up to venerate fine nonsense in every form. . . .
>
> I am sixty-two years old, and have been a busy reader all my life. I am something of a collector of books. And I declare in this public way without a blush that I have never read a line of Dobson, or Prior, or Locker, or Praed. And, what is more, I have never heard of these writers except in fine nonsense such as that quoted above: never have I heard these writers mentioned in conversation. And I confess again that the writer in The Independent has not caused me to wish to read Dobson, or Prior, or Locker, or Praed: on the contrary, I shall avoid them because of the recommendation quoted above. . . .
>
> I say I do not care for Dobson, or Prior, or Locker, or Praed. You may wonder how I know I do not, since I confess I have never read them. If these writers were important, I would have heard them mentioned in the course of my long life; if they were worthy of acquaintance, the people I have known would have mentioned them in my presence.
>
> The people should quit being bluffed by the writers and speakers of fine nonsense: let that which is above our heads, remain there.
>
> I am tired of fine nonsense, and make bold to say so. You are tired of fine nonsense; say so, and assist in starting the world on the right track.
>
> The people appreciate the best in everything, don't let a backroom critic persuade you that they do not.

This is disconcerting. It hardly matters that Ed Howe freely confesses that this is a case of indignation *without* information, for if anybody knows what folks in Kansas like to read and what is good for them to read it is Ed Howe himself.

But perhaps Kansas is too hot in the summertime for the reading of any sort of poetry. For ourselves, we believe that a great many folks who think they ought to like great poetry, and don't, would be happier and more sincere if they took to verse of this more careless sort which anybody with an eye for a whimsy can honestly enjoy—unless, like the sage of Potato Hill, he is interested only in the "important" poets. We also, are not so sage, and we like unimportant ones, too.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

British Burdens The budget bill presented to the British Parliament on September 21 calls for the largest appropriations made in the history of the world and a heavier burden of taxation than the English people have ever borne. The total expenditure for the current year was estimated by Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald McKenna at $7,500,000,000. Of this the navy costs $950,000,000, the army costs $3,575,000,000 and the advances to the Allies and dominions amount to $2,115,000,000. The average daily expenditure now amounts to $22,500,000 a day and is expected to rise to $25,000,000 later in the year.

To meet this enormous burden the Chancellor is obliged not only to increase existing taxes but to break with the traditional British policy of free trade. A duty of 33⅓ per cent ad valorem will be imposed upon automobiles, motion picture films, watches, musical instruments, plate glass and hats with the object of restricting imports, reducing consumption and raising revenue. The duty on sugar is increased a penny a pound. Postal and telegraph rates are raised.

But the chief increase is on the income tax. This has been raised 40 per cent and the exemption limit has been lowered from $800 to $650 so that even workingmen earning $13 a week will have to contribute. The tax rate is higher for larger incomes, and income received from invested funds pays nearly fifty per cent more than that received as salaries or wages. The highest grade of incomes, those over $500,000, will have to pay 34 per cent into the national treasury.

The Chancellor concluded his budget speech with the ominous words:

> We have trebled our debt, and doubled our taxes. If the war continues, these proposals cannot be our last word. Our great resource is the continued willingness of the people to bear their share.

The imposition of a tariff, admittedly in part for protection, has shocked the free trade sentiment of the country. Sir Alfred Mond, chairman of the Free Trade Union, has called a meeting to organize opposition on this feature of the budget proposals.

THE GREAT WAR

September 20—Bulgarian army mobilized. British Government asks Parliament for appropriations amounting to $1,500,000,000.

September 21—Heavy and continuous artillery duels in France and Belgium. Representatives of British Government in New York negotiating for a half billion dollar loan.

September 22—French aviators drop bombs on Royal Palace of Wurttemberg at Stuttgart. Russians retreat safely from Vilna.

September 23—Greek army mobilized. Russians regain Lutsk fortress.

September 24—New German internal loan of three billion dollars raised. Reinforcements of 140,000 men brought to Dardanelles.

September 25—British fleet bombards Zeebrugge, Belgium. German artillery shelling Serbian forts across Danube and Save.

September 26—Allied advance begins. French attack German lines in Champagne, taking fifteen miles of trenches and 20,000 prisoners.

The Allies Attack It was officially announced during the winter that the Allied forces would take the offensive in the spring, but the attempts to break thru the German lines made by the British at Neuve Chapelle and by the French at Souchez proved so bloody and fruitless that further efforts were postponed until a larger supply of explosive shells could be prepared. So spring and summer went by while the lines from the sea to Switzerland held almost where they were drawn a year ago.

Now, however, it appears that the Allied forces have undertaken a determined effort to expel the Germans from France and Belgium before the winter is on, or at least to make such a show of force as to compel the transference of a large part of the German troops from the eastern or southern fronts to the western. In anticipation of such an attack the Germans have lately been congregating reserves and forming new lines of trenches in the rear of the threatened sectors. The artillery has been playing almost continuously for days on the German entrenchments at numerous points along the whole front and their outposts have been carried by hand grenade and bayonet. North of Arras the British have taken Loos and the French Souchez. In the Champagne between Rheims and Verdun the French have crushed in the German advance line for fifteen miles, taking more than twenty thousand unwounded prisoners and thirty field guns.

The end of the line where it touches on the North Sea at Zeebrugge has been attacked by the British fleet several times during the week. The German naval base here was bombarded on Sunday morning by a British squadron consisting of five battleships and twenty-five smaller vessels. The German guns replied. Nothing is known of the result on either side.

The Trentino Campaign The efforts of the Italians to invade Austrian Tyrol confirm the lesson taught by the operations in France, Belgium and Gallipoli, that strong natural positions defended by artillery with plenty of ammunition are practically impregnable. At the end of four months of continuous fighting the Italian gains in this district are too slight to be perceptible upon an ordinary map. The Austrians are so strongly entrenched upon the mountains along the border that the Italians, notwithstanding their superiority in numbers and their undoubted courage, have made little impression upon them.

A few weeks ago we reported upon



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ADVANCING IN OPEN ORDER OVER THE SALT LAKE

English troops who had just landed at Suvla Bay on the Gallipoli Peninsula marching inland over the dry bed of a salt lake a mile in diameter. They were stopped by the Turks not far from the edge of this lake and intrenched only two and a half miles from the shore

the authority of a Rome cablegram that the Tyrolean city of Rovereto had been evacuated by the Austrians and taken by the Italians. This evidently was a false report originating in the news that the Austrians had notified all civilians to leave the city in order to give the military full power for its defense. The inhabitants are mostly Italians and sympathize with the invaders rather than with the defenders. The Italian forces advancing from Asiago and Arsiero up the river valleys into the mountains have recently gained some hights upon the frontier about five miles southeast of Rovereto.

The Russian Retreat

The evacuation of Vilna was accomplished in time for the army to escape the clutches of the Germans who were advancing on the northern and southern sides to envelop it. The northern force had in fact got down behind the city so the Russians met it as they left the city and a battle was fought with reversed positions, the Germans facing westward and the Russians eastward. According to Petrograd reports the Germans lost 250,000 men in their recent operations in this region, but such estimates of the losses of an enemy are always unreliable and in this case highly improbable. We may, however, believe the statement that at one point the Germans, relying too much upon the Russian deficiency in ammunition, prest too close upon the retreating army and were met by a storm of artillery fire, reserved for the purpose, which mowed them down by thousands. The German reports claim comparatively few prisoners, so it is evident that the most of the Russian forces effected their escape, altho they are not yet out of danger.

In evacuating Vilna the Prince Tumanoff, the commandant, cleared the town of every scrap of valuable metal, not merely copper but lead, zinc, aluminum and brass, even electric wires and kitchen utensils. The announcements that the bells were to be taken away from the Roman Catholic churches aroused great excitement among the people and the women stayed all night praying in the churches as the bells tolled for the last time.

The armies of Field Marshal von Hindenburg are closing in upon the fortress of Dvinsk (Dünaburg) from the south. Field Marshal von Mackensen is continuing his advance in the Pripet marshes and has crost the Oginski Canal north of Pinsk.

Further south near the Galician frontier in the triangle formed by the three fortresses of Lutsk. Dubno and Rovno the Russians have had the best of it in the past week. They have not only defended Rovno but have regained Lutsk, the most westerly, so that only Dubno remains in German hands. These three fortresses defend the road to Kiev, so it is very important that they be held. That the Russians doubt their ability to hold them long is shown by the Petrograd despatches describing the evacuation of Kiev.

The agitation caused by the prorogation of the Duma has not subsided, altho the strikes which broke out in the munition factories have been suppressed. The congress of municipal councils and the congress of zemstvos or provincial assemblies which are meeting in Moscow have both past resolutions in favor of the reopening of the Duma and the appointment of a Government which shall have the confidence of the people.



Pease in Newark Evening News

DALLYING

Bulgaria and Greece Mobilize

The participation of the Balkan States in the Great War seems now imminent. First the Bulgarian and three days later the Greek governments issued decrees of mobilization. The Bulgarian forces called to the colors comprize twenty-six classes, including all men under fifty. This would, it is claimed by the Bulgars, put into the field 750,000 men. But probably no more than a third of that number will be put into the field at present. This is more than were used in the war against Turkey in 1912. They are said to be well equipped and have over a thousand cannon. Sixty thousand Bulgars from Macedonia responded to the order. Even those living in the region annexed by Serbia and Greece left their homes to enter the army which is designed to invade the country where they live. The Bulgarian troops have been massed upon the Serbian frontier where they may be used to strike at Nish, the war capital, or to cut the railroad leading to Saloniki, which would isolate Serbia from Greece and the Allies.

Before taking action King Ferdinand met in conference the leading men of all parties and the proposed policy was discussed with great frankness. It is said that the Opposition warned him that he was making a fatal mistake to take the side of the Central Powers and reminded him of the "criminal folly"



THE PUZZLE MAP OF THE BALKANS

If Bulgaria joins Germany she is likely to cross the western frontier to cut the railroad which connects Belgrade with Saloniki and to occupy the Servian town of Uskub, which the Allies must hold. But this would leave her liable to attack from Rumania on the north or Greece on the south. It was the policy of Premier Venizelos to placate Bulgaria by ceding the port of Kavala



Paul Thompson

A BATTLEFIELD EPITAPH WITH A "PUNCH"

of his treacherous attack on his ally, Serbia, in 1913. They demanded the convocation of parliament and the formation of a coalition cabinet, and threatened a revolution in case he persisted in his war policy. The King is said to have been incensed at their criticism. But since the decree of mobilization has been issued the leaders of the Opposition have declared their acquiescence. The Bulgarian Government announces that the mobilization does not necessarily involve war but is merely putting the country into a state of "armed neutrality" necessitated by the dangers of the situation.

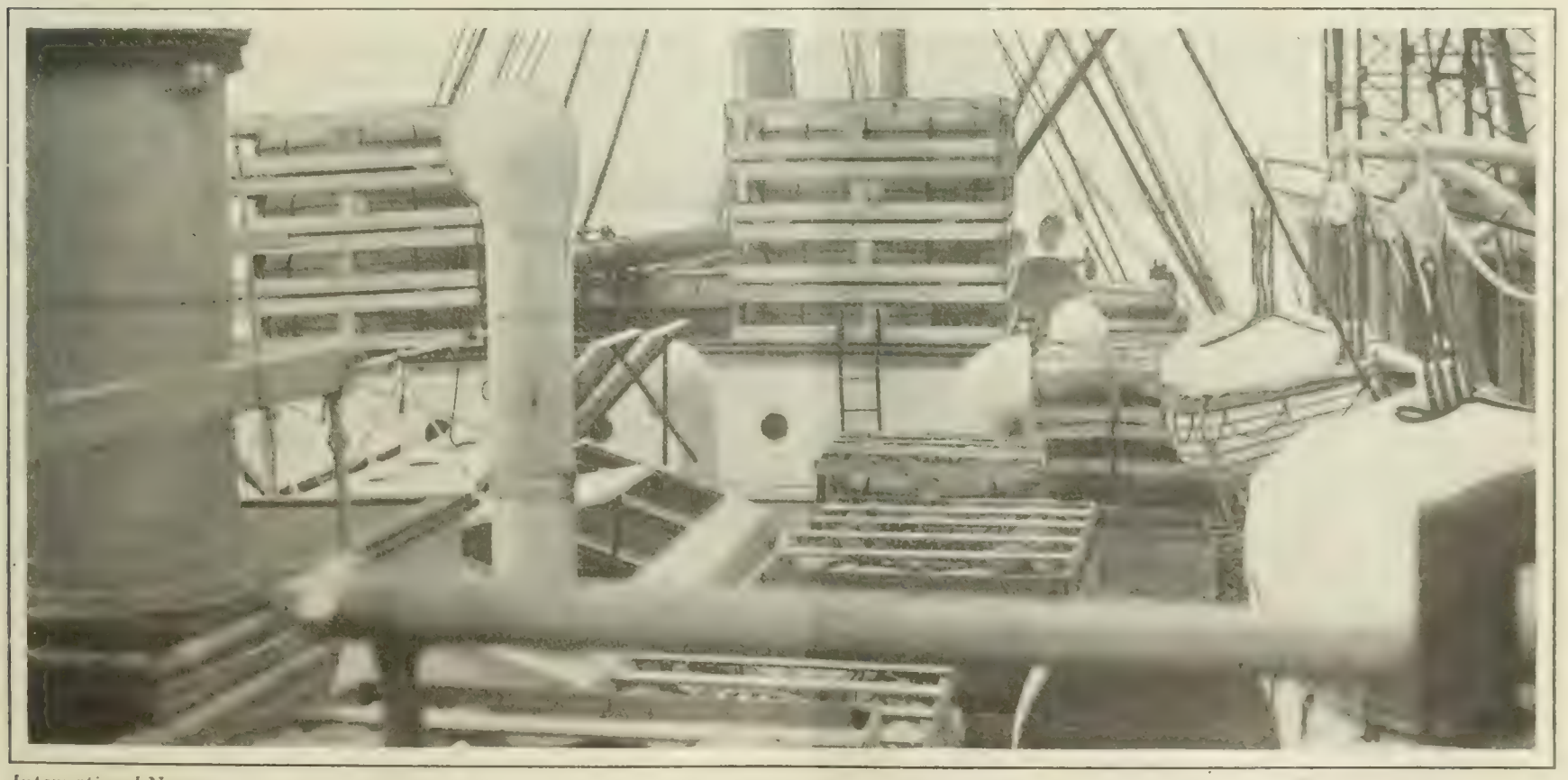
Twenty classes of the Greek army which have been called to the colors should bring out 300,000, in addition to the 60,000 already under arms, if their real strength is up to their paper strength. All the railroads and steamship lines have been taken over by the Government and a moratorium will be declared. The chief strength of the Greek navy lies in the battleships "Idaho" and "Mississippi," now named "Kilkis" and "Lemnos," which were purchased from the United States Government a couple of years ago. It will be remembered that at that time the Turks regarded it as an unfriendly act on the part of our Government to sell its battleships to Greece when that country was practically at war with Turkey.

The Gallipoli Campaign

We have from members of the British Government renewed assurances that the fall of Constantinople is imminent and we hear new rumors that the Turkish defense is about to collapse; but what basis there is for these reports is not known to the public. From such details of the military operations as have been allowed to transpire there is nothing to indicate any change in the situation. The British have been gaining steadily on the Anzac and Anafarta lines, but their gains have to be measured in feet. The peak of Achi Baba, 709 feet high, which dominates the lower end of the peninsula, is still held by the Turks tho the aeroplanes have discovered the location of the batteries on the hight, and these are being bombarded by the British battleships.

A Berlin dispatch says that the Allies have been reinforced by 110,000 troops. These are represumably the Italian contingent which was reported to have been sent off on transports from Brindisi and Taranto for some unknown destination. The new troops have been landed at Mudros, on the Greek island of Lemnos, forty miles from the mouth of the Dardanelles. Altho Greece has been so far a neutral state the Greek islands of the Aegean Sea have been freely used for the past seven months as naval and military bases by the French and British forces.

The recent reinforcements will not do much more than cover the losses of the Allied armies. According to an official statement the British losses at the Dardanelles up to August 21 amounted to 87,630, of whom 17,608 were killed. The Australian losses amount to more than 20,000, and the casualties among the New Zealand, Indian and French are not reported. The total would exceed 110,000, tho no doubt many of the wounded have returned to the front.



International News

A DECKLOAD OF CONTRABAND

A big shipment from Boston of life rafts for British warships

England's Workers The new Ministry of Munitions has control of 715 establishments employing 800,000 men. Twenty new shell factories have been established and eighteen more are under construction. Much of the work could be done by unskilled laborers or by women, but the union men in some cases refuse to allow their employment. Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of an eloquent address before the Trade Union Congress, after quoting from a union circular which counseled the men not to work at their full capacity, said:

> This means that there has been a deliberate attempt to restrict the output in guns, the making of which is vital to the protection of the lives of men at the front. The state has kept its bargain with labor by abolishing war profits in the munitions factories employing no fewer than ninety-five per cent of the workers engaged. Has labor shown equal readiness to fulfil its side of the agreement? The answer is a reluctant no. Unless the unions allow unskilled men and women to do, as far as they are able, work hitherto done by skilled men, unless they allow, in fact, an unqualified relaxation of the union rules, we are making straight for disaster. Every hour counts, every hour means death, every hour takes us further from victory and nearer defeat unless it is an hour spent by the nation in putting its whole strength into this great struggle for victory and freedom for the democracies of Europe.

Dumba's Delay At the end of the week Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba was still in this country and still accredited to this Government as Ambassador. No reply to the request that he be recalled had been received from Vienna, and since it would be considered discourteous for the Government to act further until Austria-Hungary had sufficient time to make answer, Dr. Dumba's request for passports and a safe-conduct in order that he might sail on the 28th was denied for the time being. Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, was instructed to make it clear that only a definite recall, and not a mere leave of absence, would satisfy the American Government.

Some of the papers taken from James F. J. Archibald have been published, including the memorandum outlining a plan of press and personal agitation to induce the Austro-Hungarian workers at Bethlehem and elsewhere to walk out, which Dr. Dumba commended to the attention of his superior with the objectionable remark that he thought the manufacture of war material could be strongly disorganized if not entirely prevented. The other published documents do not add materially to the case against the Ambassador, tho offensive references to the President and, inferentially, to Americans in general, in letters signed by Ambassador Dumba and Captain Franz von Papen, military attaché, added to the resentment felt against both for their previous indiscretions. One letter quotes the interesting proposal made by Ambassador von Bernstorff that Germany would be glad to sell to the United States such munitions as she bought in this country to prevent their being shipped to the Allies.



Paul Thompson

THE SERBIAN CROWN PRINCE

Prince Alexander was left in control when his father virtually abdicated, and is now in active command of the threatened army

Mr. Archibald has returned to this country and reiterates his assertion that he acted in entire good faith, since he had no reason to suspect that the letters he carried were in any way objectionable.

The Anglo-French Credit The close of the second week of daily conferences between the Anglo-French commission headed by Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, and the American financiers with whom they are negotiating for a loan of several hundred millions of dollars, has not brought the announcement of an agreement upon the terms or the size of the loan, but the impression is general in Wall Street that a successful outcome of the negotiations is sure. At the end of last week it was understood that at least two important points had been settled—that the loan would be for not more than $500,000,000, instead of the $1,000,000,000 which the British and French representatives had come prepared to ask; and that the underwriters would receive not more than one per cent commission. One of the vital questions still open is that of conversion of the short-term securities which will be issued to represent the loan, Lord Reading and his associates being unwilling to commit themselves, it is understood, to a statement of the rate of interest likely to be fixed for the long-time bonds for which the original notes may be expected later to be exchanged. The German opposition to the projected financing is active, especially in the West, and it seems altogether probable that the great loan will be taken practically in its entirety by banks and capitalists of the East. Foreign exchange rates fluctuated very little during the week, their steadiness reflecting the confidence that the vast credit would finally be arranged.



Paul Thompson

KING PETER OF SERBIA

The liberal of Bulgarian and German sympathies has gone, combating for his country, which has been able to hold off Austria and another [illegible]

Prohibition in South Carolina The South Carolina dispensaries have been voted out of existence and after January 1, 1916, the sale of alcoholic beverages in the state will be illegal. Prohibition was carried by a vote of about two to one.

This ends the experiment in control of liquor-selling thru state monopoly which South Carolina entered upon in 1893. The state bought alcoholic beverages at wholesale and sold them under various restrictions. The "dispensaries" were closed at sunset and had no bars, selling only bottled liquors. The profits were divided between the state school fund, the county and the municipality. The "Great Moral Institution" was fathered by Ben Tillman, then governor, and soon became a hotbed of corruption. Thru the appointment of many dispensors, special constables, and the like, the system became the framework of a state-wide machine, and there was unlimited graft in the purchase and handling of the liquors. After a legislative investigation in 1906 the state dispensary was abolished.

A county dispensary system took its place, under which many of the political evils were eliminated. Only twenty-four out of the forty-four counties adopted it, however, and since 1907 the number of "wet" counties had been reduced to fifteen. Most of these voted "dry" at the recent election. Of the large cities, Columbia voted for and Charleston against prohibition.

The state was almost ready for prohibition before the state dispensary was created, the lower house having twice passed such a bill, and the "wet" territory had been curtailed until 43 per cent of the people were living in prohibition areas. South Carolina is the fifteenth "dry" state, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia having preceded it in the South.

Rockefeller in Colorado

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been inspecting the works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in which he is heavily interested, in the neighborhood of Trinidad, Colorado, where the bloody labor war of 1913-14 took place.

His first week was spent in intimate investigation of all the activities of the mining camps and shops, the life of the workers, and particularly the working of the conciliation system, under which the men elect a complaint agent who lays their grievances before a representative of the company designated especially to handle these cases. He was told that the plan worked well. He walked thru mine galleries, handled a pick, and danced with miners' daughters.

Meanwhile the officials of the United Mine Workers were talking of securing his arrest, charging him with complicity in the killing of women and children at the Ludlow strikers' camp in April, 1914. A resolution inviting him to address the Colorado Federation of Labor in its annual convention was tabled after disorderly discussion. A committee of the International Board of the United Mine Workers invited him to a conference, and he was expected to meet them. In one conversation he remarked: "The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company doesn't care whether its men belong to the union or not." The union representatives were interested in the bearing of this statement on the company's policy. They claim that eight or nine hundred members have been refused employment and that affiliation with the union is punished by summary discharge.

Renewed Fighting in Mexico

Another serious clash between American soldiers and Mexicans took place at Progreso, Texas, thirty-five miles from Brownsville, on September 24. A band of seventy or eighty Mexicans, some of them in uniform, raided the post-office store and after firing on a squad of American troopers escaped over the river, while several hundred Mexicans intrenched along the bank covered their retreat with a heavy fire. One American was killed and the officer in command wounded. Several of the raiders were shot as they fled. It was reported that a trainload of troops from Matamoras, held by Carranza, had participated in the trench firing.

The situation on the border is thus practically unchanged. It has been established that some of the shootings have been provoked by Americans and petty officials on both sides of the river are suspected of profiting by the disorder thru smuggling and trading in refugees' goods. Carranza has sent General Jacinto Trevino to investigate conditions and probably to consult with General Funston. Meanwhile the 5000 American troops in the Brownsville region, under orders not to cross the river in pursuit of raiding parties, can do no more than check the frequent outrages as they occur. At the other end of the



American Press

INDIANA'S MOST BELOVED CITIZEN

That is the way James Whitcomb Riley is described in the proclamation of the Governor of Indiana which makes the poet's birthday, October 7, a state festival called "Riley Day"



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A GAME TO GROW OLD WITH

Colonel Benjamin Nields, of Wilmington, eighty-four years old and still enthusiastic enough over golf to enter the Seniors' Tournament at Apawamis last week. There were fourteen starters in Class D, limited to men of seventy years and upwards

[illegible] frontier around El Paso, 44,000 men are concentrated, apparently to prevent Villista reprisals if Carranza is recognized.

The opponents of Carranza are renewing their efforts to discredit his claims before the seven diplomats meet again on October 9. In the extreme northern part of Sonora, near Nogales, General Maytorena, Villista, has defeated General Calles, Constitutionalist, and Villa is concentrating troops at Juarez in the hope of crushing the northern Carrancista forces. Torreon, which, according to Carranza reports, Villa has been evacuating almost continuously for two or three weeks, was still uncaptured by the Constitutionalists at last accounts. Altho Carranza has moved his government to Mexico City there has been much fighting in the nearby states, particularly Puebla, and even in the suburbs of the capital. The water supply is irregular, railroad service to Vera Cruz is frequently interrupted, and food is still lacking. Carranza has informed the American Red Cross that its work is no longer necessary, but its officials have issued a fresh plea for needed supplies.

Who Shall Be Recognized?

While the factions are fighting in Mexico a campaign of diplomacy and publicity is being waged in this country against the recognition of Carranza. Roque Gonzales Garza, a Villista who was elected provisional president by the convention in January of this year and had a checkered career of four or five months, came to Washington as a Villa delegate to the proposed peace convention, and made a statement predicting anarchy if Carranza should be recognized and Villa's soldiers (who number 100,000, he said) thrown on the country. He declared that the Constitutionalist forces and their opponents were about equal in military strength, and urged that the proposed conference should be held.

A more significant, because less directly partisan, communication was sent to the six conferring Latin-American diplomats by Manuel Calero, the last regularly accredited ambassador to the United States, and J. Flores Magon, both formerly members of Madero's cabinet. Recalling the "hateful dictatorship" of Huerta and repudiating alike the Constitutionalists, led by "old and corrupt dregs of the Porfirian régime," and the criminal Villa, they rebuked the United States for interfering in Mexico, and insisted that the law-abiding intelligent middle class should be allowed to work out the salvation of Mexico. They shrewdly insinuated that none of the South American nations represented in the conference was so secure that it could afford to set the precedent of foreign intervention in times of domestic disorder, and asserted that the military factions "would cease to be a scourge" if the United States would keep its hands off and prohibit the exportation of munitions of war. This is the program suggested by the "American engineer" in a recent number of The Independent.

FROM STATE TO STATE

CONNECTICUT: After many months of experiment by a group of men without legal organization a million-dollar corporation has been formed at Chester for the manufacture of a recently discovered black dye which, it is claimed, will form the foundation for aniline dyes of various colors and shades. The concern further claims to have turned out the first pure carbolic crystals ever obtained in this country, which is said to be of great importance to the dye and acid trade. It is announced that the banking house of August Belmont & Co. of New York is the fiscal agent of the company. The concern occupies what is known as the "yellow" factory, since the skin of the employees there soon turns to a deep yellow. But the company pays high wages and has an ever-shifting force of workmen.

DELAWARE: Mr. William S. Bond, a young engineer chemist of Wilmington, is experimenting with a new chemical compound for the purpose of absorbing the carbon dioxide in breathed air. He recently sat for nearly eight hours in a small air-tight box immersed in water and experienced no difficulty in breathing. The experiment, which was performed in the hydraulic laboratory of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, was witnessed by Captain Lloyd Bankson, United States naval constructor; Lieutenant D. N. F. Feditoff, assistant naval attaché at the Russian Embassy in Washington, and Prof. Abraham Henwood of Drexel Institute. Tho none of these would comment on it, it is said they all wished to investigate the matter further. Captain A. W. Grant, commander of the U. S. submarine flotilla, is said to be greatly interested in Mr. Bond's experiments.

ILLINOIS: President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois promises that the eight new buildings provided for in the appropriation of $5,000,000 to the university by the Legislature this year will be completed within two years. They are: School of Ceramics, to cost $120,000; School of Education, $120,000; woman's residence hall, $120,00; addition to the natural history building, $75,000; addition to engineering hall, $75,000; addition to chemical laboratory, $150,000; administration building, $50,000, and vivarium, $75,000. After these buildings are paid for $212,000 will remain in the building fund, to be drawn upon as needed.

KENTUCKY: Lexington has been having a spirited contest over the efforts of Commissioner of Public Safety Walter Hunt to abolish the court day sales on Cheapside. These sales have been held on court days for nearly a century and while many merchants and livestock dealers are opposed to them a majority of the people seem to regard the time-honored practise as a good one. At these sales nearly everything from livestock to second-hand clothing, furniture, machinery and general junk is offered at private sale or by public auction. At last accounts it looked as if the Board of City Commissioners would compromise the matter by forbidding some of the least desirable sales.

LOUISIANA: New Orleans is to have a $400,000 two-mile speedway. A tract of 360 acres of ideally located land, fronting on Lake Pontchartrain, has been purchased. Ground will be broken at once, and the track is to be completed early in February. Mr. John A. Prince, originator of the board track speedway, who has built more than a hundred automobile tracks in the United States, will have charge of the construction. He says: "I have wagered $1000 that the track will be the fastest in the world and that Barney Oldfield, in a test to be made in February, will make the two miles in a minute."

MAINE: The packing of sardines, one of the most important industries of this state, is undergoing radical changes as a result of the Government bureau established in Eastport last year. This bureau, in charge of capable chemists from Washington, has done much to aid packers in putting up an improved article of food under sanitary conditions. It has had to contend with long-established bad habits of both fishermen and packers, but it is overcoming them. One of its hardest tasks has been to stop the packing of fish that have eaten "red feed," a floating substance which causes them to break in the packing and makes them unwholesome as food. However, many packers have learned that hard, whole fish bring better prices and aid in the establishment of good reputation. It is hoped that before long the label "Packed in Maine" will be a valuable asset.

MARYLAND: The Baltimore *Sun* recently closed a series of fourteen articles showing how, by discontinuing a large number of public offices, a great deal of money might be saved annually by the state without injury to the public business. From time to time offices have been created for deserving persons, but not discontinued when those persons died. offices created for good purposes have been continued after their usefulness has past, and a large number of offices are in existence the duties of which should be combined with those of other offices. Without political bias or criticism of office holders, the articles were convincing and informing. Not even the *Sun* itself was spared when the matter of public printing and advertising, of which that paper got a share, was considered. It went so far as to say that certain moneys paid to it for public advertising were wasted.

MONTANA: When the question of antiquity is broached Montana can raise her chin and offer an authoritative boast. In the latest of the Smithsonian Institution's reports Secretary Charles D. Walcott tells of a siliceous shale deposit which he found in the lower portion of Deep Creek canyon, southeast of Helena, where there are remains of crab-like animals suggesting in form our ordinary fresh-water crayfishes. "These fossils," says Dr. Walcott, "are the oldest animal remains now known, and the algal deposits which occur at intervals for several thousand feet below the shales containing the crustaceans, are the oldest authentic vegetable remains." It is also interesting that two types of bacteria have been found in a fossil state in the rock in association with the algae remains.

NEBRASKA: About ten years ago Nebraska began in earnest to make good roads. The process was simple. In most cases farmers were induced to make more or less crude drags and crown the roads bounding their farms—that is, build up a central ridge, sloping the sides away. Those who led in this enterprise are now finding much satisfaction in the fact that the roads which have been so treated for years (and most of those in the state have been) are so hard that they have stood the test of this year's extraordinary rains and uncommonly heavy automobile travel. After months during which many inches of rain fell nearly every day, the roads which have been repeatedly crowned are almost as hard and dry as asphalt roads.

NEW JERSEY: Among the notable improvements contemplated in Atlantic City is a deep-water harbor. According to City Solicitor Schimpf, it is proposed to acquire complete control of all property east of Maine avenue on the Inlet front and construct an immense deep-water basin where coasting liners in the passenger trade may enter. A plaza will form the land side of the basin and there will be a concrete sea-wall on the outer side to protect shipping from heavy storms. A sea-gate of imposing construction will be an ornamental feature of the comprehensive plan.

RHODE ISLAND: The Charity Organization Society of Newport is now housed in what has been known for more than a century and a quarter as the Vernon Mansion, tho it was built by Metcalf Bowler in 1758 and occupied by him for many years before it became the property of the Vernon family. Nor was Mr. Bowler of the least importance than any of the Vernons. He was a pronounced protestant against King George's direct taxation and was Speaker of the General Assembly for seventeen years. But it was during his occupation by the Vernons that the mansion became most famous as a social and political center. Here entertaining such people as Washington, Lafayette, De Rochambeau and many others high in Colonial and French circles. The society which now occupies the mansion recently published a history of it written by Mabel Lorain Stevens.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Two champion corn club boys from each of the forty-four counties of South Carolina are taking special courses at Clemson College at the expense of the Government. They will remain there a month, studying various phases of farm management and work under special instructors and demonstrators. Emphasis is being placed on the judging of cattle and other live stock, the pruning and spraying of fruit trees and topics pertaining to dairying. Thru W. W. Long, state agent of the farm demonstration work, a letter is sent twice a week to the parents of every boy, giving full details of his health and progress.

TENNESSEE: Great improvement is said to have been made in conditions at the Tennessee state prison and other correctional institutions under the new system of the Board of Control inaugurated by the present administration. The honor system now prevails at the state prison. For good conduct a prisoner may, on his release, be restored to citizenship by the Governor. There are three grades of prisoners. Every convict, on entering, is put into the second grade, to be promoted or demoted at the end of six months, according to his conduct. First grade prisoners are eligible to a special honor grade. Honor grade prisoners are allowed to work outside the prison without guards. They also get two months additional good time for every year they serve in this grade.

WEST VIRGINIA: The La Belle Iron Company of Steubenville, Ohio, has decided to erect the by-product coking plant which it has long had under consideration. Owing to lack of ground on the Ohio side of the river, the new plant will be located on the West Virginia side directly opposite the present plant. The West Virginia site has been owned by the company for many years. Some time ago oil was found there, and it is said the company has made many millions of dollars from it. The new plant, which will consist of nearly a hundred ovens of the latest type, will cost about $[illegible]. A bridge will be probably be built to connect the two plants.

WISCONSIN: Milwaukee has a new city directory which shows a shortage of about 7000 in the normal increase of her population. The directory contains 484,197 names. By multiplying by 5 the compilers arrive at the conclusion that the city's population is [illegible] an increase of about 60,000 for the year. The vote in 1911, compared to the total vote cast [illegible] Commissioner reports published a vote of [illegible] based on the 1910 census and the vote for general purposes, and [illegible] number should have a population of 470,000. The explanation [illegible] is that the Socialists [illegible] which practically wiped out [illegible] and increased [illegible] in comparison for the [illegible]

THE ARBITER OF BALKAN DESTINY

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT

The eyes of the world are focused this week upon the man who by a curious chance holds the key to Constantinople and may by his own will thwart or facilitate the long cherished ambitions of four mighty nations. He has the power to precipitate three more countries into the conflict and possibly to determine the outcome of the Great War. The Balkan States have furnished plots for "Zenda" romances and comic operas innumerable, but none is stranger than the career of the princely millionaire and amateur ornithologist who has made himself Czar of the Bulgars and may aspire to the throne of Constantine. In the following article our English correspondent analyzes this enigmatical character and in our editorial pages we discuss his unique position.—THE EDITOR.

WHEN somebody sits down to write the inner history of the Balkan League of 1912, of the war that broke out among its victorious members in 1913, and of the infinitely tangled developments which for the past year and more have kept the Balkan States in an equilibrium of explosive neutrality and agitated inaction on the very edge of the greatest conflict of all time; when we, or our children, or our grandchildren are privileged to walk familiarly behind the scenes of these stupendous dramas, one figure in all probability will stand out supreme—Ferdinand Maximilian Karl Leopold Maria, King of Bulgaria. He was the hero of the great dash upon the Turks by the Balkan Powers; he was both the victim and the villain of its tragic sequel when the allies fell to fighting one another over the very body of their common foe; and on him and his ambitions and his desire for revenge the whole Near Eastern situation, so far as it affects the policies of the Balkan States, has really pivoted during the past fourteen months.

Until Bulgaria is satisfied neither Greece nor Rumania can make a move. If King Ferdinand had thrown in his lot with the Allies both Greece and Rumania would follow suit and Constantinople would be in their possession in a month. If, on the other hand, he joins with Turkey and the Germanic Powers, all the energies of the Balkan States will be consumed in another fratricidal war. He holds the key to the position and his aims are clear enough. He wishes to smash the Treaty of Bucharest, to incorporate the Bulgar-speaking districts of Macedonia that were taken from him after the Balkan war of 1913, to occupy Kavala, now in the hands of the Greeks, to wipe out the memories of the bitter and humiliating peace that his former allies constrained him to sign at the sword's point, and to recover the territories he was obliged to yield in the north to Rumania and in the south to Turkey. Until the fulfilment of those aims is guaranteed not only will he remain passive himself but he will continue to block the road to any action by his immediate neighbors.

I conceive King Ferdinand as by no means displeased with the opportunities thus thrown in his way, with the abnormal prominence and power they have brought him, or with the deferential attentions and solicitations heaped upon him by the Great Powers. It is the sort of game he revels in, not only because it ministers to his importance but because there are very few players more skilled than he. In his passion and aptitude for intrigue he is a true Coburger. He made a prodigious error in 1913 when grasping at too much he all but lost everything. That was the solitary mistake in a career of phenomenal and uninterrupted success. He has no intention of repeating it now. When he makes his decision—and it may be disclosed at any moment—it will only be after having measured all the possibilities and made very sure of his ground.

Thirty-one months ago all Europe was pondering a mystery that at once invited speculation and eluded it. Whose brain conceived the Balkan League? Who was it who saw that the hour had struck, that the general idea of the fighting strength of Turkey was mistaken, and that with a decisive and united push the Ottoman power could be toppled over? Who was the unknown Bismarck of the Balkans? Whose diplomacy was it that composed the inveterate jealousies and feuds that had hitherto kept Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece apart, and had made the very notion of a Balkan Federation for any purpose, warlike or peaceful, seem the idlest of dreams? And whose judgment was it that so nicely and accurately calculated the impotence of the Great Powers in the face of a determined front and the accomplished fact? Possibly the historian of the future may lift the veil and discover the true author and begetter of the Balkan League in some statesman or soldier whose very name is barely known to the Europe of today. If so, those of us who are alive then will smile with senile superiority and mutter the usual epigrams about the credulous fallibility of history. For the opinion has already crystallized into something like a conviction that Ferdinand was the man who spun the webs and that, so far as the four-cornered onslaught on the Turks was conceived, designed, completed and launched by a single mind and a single will, that mind and will are to be looked for under the crown of Bulgaria's King. True, in a moment of madness he so mishandled his triumph that it became his undoing, and seemed only to have created the League in order to be destroyed by it. But nothing can impair the fact that for one brilliant hour he raised Bulgaria by diplomacy and war to the undoubted primacy of the Balkans.

To Ferdinand himself probably no reputation could be more pleasing than that of a successful arch-plotter. His mother, the Princess Clementine, the daughter of Louis Philippe and one of the ablest women of her day, with all her father's shrewdness and a good deal more charm and generosity than he ever possest, dedicated her son almost from boyhood to the study of statecraft. It is said that a gipsy prophesied to her that having come into the world as the daughter of an uncrowned king, she would leave it as the mother of a crowned monarch, and that from the moment of his birth she fixed upon Ferdinand, her youngest son, as the one who would fulfil her hopes. Against all reason and probability she never wavered in her faith that her adored child, tho an insignificant Coburg princeling, would one day be admitted to the company of monarchs. For this future she trained him with inflexible resolution, sending him on persistent tours round the capitals of Europe, having him instructed in a variety of languages, insisting that he should take to soldiering, for which he had no natural inclination, and that he should master some trade or craft—he chose the curious hobby of bird-stuffing—and perpetually currying favor on his behalf with a vast array of exalted relatives.

It was no easy work, even for the cleverest princess of her time. Ferdinand developed early and has never lost a genius for unpopularity. His strongest passion then as now was a cold, malicious relish in the scandal



FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN KARL LEOPOLD MARIA

and tittle-tattle of courts and council-chambers. Perhaps no ruler who has ever lived has made a more careful study of the weak points of the statesmen and officials beneath him. His *dossier* of their frailties and vulnerable points, of their backslidings and personal habits and relations—a *dossier* collected by an indefatigable army of private spies—has been one of the bulwarks of his rule in Sofia. By the time he was twenty Macchiavelli's own "Prince" was nothing to Ferdinand. A thoro training in diplomatic finesse and in the regal art of using words to conceal not merely thoughts but a state of intellectual nudity, formed the basis of his education for kingship.

But for all his mother's assiduity nothing in the early eighties seemed more unlikely than that Ferdinand, who had not the shadow of a claim to any crown whatever, would one day be called upon to show his capacity for rulership. There were no thrones going a-begging; Europe was disappointingly tranquil; and it looked as tho the young Prince had nothing before him but a life of unamiable discontent as an officer in the Austro-Hungarian army and as one of the hapless group of unemployed Highnesses. Then suddenly Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, was kidnapped, the principality was left without a ruler, and Ferdinand's chance had come. The Bulgarian emissaries who promptly set forth to scour Europe for an occupant of their vacant throne had not thought of Ferdinand as a possible candidate. He had to suggest himself. Nobody else would take the job. Bulgaria at the time was like a red-hot iron which was hurriedly dropt by every aspirant for a throne. The principality was in a state of chaos; the army was honeycombed with conspiracies; and any ruler who stepped into the absent Alexander's shoes except under the auspices of Russia could be fairly certain that he would have all the Great Powers arrayed against his government, and that in all human probability he would be quickly assassinated. Ferdinand stipulated that the consent of all the powers should be forthcoming before he entered Bulgaria as its ruler. Not a power, however, would move in the matter; and after waiting three weeks Ferdinand waived the condition he had imposed, took his courage in both hands, left Austria secretly, sailed down the Danube, and in his twenty-sixth year (August, 1887) reached Sofia.

His position seemed an impossible one. He had all Europe against him. Russia contested the legality of his election and declared that he was merely Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, *de facto* but not *de jure* ruling the Bulgarians. Turkey insisted that his accession was contrary to the provisions of the Berlin Treaty. France, Germany and Austria all stood aside. One power and one only, Great Britain, looked favorably on the Prince. Lord Salisbury upheld the right of the Bulgarians to choose their own ruler and warned both Russia and the Porte that any foreign occupation of Bulgaria would lead to the gravest complications. England's solitary voice saved the Prince, and possibly also the peace of Europe.

But even so Ferdinand found himself little more than a figure-head. The real ruler of Bulgaria was Stambouloff, the inkeeper's son; and he and Ferdinand, the rough, curt, remorseless Slav and the vain, cultured, half-French, half-Austrian aristocrat, represented the opposite poles of humanity. It looked for a while as tho Ferdinand had only left his old life and incurred the displeasure of all Europe to serve as Stambouloff's puppet. All the arduous training in statecraft was brushed aside as of no account; he was not consulted; Stambouloff decided everything. And while the statesman thought only of Bulgaria and of how to protect her against Russia and the Porte, the prince thought only of how to secure the formal recognition of the powers and above all of Russia. While Stambouloff was reorganizing the army, conciliating Rumania, meeting and foiling an endless succession of plots and intrigues, and trampling out the embers of sedition, Ferdinand was building up a court with a ceremony even stiffer and more punctilious than that of Vienna, was wheedling every power in turn for recognition, and was forming that private information bureau which has since developed into the right arm of his Government. A breach between the two men was sooner or later inevitable. His marriage with the Princess Marie Louise and the birth of a son strengthened Ferdinand's position, and in 1894 he felt able to dismiss his rugged and domineering minister. A few months later Stambouloff was murdered in the streets of Sofia, and, rightly or wrongly, Europe has never quite acquitted Ferdinand of complicity in the crime.

For the past twenty-one years Ferdinand has been the absolute ruler of the state. At the moment of his accession no one would have given him six months' purchase of his throne. Yet today his throne is as secure (tho that, I agree, is not saying much) as any in the Near East or in other parts of Europe. In the face of incredible obstacles he has achieved everything on which his heart was set. He began as an unrecognized prince; he is today a fully-fledged king. He found a hostile Russia and he has forced its appreciation. When he came to the throne Bulgaria was the shuttlecock of Near Eastern politics; she is *now*, as I have said, the pivot of the whole Balkan situation. He found her a vassal and tributary principality; he has raised her to the dignity of a sovereign and independent state. He found her in a condition of partial subjection to the Turks; he not only liberated her, but has completely thrashed the Turks on the battlefield. Under his auspices, and very largely owing to his inspiration and his power of hard and intelligent work, railways and schools have covered the country, bringing with them a vast influx of prosperity, and the army has been raised to a state which in 1912 won the admiration of the whole world. No Balkan state has more fully justified the wisdom of the policy of freedom from Turkish rule. Her people have become penetrated with a glowing pride and consciousness of nationality and in all the elements of national well-being are today incomparably better off than when Ferdinand began to reign.

A sovereign who has accomplished all this is no comedy king. He has the real stuff of leadership in him. And Ferdinand, remember, is still under fifty-five. High as he has climbed, he may climb higher yet. As a ruler and a statesman, indeed, he appears capable of anything except of the art of making himself liked. The simple and democratic peasants over whom he rules feel his strength, acknowledge his intellectual quickness, are grateful for what he has achieved, and submit themselves to his guidance; but they are very far from loving him. Cold, cunning, secretive, the author of many deeds that do not bear looking into, a ruthless exploiter of the worst parts of human nature, a man of bitter, brutal, scoffing temper and equally disfigured by venom and vanity—there are those who declare the keynote of his whole character to be an utter lack of honor and principle. And there are those, too, who declare that at bottom he is an artist even more than he is a statesman and who praise his ready sensibilities, his vivacious talk, and his elaborate, perfumed manners. But no one has ever pretended that he is liked. He stands alone, a gifted, sinister, enigmatical figure. Yet, such as he is, he more than any man at this moment is the arbiter of the destinies of the Balkans.

London

THE WORLD OVER

Hello in Chinese

A telephone exchange in nine dialects, which serves about 10,000 subscribers, eighty per cent of whom can neither read nor write; it sounds like a Chinese puzzle—and it is.

Loo Kum Shu manages the exchange, which does business in an old quarter of San Francisco, near Portsmouth Square. He employs four Chinese girls, who combine Chinese costume with English speech and Oriental patience with Yankee ingenuity. Part of their job is to remember the names and numbers of all the subscribers, since many of them cannot read a directory, and to be able to connect at once when their countrymen call up and ask for Wing Loo, the one-eyed washerman, or Hop Shu, the rat-catcher, or Sam Kee, the samshu merchant. They do it, too, without a mistake.

Good Hotels Cheap

The demand for hotels that will furnish clean and decent lodgings at the cheapest possible price is an ever-growing one in the big cities. And the possibility of meeting it on a purely business basis, without charity or philanthropy, is just beginning to be tested.

Chicago led the movement by building the first Dawes Hotel, a memorial by Charles G. Dawes for his son, Rufus Fearing Dawes. The idea proved thoroly practicable. During the first year of its operation 180,000 guests were entertained and 60,000 meals served. The cost of a bed, including a shower bath, clean night-gown and slippers, and the use of shaving and other toilet essentials was ten cents. A nutritious, well-cooked meal could be gotten for five cents.

Now Boston is to follow Chicago's good example and has already begun to build a Dawes hotel to be run on a similar plan. A four per cent return on the money invested is guaranteed and profits are limited to that amount by the charter of the association. Prices for food and lodgings will be kept to the minimum—as some quotations from the bill of fare will show:

"Meat hash and beans, 3 cents.

"Coffee, with milk and sugar, 2 cents.

"Roll, 1 cent.

"Macaroni and bread, 3 cents.

"Mutton stew and bread, 3 cents.

"Soup, with bread, 2 cents.

"Doughnut, 1 cent.

"Baked beans and bread, 3 cents.

"Pie, all varieties, 3 cents."

But there is no suggestion of charity about the enterprise. Prices are high enough to make the hotel pay.

As soon as the Boston hotel is opened it is expected that arrangements will be made for the erection of another similar building in some other large city, so that ultimately there will be a series of Dawes hotels in all the big cities of the United States. It is hoped that a development of the plan may be the building of hotels of the same kind offering good beds and meals to women at a similar scale of prices.

Backing a Train

Why is it harder to back than to pull a train? This question can be answered by analogy. It is a difficult feat to balance a walking-stick on the end of the finger for the reason that the base of support has to be constantly shifted in order to keep it approximately under the shifting center of gravity.



THE RUFUS DAWES HOTEL

This illustration serves to indicate what an engine has to do when it backs a train of cars along the track. If one tries to push a cart along the roadway he will find that it takes a lot of steering to do it. In the case of the railway cars there can be no such intelligent steering, and since the push is delivered only thru the coupling, which cannot be moved to the right or left, it happens that the necessary steering has to be done by the rails, with additional flange friction.

If the balancing of one stick on the finger be a difficult task, the balancing of a second on top of the first would be still more difficult, and when the analogy is applied to the case of a long train it is easy to see that in order to keep the backing train straight without the aid of the track and flange friction the engine would have to do such an amount of steering as would be quite out of keeping with its dignity as a steady-going locomotive.

A City's Birthday Party

In planning to celebrate in 1916 the 250th anniversary of her founding, Newark is graphically illustrating her "different way." For Newark's festival will be first and foremost for herself. Not a world's fair, not a tourist-baiting enterprise is this; but a real family function to which the goodly folk of the neighborhood will also be bidden. Possibly it is this very feature which will make the celebration doubly interesting to the visitor.

A score of years ago Newark was content to plod along in purely material prosperity, careless of the rather uncouth view she presented to the world. But suddenly, as it would seem, she awakened to a realization of her shortcomings. The great group of Prudential Insurance Company buildings, the splendid new City Hall and the beautiful new Court House have doubtless furnished incentives for the improvements in other directions. The streets have been paved and many other municipal betterments accomplished. So the celebration will come at a fitting time to signalize the new order.

It is appropriate that Newark should exhibit particular concern about the religious features of her celebration, and there will be most elaborate exercises centering largely around the old First Church, which was the seat of government in the old days. Of course



FREE MEALS FOR THE MIND

the schools are busy with programs which include extensive historical studies, the staging of important events in municipal life, the showing of past and present educational methods and a multitude of other details. One of the chief features of artistic interest will be a large historical pageant which will be presented in a great amphitheater. There will be much other pageantry—parades in the public streets, games and folk dancing in the public parks, calculated to display the native characteristics of Newark's polyglot population.

The industrial exposition which is planned to give a hint of Newark's business activities will be unique in several respects. For one thing, it will be a comprehensive affair, arranged to display all the multitudinous products turned out by the city. There are over 250 distinct lines of manufacture in Newark. Special automobile tours have been arranged, so as to show to convention delegates and other visitors the many interesting features of the city and the rare beauties of its residence sections.

The celebration, however, is not to be merely transitory and ephemeral. Newark is to have a permanent memorial in the form of a great building, calculated to cost $1,500,000, centrally located, architecturally beautiful, with a spacious auditorium for music festivals and other great gatherings and with rooms for the Newark Museum of Arts and Sciences and other educational institutions. It will be the city's birthday gift to itself and a center for the years to come of social, artistic and community activities.

Safe and Sane Fun

Swings, slides, teeter boards, wading pools, sand boxes and a merry-go-round—all used to their utmost capacity in the children's playground—are part of the equipment of one large Detroit factory. The streets in its vicinity are filled with traffic and the ordinarily harmless games of tag and "my ol' cat" when played under these conditions were turned into games of chance, with the odds decidedly against the children.

So Mr. J. Walter Drake decided to utilize the vacant lots of his factory for a neighborhood playground and give the children a chance to have their fun and at the same time substitute instructive good times for the dangers of the street games.

The playground is under the supervision of the city recreation committee, which furnishes a man and a woman director. They organize and guide the play and also give special instruction in all kinds of safety first methods.

Two or three hundred children have the time of their lives there every day and the traffic officers estimate that accidents have decreased at least one half since the playground was opened.



ALL ON THE MERRY GO-ROUND



THE HOME OF A QUARTER OF A MILLION BATS

Municipal Bats

Mosquitos take warning! For one city at least is mobilizing an army of defense to put the whole mosquito horde out of existence and has erected a Municipal Bat Roost as headquarters for its guard.

That bats will rid a whole community of mosquitos—thereby eradicating malaria, joss sticks and a large amount of bad temper—is the discovery of Dr. C. A. R. Campbell. Both Italy and Austria have put his theory into practise and Japan is studying it further.

But San Antonio is the only American city to recognize officially the value of bats. It has even past an ordinance which forbids any one to kill them; and it provides them with a home maintained at the city's expense.

The bat roost is sixteen feet square and will house about a quarter of a million bats.

It is placarded with an announcement that "This structure is a bat roost, a home for bats, and belongs to the City of San Antonio. Bats are one of man's best friends, because they eat mosquitos, and mosquitos cause chills, fevers and other diseases. By protecting bats you protect your fellowman. All persons are warned not to in any manner disturb this roost, under penalty of the law."

A Submarine Transport

One of the most peculiar vessels ever designed recently entered the port of New York coming from Bordeaux, France. It was built for the special purpose of rapidly transporting an entire submarine boat long distances. The submarine enters an opening in the bow of the transport large enough to enclose it with its crew. This opening is then closed much as a dry dock is shut.

With the submarine thus safely ensconced the transport makes a quick run to her destination. The opening is uncovered, the water rushing in enables the submarine to back out under its own power and it slips into the sea again ready for its mission of destruction miles from its former station. This steam transport is the first of three vessels of this type to be constructed for the French nation and is aptly named the "Kangaroo."

Rats

No less an expert than *The Journal of the American Medical Association* estimates that there are 300,000,000 rats in the United States, whose total annual cost to the people is $360,000,000. Of this sum $100,000,000 measures the amount of grain consumed, which is enough to feed one hen for every man, woman and child in the nation. And all this does not include the death and destruction caused by bubonic plague, of which the rats are known to be the chief disseminators.

MOLOCH: A PLAY OF PURPOSEFUL HORROR

AT last a great peace play has been written. A woman did it. It was a woman also who wrote *Lay Down Your Arms*, the greatest of all peace novels.

The author of the play is Beulah Marie Dix of Brookline, Massachusetts. She has called it "Moloch." The title suggests something monstrous, appalling, insatiable. It is no "ripping good" melodrama of heroism, bugle calls and brass buttons. It is too real for that. Rather it is a transcript of war void of sunshine, humor or optimism. It proceeds relentlessly to its grim and grewsome end. No Greek tragedy ever more inevitably demonstrated the nemesis of Fate. It is the story of misery unrelieved, of the blasting of all moral and physical life thru war.

Nevertheless the play is written with such rare sincerity, it is so restrained and unhysterical, so modern, so human, that it makes other peace plays seem unreal and amateurish and turns Hudson Maxim's much advertised moving picture thriller, "The Battle Cry of Peace," into an absurdity. No lesson is obtruded. It is simply a photograph of hell on earth.

The play is impersonal. Are the warring nations England and Germany? We are not told. "The foreigners" fight "our men."

The characters are: "A Man"—the ideal husband and exemplary peace-loving citizen. Later as an officer he tortures his prisoner, shoots one of his men who refuses to charge and becomes a drunkard. "His Wife"—the typification of all that is womanly and Christian. Later she aids and abets suicide. "His Brother"—a fine young soldier. Tho crippled for life, the war teaches him no lesson. "His Uncle"—a professor of international law who holds till the end that scraps of paper will be held inviolable. "His Mother"—a dear old lady who has been thru two wars and cannot face a third. "His Dear Friend"—a young foreign physician engaged to his sister, whom he comes to hate and finally tortures. "His Faithful Servant"—who later murders the officer quartered in his house.



THE AUTHOR, MRS. BEULAH MARIE DIX-FLEBBE

After the war is over he returns to his ruined home a mental and physical wreck. And yet all the strife, all the misery and all the suffering have gone for naught, for in the epilog two years later the former enemies and his country are now friends and both nations are allied to fight his country's former allies. Just as the curtain goes down the bugle is heard summoning his people to arms for the new war.

And then "The Man" says to his weeping women folks:

> Stop crying! There's an ocean of tears been shed already—an ocean of blood. Doesn't make any difference. We're fighting still. No end to it. God's a joke. Got any brandy, Kate? I'm dead tired. Down and out.

In times of peace and plenty an agonizing play of this kind could not be recommended to healthy-minded people. Audiences would not stand it. But now the Great War is upon us. Twenty-five thousand men a day are dying. Millions of women are numb with weeping. It is no time for the people of a great neutral nation to shrug their shoulders or dance while Rome burns. It is good for the people of the United States to suffer vicariously with their stricken brothers and sisters of Europe. Thus and thus only can a loathing of all war be engendered that will prove potent enough to rouse our people to help destroy "the greatest scourge of mankind."

Beulah Marie Dix has called to her aid the most vital and persuasive of all the arts. She has shown her countrymen the Moloch monster as he is, naked and hideous.

THE PASTORAL PRAYER

BY JAMES CHURCH ALVORD

I stood behind my pulpit yestermorn
And gazed upon the faces gathered there,
Stretching my hands to bid those souls to prayer
By dread of death, by doubts and passion torn,
Whose fears and falterings thru my heart had gone—
Fair girls sin-smutched, lads tangled in the snare
Of gold, sad fathers over-worn with care,
Wan mothers drooping empty arms, forlorn
And wizened failures on the road of life,
Men sheatheless, songless at the close of day.
I lifted tragic arms above the strife
I cried to Him who is the Truth, the Way:
"I cannot bear their burdens—I am man!"
From Heaven the words came dropping, "Lo, I can."

A WAR TIME MIRACLE AT EDDYSTONE

THE STORY OF A MUNITIONS PLANT THAT BREAKS ALL RECORDS FOR EFFICIENT CONSTRUCTION

BY DONALD WILHELM

FIFTEEN miles from the City Hall, Philadelphia, four months ago, at North Eddystone, there was a tract of fifteen acres of land. On that tract there were a row of locust trees and three houses and barns—stone houses and barns with wide, old, old chimneys and plastered sides.

On May 8 a field general there on those fifteen acres received word: "Go ahead." This field general, the plant engineer of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and three assistant engineers, ran a line to the middle of those acres and drove a stake. They ran other lines, drove other stakes.

And then things began to happen.

A company of sappers arrived and blew the locust trees and the houses and the barns clear off the map. Almost miraculously an army of workmen had thrown up trenches, in a day or two an army vastly bigger was occupying that field and there were steam shovels puffing, pile drivers thumping, donkey engines wheezing, long armed cranes snatching huge burdens from loaded cars. The word went round that the Baldwin Company was after the world's record for fast building.

Three months went by, plus a month of rain, and now there is a building—the Remington Arms building — covering those fifteen acres. It is as high as a six or seven-story office building. It is the hugest thing of its kind, it is said, under roof—a glistening mountain range of glass and tile and steel massed in a heap that hides the town beyond.

Gary, the city by the lake, rose up from the lake almost in a night. But a half dozen of Gary's biggest buildings—if memory serves aright—could be packed into this building. One unit of this huge structure is big enough in floor space for a world's series game—big enough for a national G. O. P. convention—and there are thirteen such units massed against one another under one roof that sparkles like a sea beneath the sky.

And this mountain range of a building is only one that is springing up at Eddystone. This is for rifles. There is another—to make shrapnel. Rumor has it there is to be a third.

The other—the plant of the Eddystone Ammunition Company, a Baldwin corporation, is like a huge sea monster climbing up from the Delaware to try its legs. It is getting its footing on swamp land that nothing except drainage and concrete piles ever could steady. It will be like the Remington building in construction, and the same as the other Baldwin buildings at Eddystone—with hollow tile sides, reinforced concrete tile roof, glass everywhere to the limit of practicability. It is different in shape. It has merely three units. And it will cover not 15.03 acres, like the Remington building, but instead 14.8 acres. Instead of having 37.72 acres of floor space throbbing with relatively small machines, it will have merely 1,296,250 square feet, which is space enough, by the way, for just about all the voters of the Progressive ticket in 1912 to assemble.

Samuel Vauclain is the Gary of Philadelphia. He is the master builder. He has broken ground for a new epoch in the history of building, shown the East a thing or two and shown the South a great deal more. He is the maker of Eddystone; that is why he wins the pseudonym of "the Gary of Philadelphia."

Yet Mr. Vauclain's office is not at all like Judge Gary's. It is a yellow, inconspicuous little corner of the Baldwin offices in Philadelphia. In it one can hear the dull throbbing of not very distant pneumatic hammers in the boiler shops a few hundred feet away. But he is vice-president and general manager of the Baldwin Company, which has a capital of forty millions of dollars. He is gray, but vigorously gray.

By dint of his business acumen, for the most part, an army of skilled American workmen numbering between thirty-five thousand and forty thousand—and that means a city of a couple of hundred thousand souls—will gradually be poured into all the empty spaces all the way from Chester to City Hall. They will go to Eddystone on a special line of swift company boats and on special trains routed over three major lines. Part of this army of workmen are already in the Baldwin shops at Eddystone—which shops, by the way, have for months been making shells. But even in booming times the company hires at most only 19,000 in all its plants East and West. And hard times hit railway building operations hard and meant the discharge of thousands of Baldwin employees. And industrial conditions in all Philadelphia, after a fashion, can be gaged by Baldwin conditions because the Baldwin Company is the biggest in Philadelphia. All this is why Philadelphia would like a week-end off in which to immortalize Mr. Vauclain and his engineers.

Mr. Vauclain had built enough locomotives for the Russian Government in years bygone to think, when the war broke out, that the Russians might permit him to make a few shells. He struck out for Europe; he went to Russia once, then a second time. He came back and set out to build the phenomenal Remington building. Out of sheer business strategy, in other words, he got, thru Morgan & Company, contracts that warranted both new buildings at Eddystone. The Remington Company needed room; it did not wish to duplicate its plant at Ilion, New York, or at Bridgeport, Connecticut; and it could not build in half the time the Baldwin Company could, anyway. In their building the Remingtons will make, when going full-tilt, a million and a half rifles a year, and they are installing well ahead of schedule time machines for making the first lot of two million. For at least two years they are to occupy their building and for every rifle they make they are to pay the Baldwin Locomotive Works a premium in addition to their rental.

In the second building, on the banks of the Delaware, the Eddystone Ammunition Company will make shrapnel at the rate of twenty thousand rounds a day and the United States army officer in charge will test all that goes to make up the two and a half million rounds in the first lot on a military reserve five miles long already engaged down the river.

When the war is over and Mr. Vauclain will have proved himself perhaps one of the national heroes who will have stocked United States magazines that are not altogether yet built, the Baldwin Company will take those two huge buildings and leave the very heart of Philadelphia. The company will, in short, not only have supplied magnificent plants for two huge ammunition concerns, but it will find itself possessor, not only of a great cash profit accruing from ammunition business and from rental, but also of the largest and most complete locomotive plant in the world—and this without cost.



WHERE THE EDDYSTONE AMMUNITION COMPANY TURNED A CAT-TAIL SWAMP INTO A

"We will, in fact," Mr. Vauclain says, "be making ammunition in those plants at least for five years." This is taken to mean, not that the Great War will last five years, but rather that this nation and the other nations will manage between them to keep these plants going thru all that time. This may be taken as the opinion of one very keen judge of business affairs that the tide against armament in this country has turned, and is running like a torrent in a direction quite new.

And there are other considerations brought to mind by this, the miracle city. Some of these are of interest to business men, some are of interest to the nation at large, and some are full of the magic of speed.

Ordinarily, in the usual course of things without the war, these buildings at Eddystone, like many others that have sprung into existence for the making of ammunition, would hardly have been built within ten years or so, and even tho they were started probably a year or two would have elapsed had the most energetic of contractors been building them. And yet, in spite of the phenomenal record the Baldwin Company has thus far made as builders, tho the Remington plant is in part operating this month, it will not reach maximum efficiency for fully a year.

There is a very patent lesson here for the nation. Standing there in the shadow of that mountainous roof of the Remington building, one is brought to the question, with memory of things congressional in mind: "If it takes a year and three months for an organized concern in a new shop to reach highest efficiency in the making of rifles; if it takes three months of actual building time for miracle makers like those at Eddystone to build a plant in which such a rifle company could set to work, how long would it take this Government, tho an enemy were hammering at the gates, to get appropriations, to get bids and grant contracts, to build and set going such a plant as either of these?"

There is an answer perhaps to this question, there is a lesson perhaps for all future builders, in these buildings. When the verbal order "All right—go ahead!" was past from Mr. Vauclain to Mr. Converse, not a single contract had been signed, not a single bid had been asked. It was not till three days later that contracts were signed. And then they were signed in revolutionary—and certainly not in Washington—fashion. "Time," said Mr. Vauclain, "is the essence of this operation. We haven't time to fiddle with bids."

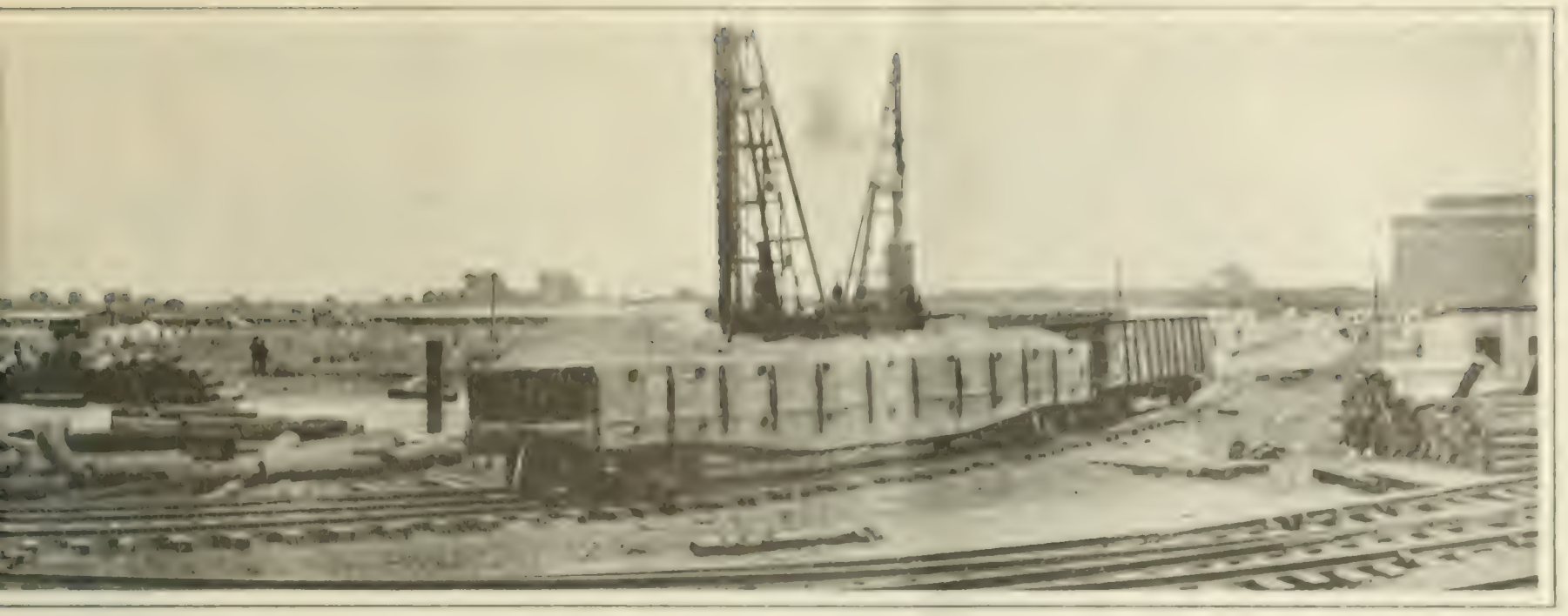
And then Mr. Converse opened fire on a dozen great manufacturing concerns: "You will furnish us steel—10,263 tons of it, say,—at this figure."

The figure was worth while, and that is why the McClintic-Marshall Company turned its whole plant facilities—at Pittsburgh, Pottstown, Rankin and Carnegie—to making steel for this one building, and then—to continue this illustration—not satisfied with that, sublet part of their task to another company.

"You will furnish tiling," Mr. Converse told another firm, and it could not furnish enough fast enough, so there



FOURTEEN WEEKS AFTER WORK HAD BEGUN ON THE



NDOUS FACTORY THAT WILL MAKE LOCOMOTIVES WHEN THE WAR ORDERS STOP

re now four kinds of tiling in each of the thirteen units f the Remington building, and thru all the weeks that ne four contractors have been supplying it each one of nem has crowded the other, till all four, starting simulaneously with the unit whose completion was desired rst, fairly raced down those fifteen acres, from one unit another.

It was the same with the mile of cornice used on this ne building, the same with the huge down-spouts a foot nd a half by two feet in size, the same with the 8555 indow frames four by six feet in size, "Time," Mr. auclain and his assistant reiterated over and over, "is ne essence of things—what you can't buy immediately, on't buy. We'll make it!"

But there were complexities that in measure offset nese advantages. The Baldwin Company was building uge structures for twofold use. The Remington building ad to have place in its plants for four bull towers, illustrate, each ultimately to have three electric anes, for use in hydraulic boiler riveting. And all oors, or nearly all, that the Remington Company were to se had to be installed with eye to the ultimate aim of aking these buildings into boiler, machine and other nds of Baldwin shops. Builders know what such dual anning entails. As an illustration of it one needs but rn to the vital question of lighting all those intermeiate floors that were to be installed for the first tenant. his question was solved by the use of huge bays and by ne arrangement of having two or three floors alternate with but one floor. From the builder's point of view these are big questions in themselves. And of course there were other questions—thousands of them—how the huge chimney towering high in air over the heating plant, a building in itself, by the way, 600 by 80 feet, could be got up in three months' time; what electric current should be employed. And there were other buildings, too, outside the fifteen acres—a dry kiln, for instance, 532 by 94 feet, which was a snug little problem.

There have been a great many illustrations of the mobilization of American constructive genius come as the result of the Great War, but there is none like that at Eddystone. Where there was a futile, fifteen-acre field there is now a mountain range of a building. Where there was a cat-tail swamp there is another building climbing up and up. Beside the first is the erecting shop of the Baldwin Locomotive Works with a hundred powerful engines or so, both Russian and American, in all stages of completion, waiting, it seems, for the trainloads of ammunition they will in a little while be ready to haul away. Beside the second, up or down the river goes a destroyer or a freighter loitering, as it were, within call, where soon there will be a huge ocean steamship pier, just across from the Dupont Powder Works, with liners waiting till their hatches are jammed down upon their brimming cargoes. And it is the same river, by the way, that Washington crost not much less than a century and a half ago.

New York City



ARMS PLANT AT EDDYSTONE. IT COVERS OVER FIFTEEN ACRES

ARE WE MAKING GOOD?

BY MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

A FEW weeks ago, I was returning from a country school, where I had gone to help the teacher raise money to finish the schoolhouse, which had been begun some two or three years ago. It was a cold, dark afternoon and one would have expected every woman, at least every country woman, to be close up to the fireside. Country people love to stay near their hearthstones, at least my country folks do. But as I drove on slowly, Topsy, my little black horse, who takes me all about among my country friends, pricked up her ears. I listened a moment and in the distance I heard the soft, plaintive tones of a dozen or more women, as they sang, as no other women can sing:

Don't call the roll till I get there,
Don't call the roll till I get there.
Oh Mary, Oh Martha, don't call the roll till I get there.
I want to answer to my name,
I want to answer to my name.
Oh Mary, Oh Martha, I want to answer to my name.

The country woman expresses herself generally in song, whether she is sad or happy. This afternoon these women were—shall I say happy?—well, they were content. Once inside the building, I was not long in finding out that I was in a woman's club, a real club, where subjects of vital interest to a community were being discussed, not something these women had read about, for not a single one of them could read an ordinary book or newspaper, not a subject that some lecturer had discussed in their church, for lecturers do not usually spend their time with this sort of people, in this sort of a community—if they only would!—but these women, some young, more older, had for that meeting the subject: "How to make hard water soft." This is a limestone district. These women work in the fields until Friday night or Saturday noon, when they go down to the creek to do their week's washing, and the hardness of the water is of the greatest interest to them. It had set them to thinking, and where a community of women begin to think there is sure to be action, the result of which will be their general intellectual development.

On a great Southern cotton plantation there lives a family consisting of a mother, father and four children, the oldest a woman nearly thirty and the youngest fourteen or fifteen. The father is a hard taskmaster unable himself to read and naturally not at all interested in the education of these daughters of his. These young women, who had worked in the fields for years with the promise of going off to school, at last, seeing that the father had no thought of keeping his word, as far as sending them to school, crept out stealthily one night as the old people slept and made their way to the little station, purchased their tickets to a far-famed university and turned their backs for years upon all they had known and held dear. These girls scarcely knew their letters. They did not know even in what direction they were to travel. They belonged to a class which some people call ignorant, but they had begun to think and their thinking made them act. They are now all four at this famous school and are doing their best. They will come out all right. These women represent a large class of colored women everywhere, who are thinking, who are studying, who are interested thoroly in their own salvation, morally as well as intellectually, and who realize that it must be bought by their own strength and blood.

There are five hundred or more mothers in the little town where I live who hold four meetings a month, at which any one who feels like it sings and any one who is moved by the spirit prays; any one speaks upon the subject given. It is a free speech meeting. At one of the recent meetings the question was thrown out, "How many little babies have been born in my community in the last twelve months and where are they?" Another was "How shall I keep the affection of my husband?" One woman laughed good-naturedly and said: "We women ought to go to all the conventions and things where our husbands go. They travel, they read, they study and we should do this, too, or fall behind them." Another one spoke up and said: "Don't let us be so tired all of the time when he comes home." One of these women has bought a nice four-room cottage, painted it, has a good cow, a good horse and buggy, always makes her own garden, and more than all, has remade her husband from a cobbler into a real respectable carpenter. Others of this organization are following her example. Where will it all end? No one can tell, except to see that the revolution has begun, regeneration has set in and these women who have gone thru trials and tribulations are going to take their stand at no distant day with the great American Womanhood, and share their part of the responsibility in increasing the nation's efficiency.

There are more than two million negro women in this country, on the plantations, in small towns, and in the cities. We are seldom heard from, and not always considered as a factor in the solution of the great problem in which our husbands and brothers figure so largely. Yet twenty thousand of us are banded together with small material resources, with but one national paper, the monthly called the *National Notes*, for our children, our homes, our people. Today the people of this country are asking, What can we do to solve the negro problem? Over and over again scholars have told us that no people can rise above their source—the mothers of the land—and there at the fountain head must the work begin. The home and the family is the starting point. Since the spirit of the age demands that the mother should have a wide knowledge of all matters pertaining to the moral, spiritual and intellectual training of her children, we women must meet the demands by making our organizations avenues of help to the better way.

We club women have made a beginning in laying a foundation as a means to an end. The work of such organizations as I have described influences not only the women directly connected with them, but reaches out to the homes that are not represented in clubs. The incidents given above are typical of the awakening and growing activities of our women all over this country—for our National Association is made up of women from every state in the Union. The women of each state direct their energies toward some particular local need. Indiana women have for some time been maintaining a tuberculosis camp; New York women, an old folks' home. The colored women of Alabama, some years ago, founded at Mt. Meigs a boys' reformatory for which they raised out of their meager stores $2000 each year until, thru the energetic lobbying of the three women's clubs that had worked hardest for it, the state was persuaded to take it over.

We can make no proposition which will hold absolutely good for these and many essentially different groups of colored women. It is a task which I shall not undertake. We can not find the average colored woman any more than we can find the average woman in other races.

But I wonder if there are still those who ask "Are negro women making good?"

The New Books

REVOLUTION AND YOUNG LOVE

When Mr. Galsworthy wrote *The Country House* he sketched the type of landowner who prates of individualism and at the same time imposes a petty paternalism on his tenants, but then he was too much interested in the personal aspects of this temperament to do more than touch lightly on its social effect. But in *The Freelands* he returns to the subject and with an irony which is faintly foreshadowed in the title pictures the whole muddle of selfishness and intolerance in which the movement for agricultural reform in England finds itself.

Those who had satisfactorily ticketed Mr. Galsworthy as a social satirist with a deeply democratic message were forced to make some change in their classification when *The Dark Flower* exhibited him as a student of the erotic. In this new book Mr. Galsworthy seems to be trying to combine the social-revolution theme with an idyl of young love, and there is more than a hint of mismating in the result. The love story is charming because of the exquisite character of Nedda; the abortive strike, with the hot-headed young radical studied against the background of a landed family portrayed with that finesse which is one of Mr. Galsworthy's most fascinating qualities, is a brilliant episode. But at the end of the book one is left with an uneasy question. The radical is beaten and takes refuge in love and exile. Does Mr. Galsworthy intend the profound irony of wrecking the boy's soul in order to bring to fruition the love-story which is so caressingly built up thruout the whole book, or is the dénouement simply a faulty piece of artistry which brings about a forced match between the two themes—a short-cut to a conclusion?

The author has carried his originality of metaphor to such extremes that he commits phrases once or twice that would be really funny if separated from their context. But his people have never been more carefully analyzed. The grandmother of the Freelands, in spite of a touch of caricature, is a new and delightful proof of the fact that he likes to picture old ladies almost as well as dogs. By way of incidental satire—and how could any one pack more of that into a single novel than Mr. Galsworthy?—here is a sample:

> Whence she got this belief in the legalizing power of the press it is difficult to say, unless that, reading newspapers but seldom, she still took them at their own valuation, and thought that when they said: "We shall do this," or "We must do that," they really were speaking for the country, and that forty-five millions of people were deliberately going to do something, whereas in truth, as was known to

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY

the series of articles which appeared in

The Independent

by its Honorary Editor

WILLIAM HAYES WARD

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those older than Nedda, they were speaking, and not too conclusively at that, for single anonymous gentlemen in a hurry who were not going to do anything.

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The Freelands, by John Galsworthy. Scribner's. $1.35.

RURAL CREDITS

The question of financing the farmer is becoming more insistent each year. A resolution was introduced in the last session of Congress for a special session to discuss the matter. James B. Morman, a Maryland farmer, in *The Principles of Rural Credits*, advances a plan for giving the farmer just interest rates without federal intervention. He advocates the formation of coöperative societies among the farmers which will gradually lead to financial assistance; the stringent regulation of usury thru "commissions" on loans which amount to more than the interest in many cases; the Torrens system of land titles; and state assistance to farmers until coöperation can be successfully started. The first part of the book is an excellent exposition of how the problem has been handled abroad. In *Agricultural Credit* Edna D. Bullock has compiled a useful little volume on the subject comprizing reprints of various articles and addresses which have appeared recently. This book presents all sides of the problem in a compact and readable form.

The Principles of Rural Credits, by James B. Morman. New York: Macmillan. $1.25. *Agricultural Credit*, by Edna D. Bullock. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. $1.

IMPERIALISM AND INDUSTRY VS. PEOPLE AND PROSPERITY

Thorstein Veblen's latest book, *Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution*, attempts to explain Germany's economic advance and high efficiency in terms of mechanistic or natural causes, "without drawing on the logic of manifest destiny, national genius and the like." Any question of race or heredity is at once eliminated thru an analysis of the populations inhabiting the littoral of the Baltic-North Sea region, to the end that we find the peoples of German-speaking lands substantially the same as those of the British Islands, of northern France and of western Russia.

A sketch of the "Old Order" is meant to furnish a basis for contrasting the new order and further to show the fundamental unity of temper of the various peoples discussed. The English were the first to elaborate a dynastic state with its personal servants, the first to pass from hand labor to machine labor, commonly known as the "industrial revolution" of the eighteenth century. Prussia, on the other hand, was the last (the Russian section of the hybrid race is systematically ignored in this discussion) to take over the modern industrial technology.

Prussia, moreover, having taken the industrial system ready made, tho able to apply it to purposes dominant in her civilization, has not, in the relatively short period since the adoption, displaced the traditional thought forms with those implied by modern machine production. The result is that the economic advantages of the industrial system have been utilized to strengthen the dynastic state. But the new structure lacks stability because of the incongruousness of its elements. The dynastic state must build for war and domination, and Prussia has by its social legislation advanced not the interests of the people but of special classes identified with "the state." Industrial civilization, however, implies a community in which technological improvements advantage directly the general welfare.

The fallacy of imperialism and the self-sufficient nation is pointed out so shrewdly and subtly, that the reader is left in doubt as to whether Dr. Veblen points his finger at Germany or at the United States. As a scientist he is not concerned with praise or blame; but his study is nevertheless of importance thru its applicability to the near future. The Prussian-Imperial system, altho the type-form of the reaction against the current of modern civilization, is not "the sole advocate of medievalism among the nations, nor is it a wholehearted advocate." We should do well to consider our own tendencies in the light of the movements leading up to the present catastrophe, and ask, "What of Russia, and of Japan, and of the United States of America?"

Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution, by Thorstein B. Veblen. The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

THE AGE OF REVOLUTION

The years from the close of the contest between Great Britain and France for the supremacy of North America in 1763 to the crushing of French imperialism by a united Europe fifty-two years later have attracted perhaps more attention on the part of popularizers of history than any other half century. This emphasis has not been undeserved, for within these years were crowded the great Liberal movement which reorganized first France and then all Europe; the vast cycle of wars, never rivaled till the present, associated with Napoleon; and the revolution in industry, the most important and far-reaching of human revolutions. *The Revolutionary Period in Europe*, by Professor Henry Eldridge Bourne, does not suffer by comparison with its numerous competitors in this field. On the contrary, it gives a better because a fuller picture of the times than the student is likely to find in any equally accessible form elsewhere. Thus the book describes not only the old régime in France but in Germany and Great Britain as well; it narrates not only the battles of Napoleon but the revival of national life in Germany with the reforms of Stein and Hardenberg. The French Revolution is treated after the modern fashion as a great constructive

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movement and the Reign of Terror, once considered as *the* Revolution, is almost dropt out of sight.

The Revolutionary Period in Europe (1763-1815), by Henry Eldridge Bourne. New York: The Century Co. $2.50.

THE SHORT STORY

How to make short stories is the query of many a young writer, who has an idea that he does not know how to present and wishes that he might learn definite rules for the writing game. In *The Elements of the Short Story*, Edward Everett Hale, Jr., and Frederick T. Dawson, have utilized their experience in English instruction at Union College to make out a set of exercizes requiring the student's analysis of several examples of the famous short stories, with a view to teaching him how to imitate them. Stuart P. Sherman, Professor of English in the University of Illinois, has made an entirely different collection of well-known short stories in *A Book of Short Stories*, which is thoroly annotated and edited for the use of students. Kipling, Hawthorne, Washington Irving, Poe, Bret Harte, Edward Everett Hale, Stevenson, Dickens, O. Henry, Hardy, Stockton, and Barrie make up the teaching force of these two books.

Short Stories in the Making, by Robert Wilson Neal, written from the practising author's point of view, is a discussion of the principles and technic of short story writing, with answers to specific problems and general good advice to the budding genius. It gives no examples and comes nearer to being an actual set of rules than either of the other volumes.

The Elements of the Short Story, by Edward Everett Hale, Jr., and Frederick T. Dawson. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents. *A Book of Short Stories*, by Stuart P. Sherman. Henry Holt & Co. 35 cents. *Short Stories in the Making*, by Robert Wilson Neal. Oxford University Press. 60 cents.

A PROMOTER OF FEMINISM

Years ago Robert Grant, in *Unleavened Bread*, drew an unforgettable picture of Selma White, the socially ambitious American woman, who "looked like a worried archangel," and acted according to the mandates of a cold and selfish heart. The heroine of the latest novel from the same pen, *The High Priestess*, is of different quality. Mary Randall is the efficient, rather than the self sufficient, type of modern woman. Her belief in the high destiny of the able and educated woman verges upon the absurd at times; but Mary is successful in her career of architect and one of the most capable of business women. What she fails to enlist upon is the persistent restlessness of the old type in men and women. She trusts her husband as she would trust herself during her absence from home on business, leaving the house in the care of her friend Sybil, and her confidence equals that of her husband.

Another home in which the wife is a "successful poet" (an improbable kind of success), is managed by the husband, who acts as domestic engineer while books are brewing, an experiment in feminism that works rather better

as both remain in the home Mary's success as a business woman costs her happiness as a wife. What would Robert Grant have? The old regime on any terms? Or some unheard-of compromise? "The men must change. They insist upon being sure of us," cries one feminist. And it may be the lesson of this unusual, in many respects noble novel, is just that; men must abide by the same standards of conduct and of inner emotion that now govern decent women who have no struggle to be true wives. The way up from polygamy is a long, hard road but not impossible of ascent to an American husband even with a New Woman as his wife.

The High Priestess, by Robert Grant. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

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Westminster Press. 50 cents.

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The terrible year of 1914: "Year that suddenly sang by the mouths of round-lipped cannon, hurrying, crashing, sad, distracted year," has inspired several war anthologies, among them *Battle Poems and Patriotic Verses*, by George Goodchild. Of the poems directly inspired by the present war, "The Hour," by James Bernard Fagan, is the least inadequate.

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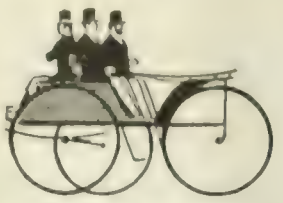
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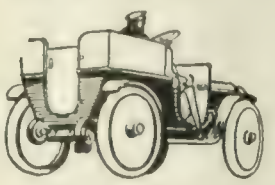
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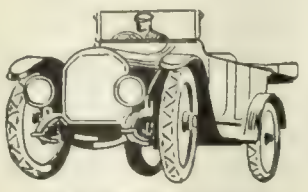
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Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Torch Press. $1.

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Dr. John Shaw Billings was that not common combination, a scholar and a man of great constructive ability. Turned by his years in the army during the Civil War from a surgeon's career, he spent his life in setting various affairs in order for us—Johns Hopkins Hospital, the Surgeon General's Library and the New York Public Library. Fielding H. Garrison's memoir deals with all these varied activities, but emphasizes the medical interests of this useful and brilliant life.

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155. Mr. G. E., Ohio. "Your articles on Efficiency have been more valuable to me than anything that I have ever read. I am a college graduate, but have always had a hesitancy in applying for a job. I do not lack confidence in my ability, as my record has been a good one, but for some reason I dread to apply for a position. What is the cause of this hesitancy, and how can I overcome it?"

The cause may be a natural modesty and timidity, often accompanying a gifted personality and fine, sensitive character. An expert in cranial diagnosis would probably say you were born with a weak faculty of self-approbation. But don't let this worry you.

In seeking a position, get an advance appointment by letter. Use the best stationery, an official letter-head if possible. Have your letter typewritten. State your record briefly, with noted men as references, if your acquaintance includes them. Study the problems and needs of the business in view. Write the employing official how you plan to serve him peculiarly well. Ask to present your ideas, in six minutes, say. Wear your best clothes. Outline your plan clearly on paper, and leave it with him.

---

156. Mr. L. A. B., California. "I have been appointed Vocational Advisor for the schools in a town of 15,000, where most of the graduates go to college or to normal. Should the most emphasis be placed on vocational subjects, or our efforts be directed toward aiding the pupils in self analysis, and acquainting them with the industrial and social world of which they are to be a factor? I incline to the latter course. There is a great lack of the life motive among both pupils and faculty members, with accompanying waste and development of scattering habits. Few of the pupils have chosen their life work, tho many wish to know how to go about it. Our school system needs a new viewpoint and a more purposeful direction. How can we improve our opportunities?"

Congratulations on your wisdom and enterprise. Would that every school in America had a vocational director as earnest and progressive!

A good vocational test for high schools is the new shop-study plan, whereby pupils work half time and study half time. This plan is being tried in large cities, with good results. The secretary of the New York City Board of Education, or City Chamberlain Henry Bruère, might give you data as to methods employed here.

Two books of interest—Professor Hugo Muensterberg's on *Psychology and Industrial Efficiency*, Professor Frank Parsons's on *Choosing a Career*. Write for suggestions to the Vocational Guidance Association, Professor Benjamin Greenberg, secretary, at Julia Richman High School, New York. Why not distribute, and discuss, The Independent Efficiency Booklet in your higher grades? Send ten cents for specimen copy.

---

157. Mr. R. S. H., Illinois. "Please inform me if the profession of Chemical Engineering is considered a good paying profession. What is the average salary? Is this field crowded as much as that of Architecture? Which would be preferable for a young man to study?"

You need another viewpoint. The first thing to consider is not the crowd at top in a business, but the crowd of ideas, talents and resolutions in your own head. There is always room at the top of any profession, and not much room anywhere else. Quite apart from the matter which line of work appeals to you most

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On the practical side of educational work, Henry Sterling Chapin will continue to elaborate "The Model-Store-Keeping Method of Instruction for Elementary Schools." This plan of instruction has been adopted by thousands of schools with most gratifying results. Parents as well as teachers are enthusiastic in their praise. Mr. Chapin is the organizer and director of the system for the United States.

The value of the magazine this year will be greatly enhanced by the contributions of Elizabeth Cooper, one of the most spontaneous and sympathetic writers of the day.

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158. Miss R., Ohio. "(a) I am in search of information concerning schools where a thoro course in banking and finance may be obtained. A very earnest and capable young man desires such a course and is willing to take any steps to secure it. (b) Please advise me as to a general course of *culture* reading for a business man whose education has of necessity been limited, but who desires to improve and cultivate his tastes for better books and better things."

(a) Consult the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Philadelphia, New York University School of Commerce and Accounts, New York, and the American Bankers' Association, 5 Nassau street, New York. Also look up the facts available thru the *Bankers' Magazine*, 253 Broadway, New York. A general idea of the whole subject may be had from Barrett's book, *Modern Banking Methods*.

(b) Apply to the Chautauqua Editor of The Independent for particulars of the various Chautauqua Reading Courses.

159. Mr. J. H. S., New Jersey. "I desire to complete my college education, but would not be able to earn all the necessary expenses. I could earn some of the money, but it would take too long to save all. Do you know of any methods, persons, or institutions, whereby money for education may be loaned? After graduation I would repay the loan with reasonable interest."

We do not know of the existence of any such loan companies. Without collateral equal to the full value of your note, a reputable financial institution would not accept your note. But almost any bank would take your paper if endorsed by a friend whose credit is good. And you should be able to find such an endorser, if your character, ability and purpose warrant financial faith in you.

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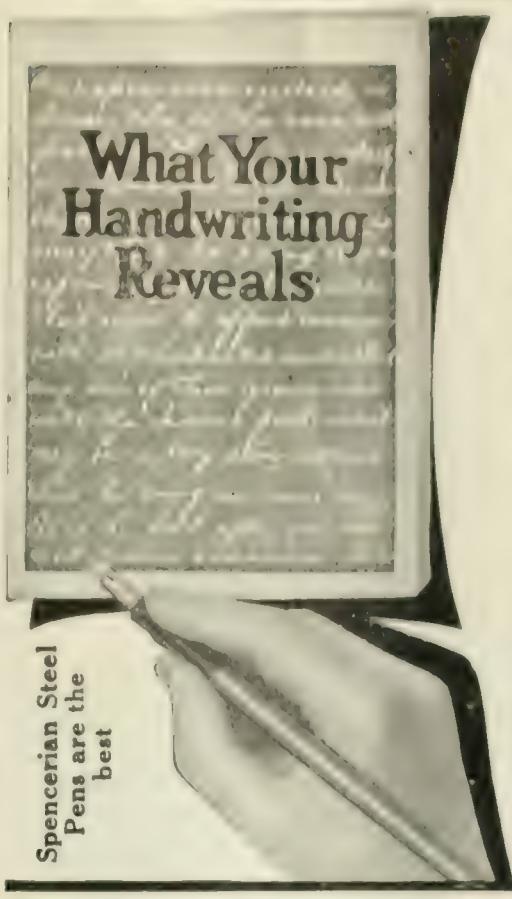
160. X. Y. Z., Brooklyn. "As a private secretary, I believe my efficiency would be increased by an understanding of simple cataloguing and filing. Can a general idea of either or both be reached by anything less than a course at some school. If you can direct me, I should be very glad to study at home."

We would refer you to companies that manufacture and sell filing systems and devices; their literature often contains valuable hints along this line. Among these concerns are the Shaw-Walker Company, 60 Franklin street; Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company, 360 Broadway; Weis Manufacturing Company, 75 John street; Meilink Manufacturing Company, 395 Broadway; Hull Indexing Bureau, 220 Broadway; all of New York City.

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161. Mrs. L. E. G., Illinois. "I have been in the millinery business a little more than a year, and I realize that I have much to learn in both buying and selling. Could you refer me to a course in efficiency that I could take, which would benefit me along those lines?"

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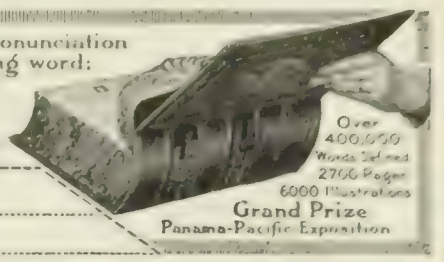
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"Many excellent magazines deal largely with fiction, and thus fail to connect with the broad currents of present-day creative thought.

"Other publications deal with specific fields of work—with distinct occupations, with religion, philosophy, literature or politics.

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"The best publication for correlation with all the work of the teacher of English will be inclusive of many lines of interest. It will include fiction, poetry, general articles of various kinds, the most important news of deep significance, and such calm and thoughtful comment, given in a spirit of optimistic good will toward all mankind, as will most interest and stimulate the adolescent.

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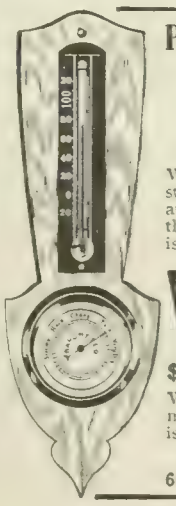
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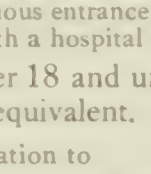
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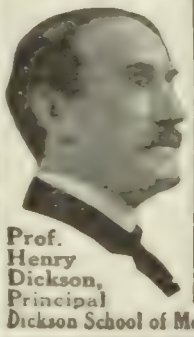


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trade journals devoted to your work. Obtain a copy of the magazine published by the Milliner Company, 239 West Thirty-ninth street, New York, also of that published by the Millinery Trade Publishing Company, 1182 Broadway, New York. It is possible that some such educational institution as the Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York, might teach you general principles of buying and selling which you could beneficially adapt to the millinery business.

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162. Prof. J. W. G., Pennsylvania. "In your issue of June 7th, answer No. 83, you advised the purchase of 'one of the books recently published, suggesting the hundreds of vocations and occupations now available to ambitious girls.' I am very frequently consulted in reference to possible occupations for girl graduates of our high school, and the books referred to may be of considerable assistance to me. Can you give me the names of the publishers?"

We understand that books bearing on the subject have been issued by Houghton Mifflin Company, 4 Park street, Boston, by F. A. Stokes Company, 443 Fourth avenue, New York, and by A. S. Barnes Company, 381 Fourth avenue, New York. The reports of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations for Women, 130 East Twenty-second street, New York, might be suggestive. We would suggest that before any pupil of yours attempts to follow the advice or appeal in a general book on vocational opportunities, a consultation with an expert on vocational guidance be arranged, to pass on the probabilities of success in the trade or profession that the girl thinks she likes. Otherwise, failure, disappointment, and a vast deal of heartache may ensue.

---

163. Mr. S. H., Oklahoma. "I am a letter carrier, thirty-three years old, with family of six, salary $1200, been ten years in civil service. I see no chance for promotion and would enter another line of work. Have studied Agriculture, Political Economy and Spanish. Can speak and write Spanish fluently. Would like a position where Spanish is required. Please advise."

For the sake of your family, we would caution you against leaving your present position before another is absolutely certain. Your ambition is rare, and splendid. But safety is the duty of a man with a large family.

Why not take a business course by mail, to combine with your knowledge of Spanish, and thus make you more valuable to any prospective employer? If you knew bookkeeping, or accounting, or advertising or business letter-writing, another job would be much easier to secure.

The Spanish American Directory, 2 Rector street, New York, gives the names of export houses likely to want your services. Write for particulars.

---

164. Mr. M. T. B., New York. "I have read with much interest your articles on [illegible] and would like very much to have you give me a list of books that I should read on the subject. Also, can you tell me how I can obtain a collection showing the development and progress of the [illegible] from its beginning to the present time? I have made search in bookstores and [illegible] but have been unable to find anything of the kind. Any information you can give me will be appreciated."

We are unable to find any work on the subject. We would suggest that you write to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., asking for information. We have no [illegible] Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. We have also written to the Librarian of the Astor Library, New York, and to the Librarian of the Lenox Library, New York. We have not received any answer from any of these sources, but we think that they will be able to help you. We would suggest that you write to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., asking for information. We have no [illegible] Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. We have also written to the Librarian of the Astor Library, New York, and to the Librarian of the Lenox Library, New York. We have not received any answer from any of these sources, but we think that they will be able to help you.

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165. Mr. [illegible], Ohio. "Can you suggest a course of [illegible] reading, with separate catalog and index? If you can afford the expense, you will have [illegible] to order. See Question [illegible] in the N. Y. E. Bookman. You have doubtless registered with one of many standard press clipping bureaus; consult these for various methods of their charges.

166. The Campaign Publishing Co., New York, has [illegible] catalogue, but neither [illegible] Americana [illegible] Newspaper [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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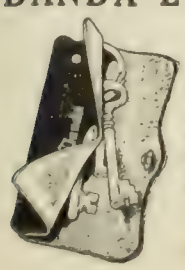


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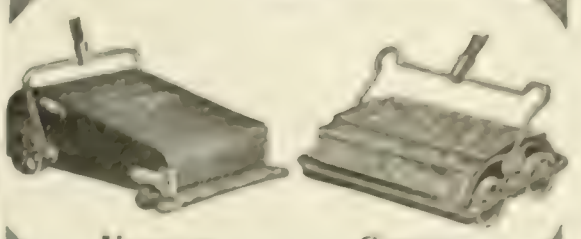
Mr. Fahey is now serving his second term as the head of the National Chamber. He has been actively identified with the great organization since its beginning and under his own guidance there have been many developments of importance to business men. Mr. Fahey, formerly the superintendent of the New England division of the Associated Press, was for many years the editor and publisher of the Boston "Traveler." He is the present owner of the Worcester "Post" and is active in the world of finance and business. THE EDITOR.

IN the amazingly short space of three years the National Chamber of Commerce has grown until today it includes in its membership nearly 700 organizations in every state in the Union. Not only is our insular territory represented, but included in the impressive union are the American Chambers of Commerce in such widely separated centers as Paris, Berlin, Milan and Constantinople. Its membership, all told, now represents about 350 [illegible]0 firms, corporations and business men, and it has become the largest association of its kind perhaps in the world, as well as the most democratic and most representative.

Its first duty is to crystallize the sentiment of the business men of this country on great national questions. It does this without bias or partizanship and only after a thoro investigation and the most careful consideration. In determining these issues, in fixing the policies of the National Chamber, every organization, large and small, has its voice thru a referendum which is submitted to each affiliated body to be voted upon.

A concrete example of how such a countrywide canvass of business sentiment is made may be seen in a recent referendum ordered to secure an expression of opinion on the much discussed Seamen's Act. Up to the time the National Chamber decided to ascertain exactly how those engaged in business felt upon the subject, the discussion had centered, for the most part, in coastwise cities. But now, thanks to the existence of the National Chamber, the question will be taken into every state in the Union to be voted upon by national trade bodies, state organizations and local chambers of commerce. Thus business men, not only where shipping is heaviest, but thruout the entire United States, will be given an opportunity to express themselves. The various organizations will be allowed forty-five days in which to cast their votes. After the final count the general result will be communicated to the President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House, and the Vice-President of the Senate. Later a notification of the result will be presented to each individual member of the House

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and Senate, and, if practicable, a committee from the National Chamber will appear before the committee in Congress directly interested in the subject, explaining how the Seaman's Act vote was arrived at. It is hoped that the result may be known in advance of the date set for the convening of Congress.

In these three years the Chamber, obedient to its referenda, has suggested and obtained seven vital amendments to the Federal Reserve Act; has suggested and obtained the adoption of the Federal Advisory Council to assist the Federal Reserve Board; at the instance of Secretary Redfield has assisted in the readjustment of the Department of Commerce, including the collation and distribution of consular reports, and helped to secure the appointment of an increased number of commercial attachés.

The Chamber has influenced exceedingly important modifications that appear in the final form of the trust bills, has received at its recent third annual convention the unqualified, outspoken approval of President Wilson and a frank appeal for support on certain measures from five members of the Cabinet. With the approval of the Administration and of party leaders generally the Chamber has just appointed a permanent Advisory Committee to confer with the new Federal Trade Commission.

Everything the National Chamber does is in the open, available for criticism by all men. There can be nothing concealed. It cannot be used by any clique or group. It must be thoroly American and broadly patriotic in everything that it does. There can be nothing narrow or little about it. Aside from bringing the business viewpoint to bear upon great public questions, it must work with the Government in extending the use of the facilities which the Government now provides for the promotion of business. Until now, the business men of this country have had little knowledge of the things being done by the Government which would be of value to business if they were only utilized. It is an important responsibility of this organization to bring that fact home to business men and to aid the Government in the betterment of existing machinery.

The science of commercial organization is only beginning to be understood in the United States. It is one of the great tasks of the National Chamber to assist all organizations of business men in its membership in attaining greater efficiency. Their individual experiences are thus brought to a common clearing house. Imagine therefore—especially in such a time as this when there is a world business crisis—what can be done with the commerce of this country if every community in it of substantial size builds an organization of business men which, while working for that one community, is just as thoughtful of the nation as a whole. It is along these lines that we are so successfully building the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Boston, Massachusetts

SILHOUETTES

Gold was sometimes laid on the black outline, and it gave the portrait vitality, as well as form.

The silhouette has been well termed the poor relation of the miniature, and the forerunner of the daguerreotype.

Silhouettes have been variously designated as shadowgraphs, profiles, skiagraphs, shades, Decoupures, scissagraphs, scissartypes, and papyrographs.

Thanks to the silhouette, Goethe, Wagner, Liszt, Napoleon and various English kings, queens and princesses have been preserved to us in unique portraiture.

Silhouette pictures were once popular in the porcelain factories of England and Germany. They were used in particular in the ornamentation of souvenir and gift pieces.

Some of the earliest of the paper silhouettes were cut by Mrs. Pyburg in 1699. She has been credited with the cutting of the portraits of William and Mary about that time.

The Egyptians found a place for the silhouette on their mummy cases 3000 years before the Christian era, and pageants of profile portraiture are in the frescoed tombs of old Egypt.

The silhouette has a story to tell us along historical lines, in comedy and in tragedy. The little bits of black paper show us men armed cap-a-pie, women weaving and grinding corn, children at their games of ball playing, and knucklebones, rolling hoops, and playing battledore and shuttlecocks.

Perhaps the best known silhouette artist was August Edouart, the Frenchman, who visited the United States in 1839 and made many cuttings of well known men, women and children, here. His output has been estimated at more than 100,000. An exhibition of his silhouettes was held in New York City by A. S. Verney in 1913.

The ordinary method of cutting silhouettes was to clip the portrait in black and superimpose it upon a white background. This was sometimes varied, however, and certain silhouettes appear in museums and in private collections in which the portrait is cut as a hole in a sheet of paper which is backed with paper, silk or velvet. The Congressional Library, at Washington, has several of this kind.

THE BACKERS OF THE HUNS

"German papers are jubilant over the Welsh strike."

The British ships in Swansea Bay
Lie up—they're short o' coal;
And France's vessels crippled wait
Until you've taken toll;
In ev'ry trench there's blood a-flow
By Flemish dyke and down,
But ne'er a man would shame his breed
And throw his rifle down.

From far Australia's grassy plains
The long, lean bushmen come;
The sturdy sons of Maoriland
They heed the battle-drum;
How will they look askance and stare
What time their blood is shed
To hear that *you*, for whom they fight,
Have calmly gone to bed!

It isn't that we grudge you, mate,
Your extra pence per ton;
It's seeing Welshmen with a pick
Hit Welshmen with a gun;
It's hearing rise from oversea
Applauses fit to stun,
And knowing that you well deserve
A cheering from the Hun.

We hung our heads in bitter shame
That once were hung in pride
To hear the alien cheer for *you*,
Whose brothers bled and died;
And when in Freedom's holy cause
They battled, high and low,
Their kinsmen caught their fighting hand,
And paralyzed the blow!

F. BORN.

From the Sydney Bulletin, Australia.

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THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

THE INVESTOR'S SERVICE

The Independent inaugurates this week a Service for Investors which will give personal attention to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. The Independent has always given more space to financial affairs than any other popular weekly. It maintains departments of finance and insurance and carries an exceptional amount of financial advertising. Now "The Market Place" is to be expanded so as to meet the needs of the average investor. We cannot of course decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them either by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves on this important question. Our aim, in brief, is to aid our readers to invest with full knowledge, to help them select investments wisely, to help them distinguish the best investments and know what is back of them, to make them familiar with these four cardinal requirements of sound investment: security of principal, ready convertibility, fair interest rate, steadiness of income.

A TALK WITH INVESTORS

THE average investor cannot afford in these times to take any chances with his money even tho the bait offered by the war-stock dealer may be very tempting as compared with the paltry four per cent the savings bank pays. When the war began the timid investor would not purchase because he had no reliable information for his guidance. Now that these stocks have largely discounted the future profits of the munitions concerns, he cannot take the risk of a possible precipitous market.

Of course, any one could have gone into the market blindly at any time within the past year and perhaps have made considerable profit, but the great majority of people with savings did not want to gamble away their hard-earned money on uncertainties.

To the investor who is not sure of his ground, one phrase can serve in the way of advice: "Buy only the best." We have seen how some railroad securities have recently been tried and found wanting, how industrial concerns have been affected by the business depression and how even a few public service corporations have reported decreased earnings for a while. A little discretion in the purchase of securities would have saved many an investor from losses.

Some of the so-called *underlying bonds* of railroad systems which have recently been adversely affected by reorganizations cover properties which are not now self-supporting and have not been for some years. In the case of the Missouri Pacific readjustment, we see cash provided for junior securities because their lien is superior to that of some divisional bonds, altho the junior securities are far from the rails and the divisional bonds are first mortgages. The question of priority of lien is important, but that of earnings becomes the deciding factor in many reorganizations. Investment bankers desire to uphold the principle that bonds are valid obligations and should be paid in cash at maturity, but when they have to deal with an insolvent concern which is financially helpless, no criticism can reasonably be advanced if a concession is requested of security-holders. The element of risk exists in all classes of securities, *risk increasing as the rate of interest increases and vice versa.*

We have seen many corporations doing a phenomenal business in munitions, armor plate, guns and foodstuffs because of the war. The stocks of such concerns have risen to the skies and it has been figured that the market values of the shares of forty American corporations has increased *one billion dollars* since the outbreak of hostilities. Speculators have made hundreds of thousands on small initial investments and the fever still rages. We saw Bethlehem Steel at 35 last year with no particular demand, while now it is around 350 and considered a good purchase in some quarters; Electric Boat went begging at 2, while it has been in demand at 500; and so it runs with many similar stocks.

In the midst of so much excitement over war stocks, shaken confidence about some bonds, doubt as to general business conditions and the uncertainties as to the outcome of the Anglo French loan, the standard railroad bond has suffered, but in most cases only as a result of liquidation and competition, rather than from the lack of intrinsic value. Still, when it is realized that bonds as a class are selling at average prices below those of the 1907 depression with no immediate prospect of an advance, we wonder whether it is wise to buy them or speculate in stocks.

It would be folly to make predictions, because no one knows just where we are at. If the war loan is successful the usual amount of crops will be shipped to Europe, the American people will own Anglo-French bonds and the farmer and manufacturer will have plenty of cash to spend or invest. That much is good, inasmuch as the exchange situation will have been relieved and no money will have left the country. But if the credit we now give does not result in a speedy end to the war—and there is no reason why it necessarily should—we may have to provide more funds in three months, or six or a year. The question is this: if the war does not end in, say, a year and the Allies want more credit, can we let them have it?

We are therefore in a period of easy money with impending uncertainties, when sound judgment should be exercized in making investments. Only the best should be purchased, especially in view of the fact that even these are selling at low prices. The general or refunding mortgage bonds of great railroad systems like the Atchison, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Illinois Central, and others of like class, are as safe investments as it is possible to obtain. The prime bonds of all these systems are legal investments for savings banks in New York and other states, and sell on an investment basis of from 4.50 per cent to 4.75 per cent, while in normal times the return is about 4.30 per cent.

Many issues of municipal bonds should commend themselves to investors who have saved with a view to conserving principal rather than gaining a large income. Such issues are general credit obligations of states, counties, cities, towns, etc.; interest is guaranteed by the taxing power of the community given to it by law; they are legal investments for savings banks in many states, eligible as security for postal savings deposits and are exempt from all federal income taxes. Current offerings of these bonds include those of Newark and Jersey City, New Jersey, Toledo, Ohio; Dallas, Texas, New Haven, Connecticut, Portland, Oregon, King County, Washington, State of Tennessee, Mt Vernon, New York, Minneapolis, and many others, the yield ranging from 4 per cent to 4.70 per cent.

Bonds of established public service corporations have a record for stability of earnings, with normal increases yearly, that even many railroads cannot surpass. As these companies supply communities with necessities such as transportation, light, heat, power, water and gas, there is always a demand for practically all of the commodities. This

demand increases with the growth in population of the section served and is not materially lessened even during periods of depression, excepting in cases of concerns which supply only transportation or power. Reputable investment houses have marketed large amounts of such securities, after making exhaustive investigations as to security, earning power, franchises, public relations, etc. The yield on this class of bonds varies from five to six per cent, and first mortgage bonds on which the interest is earned twice over or better are regarded as absolutely conservative investments. They are rapidly gaining favor among banks and insurance companies as well as private investors.

It is natural that, with the increasing demand for funds from European governments willing to pay from four and a half per cent to six per cent, our bonds which yielded from four per cent to five per cent should have found that sort of competition injurious, particularly when accompanied by liquidation. But, with the credit of the belligerents strained to the utmost, there will certainly be a limit to their securing credit or selling securities, and it may be possible for our own bonds to rank on a higher plane than government issues in the near future.

So long as this country is fairly prosperous, interest will be earned and paid on sound securities. The private investor buys bonds to keep, he desires primarily safety of principal and a good yield rather than superior marketability. So, even if a bond declines five points, nothing is to be feared so long as a sale is not necessary. The American people have begun to acquire the saving habit which has long been attributed to the French. This is best shown by the increases in deposits of all banks, particularly postal savings banks, and by the demand for odd-lots of stocks of prominent corporations and bonds in denominations of $100, $500 and $1000. Investors should realize that present conditions afford opportunities in the field of investments which may be the corner-stone of many a fortune, and they should acquire the saving and investing habit.

The reports heard from time to time in the past of a combination of several of the large steel companies, which have so often been denied, were current again last week, in a more positive form than heretofore, and were partly responsible for the advance in Bethlehem Steel, which is mentioned as the probable head of the amalgamation. The Cambria and Midvale Steel Companies, it is said, have gone into new hands, altho not identical, and according to the reports these companies will be among those which will make up a new corporation which will in strength and size be a rival to the United States Steel Corporation. The steel market is distinctly strong, with advancing prices chiefly due to the extremely heavy export demand and partly also to the active inquiry which is beginning to come from the railways of the United States, which have long been purchasers on a very small scale.

The following dividends are announced:

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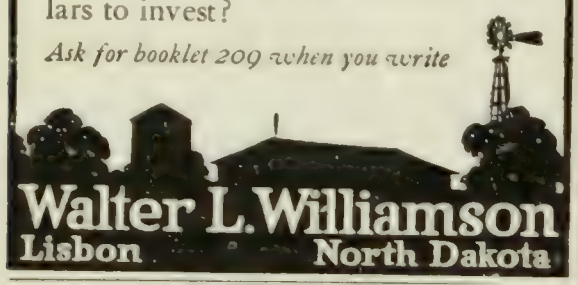
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WOMEN AND ENDOWMENT INSURANCE

Self-supporting young women, in greater numbers each year, are turning to endowment insurance as a depositary for a portion of their savings. In choosing this form of investment they are, as it seems to me, exercizing that faculty so highly developed in their sex: instinct. It is the experience of insurance solicitors that when a woman who has no dependents to protect has examined all the different plans offered by life insurance companies, and come to a good understanding of them, she will generally look with favor on the endowment forms. This choice is only modified when a part of her earnings are necessary to the support or comfort of some less independent member of her family whose condition would be unfavorably affected by her death, in which case she considers a greater amount of insurance protection, for the premium an endowment costs, more judicious. Whether founded on reason or instinct, the conclusions are sound.

About one-third of the inquiries which come to this department seeking advice on insurance matters are from women who earn their own living and I find, when a choice is indicated, that most of them incline to the 20-year endowment policy. Another noticeable and remarkable fact is that not one woman who has consulted me on the subject during nearly three years has indicated a disposition to consider any but the oldest and best established companies. Fully one-half, perhaps a larger proportion, of the inquiries received from men show that they are "flirting" with institutions of various kinds which claim to furnish protection under conditions more favorable or at a net cost lower than those which I will here call the veterans of the life insurance business. From which I conclude that women are more disposed towards absolute security; and that men are inclined to "take a chance" on the future if they can, in doing so, make a present saving on costs. In this the judgment of the former is the sounder; for, as I have observed on many occasions, there are no bargains in life insurance.

The self supporting young woman whose family relations are such as will permit her to invest her surplus earnings, acts wisely when she places a part of them in the purchase of an endowment policy; and, I will add, she will emphasize the wisdom of the act if, instead of using the annual dividends, she will permit them to remain for accumulation with the company and become payable with the endowment at maturity, or at death if it occurs prior

DIVIDENDS

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, October 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 30, 1915.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY

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Preferred Stock.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable October 1, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record September 25, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

LA ROSE CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has today declared a quarterly dividend of 1%, payable October 20, 1915, to shareholders of record of September 30, 1915. The transfer books of the Company will close September 30 and reopen October 19, 1915.

S. J. LeHURAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.
15 Broad Street, New York, Sept. 21, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 21st day of September, 1915, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of October, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of September, 1915.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 65.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1915, at the office of the Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22, 1915.

JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY
49 Wall Street.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 25

New York City, September 22, 1915.

The Directors of this Company have today declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE HALF (2½%) PER CENT. from the surplus earnings of the Company upon the Preferred Stock, payable October 30th, 1915, at the offices of the Company, to the Preferred stockholders of record on October 25, 1915.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on October 25, 1915, at three o'clock P. M., and opened on November 1, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A regular dividend of 1½% on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid October 15, 1915.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1915, will be paid October 30, 1915.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of September 30, 1915.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.

New York, September 22, 1915.

First Mortgages on Oregon
Washington & Idaho Farms conservatively worth three times the amount loaned will net you 6%. Write for our 6% Gold Bond
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Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

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EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

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to that date. As compared with the principal sum, the yearly dividends are small amounts and if withdrawn are easily wasted. When allowed to remain for twenty years or more, they become substantial additions.

J. V. T., Glencoe, N. M.—The company about which you make inquiry was organized in 1910 with an authorized capital of $125,000, of which $107,840 is paid up. It has met with average success, its assets on December 31, 1914 being $266,863, of which $23,417 is net surplus. It seems to be properly managed and is making fair progress. Its total insurance in force on date mentioned was slightly in excess of $5,000,000.

G. E. M., Pineville, N. C.—All the companies you mention are good—solvent financially and prompt and just in the payment of claims. (1) Is well managed and pays fair dividends, but not nearly as large as those made and paid by (2) which stands in the front rank in every particular and is the best of the three from the viewpoint of the policyholder. (3) This company will, I fear, eventually prove to be a disappointment, particularly in the matter of net cost to policyholders. It is steadily losing ground in several directions.

A. M. F., Lebanon, Mo.—If you are not yet fifty I would advise you to drop all the assessment insurance you are carrying and secure what you can for the money in a good legal reserve company. You ask me to name the best of the three institutions in which you are carrying assessment insurance, and I answer: the Bankers Life of Des Moines, Iowa. You also say you are contemplating replacing some of this insurance by getting a policy in the Mutual Life. You will never regret it; the Mutual is a most excellent policyholders' company.

A. H. C., Olcott, N. Y.—You are correct: rates of premium per $1000, per year, vary with the different kinds of policies issued. To illustrate: (I am quoting the rates of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, at your age on several kinds of policies). Ordinary life (which means premiums thruout the period of life), $22.26; 10-premium life (which means that all premiums are paid up in ten years), $52.61; 15-payment life, $38.94; 20-payment life, $32.28; 10-year endowment, $102.25; 15-year endowment, $66.24; 20-year endowment, $48.67. I would advise you, for the purposes you have in mind, to take a 35-year endowment, the annual premium for which is $28, leaving the dividends with the company to shorten the term of maturity. You have in this the protection against death you want at a moderate cost and a savings medium.

F. D. V., Fitchville, Conn.—Confidence in one's self is indispensable to success as a salesman of life insurance. One should be able to *feel* that one can burn the bridges behind, and win thru. We sometimes lose what might be gained by fearing to attempt. Much is said and written about the "art" of salesmanship, and there are numerous experts teaching it; but none of the methods will equal in results the effort made by an honest, truthful and intelligent man or woman who in a natural, straightforward manner presents an article on its naked merits. If the salesman sincerely believes in his own goods, he cannot fail to impress his auditor. Cannot you, for a time, combine your present occupation with life insurance? You may have a couple of hours in the evening you could devote to the work. You would learn much that way in three or four months; and in any event, you could determine your chances of success or failure as a solicitor.

What your 72-year-old friend with the A. O. U. W. certificate should do is a poser. Any way you look at it causes it to appear a speculation. I am inclined to the opinion I would hold on to the full amount and take the chances on a raise of rates.



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1915

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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.



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Cincinnati	633 Walnut St.	San Francisco (Office)	Rialto Bldg.
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WRITING THE PHOTOPLAY

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Department 103, Springfield, Mass.

A SILVER QUARTER sent to us now with the name and address of a friend, will secure eight consecutive issues of The Independent for him. Introduce your friends to The Independent in this way.

PEBBLES

He evidently wants to write it Yuan Shi Kai-ser.—*Columbia State.*

The Grand Duke is the Czar's second cousin, once removed.—*Columbia State.*

She—You are too severe, James. Even the suffraget is one of God's screechers."—*Life.*

But how can a nation that has a Roosevelt be called unprepared for war?—*Columbia State.*

Almost everything is beginning to show signs of fall except Constantinople.—*Washington Post.*

For diplomats also there is an eleventh commandment: "Don't get caught!"—*New York Tribune.*

The war may have been made in Germany, but it isn't being fought there.—*Philadelphia Press*

Kipling's declaration that the battle-line is the "frontier of civilization" will be promptly confirmed by the Germans.—*Newark News.*

Sergeant (to squad of recruits)—Eyes right! Eyes right! Number Four, eyes right!

Number Four—Sure. Had 'em tested by the travelin' optimist at Buggaboo!—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Goldsmith—Would you like any name or motto engraved on it, sir?

Customer (who has chosen an engagement ring)—Ye-yes-um. "Augustus to Irene." And—ha—look here, don't ah—cut Irene very deep.—*Punch.*

"Where's your little brother?"

"He hurt himself."

"How?"

"We were seeing who could lean out of the window the farthest, and he won."—*Technical World Magazine.*

"Well, Dinah, I hear you are married."

"Yassum," said the former cook, "I'se done got me a man now."

"Is he a good provider?"

"Yassum. He's a mighty good pervider, but I'se powerful skeered he's gwine ter git kotched at it."—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

An elderly German and his wife were much given to quarreling. One day, after a particularly unpleasant scene, the old woman remarked with a sigh: "Vell, I vish I vas in heafen."

"I vish I vas in a beer garden!" shouted her husband.

"Ach, *ja!*" cried the old wife, "always you try to pick out the best for yourself!"—*Exchange.*

The hotel was not a very good one and the traveling men knew it. Nevertheless they were obliged to go there when they came late at night to the little town. In the middle of the night one of them was dimly conscious that something was wrong. Suddenly he realized that the trouble came from a leaking gas jet.

"Wake up, Bill!" he shouted, shaking his friend violently, "the gas is escaping."

"Well," growled Bill, "can you blame it?"—*Exchange.*

Sir Walter Raleigh, professor of English Literature at Oxford, recently arrived in New York.

An American colleague, in London, wrote to a friend in the United States to meet Sir Walter, but supplied only the description of him that he was "a very tall man." The friend has just written to London:

"I watched several tall men come down the gangplank, and when I saw one who I thought might be Raleigh I walked up to him and said, 'I suppose you are one of the Sir Walter Raleighs.' He happened to be a typical Westerner and not the professor of English Literature at Oxford, and he replied:

"No, sir, I'm a Christian Scientist."—*Exchange.*

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE FORWARD LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

OCTOBER 11, 1915

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SERBIA'S REFUGEES

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee has decided this year to take up a new form of relief in addition to its agricultural work, namely, the care of the orphans whose fathers were killed in battle or died of disease, and whose mothers died of typhus.

In September some 5000 of these children were living in the woods and fields, in groups of eight or ten, where the older cared for the younger. At nightfall they would go into the villages and huddle in the shelter of some house-wall. In the morning the older children stood in the bread line and got bread for themselves and the little ones, and all day they "played" in the woods, as letters report.

Children of the refugees from Austria are in the worst situation, for they had first to make long hurried marches with their families, which taxed their strength, and then went thru the horrors of the typhus epidemic.

A strong committee has been formed in Serbia, consisting of American, Serbian, English and French relief workers, to take charge of the disbursement of such funds as can be sent for the support of the orphans. Their idea is to obtain a grant of the buildings of a monastery, and to house as many children as possible there.

Money will be received by the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth avenue, or its bankers, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company. Donations of clothing are also needed, and full directions for making kits will be sent on application to the committee.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

JAMES D. HAMILTON, JR.—I am not fighting the enemy.

DR. EUCENE ——: All I have to say is that I have nothing to say.

SARAH BERNHARDT: Only art does not depend on mere global justice.

ED HOWE: I do not believe there is any such disease as the heebie-jeebies.

BARON ROSEN: I smoke and trust to luck to get rid of my half of thoughts.

PROFESSOR CYRUS C. TAIT: Being an American is a fearful responsibility.

WOODROW WILSON: This nation from the beginning was a spiritual enterprise.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE: I am in constant, daily, nightly sympathy with the Allies.

ARTHUR WILSON OF HARVARD: Her squiggles [illegible] are decidedly grotesque.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON: I alienate the old religious pictures by great masters.

BISHOP OF LONDON: The one thing most to be dreaded just now is an inconclusive peace.

JAMES J. HILL: American interests will be better served if our people cease speculating.

EMPEROR WILLIAM: I will not make peace until the sword is snatched out of my hand.

ELIZABETH HAMILTON MUNCIE, M.D.: A eugenic marriage is a foretaste of heaven.

PRESIDENT YUAN SHI K'AI: The biggest fool in the world is he who desires to be emperor.

WARDEN TOM OSBORNE: Sing Sing could stand my death, but Sing Sing could not stand my removal.

CHANCELLOR DAY: The Hohenzollern dynasty should be annihilated, exterminated root and branch.

HUGO MUNSTERBERG: A republic for Germany would be as ridiculous as a monarchy for the United States.

COUNT OKUMA: Territorial expansion is not only politically, but also economically a policy behind the age.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF: The alleged atrocities committed in the Ottoman Empire appear to be pure invention.

ALICE NIELSEN: I don't believe a woman can become a true artist until she has experienced the joys of motherhood.

WILLIAM H. TAFT: I said I was out of politics, but that does not mean I am not going to take an interest in politics.

LINA CAVALIERI: If it is raining dress for the walk in the coquettish little rubber boots that are now so fashionable.

VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON: Bears used to come right into camp undisturbed by the barking of dogs or the shouting of men.

ADMIRAL FISKE, U. S. N.: The Christian religion is at this moment being made to exert a powerful influence, not towards peace, but towards war.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT: As to the hyphenated American, he endeavors to serve his foreign fatherland, without exposing his own wretched carcass.

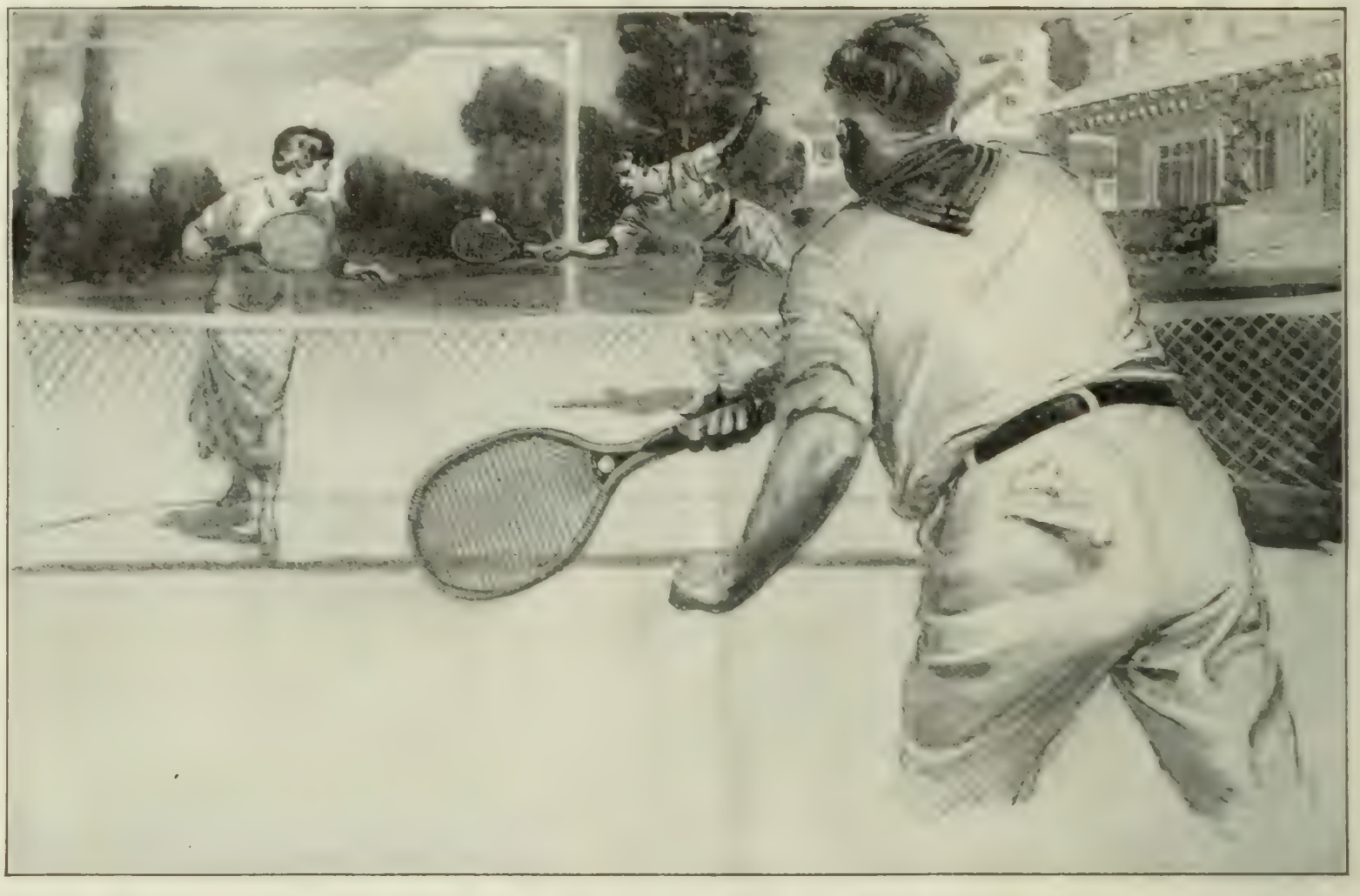
K. S. INUI: Japanese children born in this country are proving to be as much American as those of any other nation in their manners, customs and ideas.

REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON: I cut out of two Sunday papers, a few weeks ago, printed in one of our large cities, twenty-seven columns of what seemed to me indecent matter.

MISS EDYTHE M. JONES, OF DAVIDSONVILLE, MD.: I am twenty-three years old, have blue eyes, light hair, etc., and will send my picture to anyone having good recommendations and position.

WILLIAM T. FOSTER, PRESIDENT REED COLLEGE: Intercollegiate athletics is an American institution which provides a costly, injurious, and excessive regime of physical training for a few students, especially those who need it least.

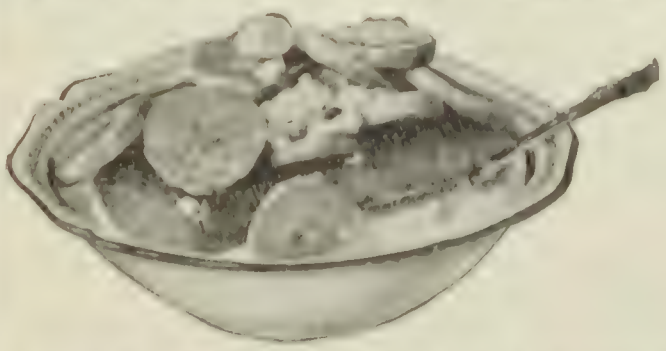
A Youngster at Fifty



A man is as old as he feels—and whether he feels old at fifty or young at sixty depends upon the food he eats, the exercise he takes and the habits that govern his social intercourse and business activity. To keep the body young and active and the mind alert and buoyant, cut out heavy, high proteid foods and eat Shredded Wheat with fruits and vegetables.

Shredded Wheat

contains all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking. It represents the last word in scientific preparation of the whole wheat grain for the human stomach. It contains everything needed for the building of the perfect human body—a food for youngsters and grown-ups.



Shredded Wheat is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve. Try one or more of the delicious little loaves of baked wheat for breakfast with milk or cream. Serve for lunch or supper with sliced bananas, peaches, berries or other fruits.

The Shredded Wheat Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The Independent

VOLUME 84 OCTOBER 11, 1915 NUMBER 3122

FIFTY YEARS AGONE

FIFTY years ago this week the soldiers of the Civil War, returning victorious to their homes in the soiled and faded blue of service, but happy and triumphant, marched thru Washington 170,000 strong, and were reviewed and gratefully dismissed by President Johnson. A half century has past and they are in their graves, all but a scattered few who survive to rejoice that toil and suffering and death were not in vain, and to behold the unimagined strength and glory of their native land. Those of them who could, gathered last week in Washington once more, and for the last time, to tread the old march and to be reviewed by the Southern-born President of a hundred million citizens.

This is no occasion for us to tell the story of our expanded nation during these fifty years. The day belongs not to us or our pride, but to them whose sufferings assured to us one country, united, indivisible and free. But for them ours would not have been the banner nation of the world. It is a time to rejoice with them for what they did. It is a time to forget the differences which seemed for a while malignly to be separating North from South. Because they fought a good fight, and on the right side, we are one people, and not dismembered fragments powerless in peace or war. Because of their good fight one civilization covers the land, and the states to whose fields they returned rejoice in the prosperity and growth which never would have been achieved under the patriarchal system now happily perished forever. We give honor to the courage and devotion of those who wore the gray and dutifully accepted the arbitrament of war and the will of God. But peculiar and undiminished luster emblazons them who this week are able to gather in this glorious and pathetic spectacle.

They gather in Washington, but scattered here and there, remnants in every city and town, are the few who are too old or too feeble to join in that memorial parade. How shall we give them honor? They must not be forgotten. It is not enough that they shall gather in their camp fires and tell over the old story; we should bid them tell it to our children. We should point them out to our boys and girls as the heroes of American history. We should have a day every year in which they should be bidden to sit in some public hall where the children of the public schools should look upon them with veneration and should ask them to tell something of those experiences of suffering and danger which they recall when they meet one with another. What better Sabbath day in the year could be spent than that in which they are mustered at church, four or five, perhaps only one or two of them in the town or village, that the children of the Sabbath school may hear them repeat the grand story how they gave liberty and union to the generations that should come. Then when these children are as old they will be proud to tell their children's children how they saw and heard the heroes of a hundred years before.

W. H. W.

HELLO! ALOHA!

THE Genius of Science more than keeps her word. Three years ago a surprized and somewhat incredulous world was told that by the time the Pan-Pacific Exposition was open, human speech would be transmitted by wire from New York to San Francisco. This was done ahead of time, and now we read that men have conversed between these cities 2500 miles without the use of wire, and that what was spoken in New York was heard in Hawaii, nearly twice that distance away. If Honolulu had had a transmitter New York would have heard in response to its "Hello!" hail the musical salutation of the islanders, "Aloha!" If London had possest ears to hear and an electric tongue to speak we should have heard the characteristic "Are you there?" If Berlin had been in tune we might have got the guttural greeting, "Gott strafe England!" If Petrograd had been prepared we should have received in response—but let us not exaggerate the power of the new invention. Possibly the ether waves might have broken down under the pressure of Slavic consonants. It is enough to say that when Mr. Vail said "Hello!" in his office at No. 15 Dey street his voice was audible in every continent, except, perhaps, the Australian. It seems that the time may come when a man, by turning his ears backward, can hear himself talk around the world.

Wireless telephony means that the billion and a half people living on this planet have been virtually gathered into one room where they can listen to one man's voice. The human race has snuggled together like a family about a fireside on a cold evening and can chat comfortably with one another. When print became popular it was said that the human voice had lost its power. But we see, on the contrary, that its range has been extended indefinitely. The vibrations of the air expelled from the mouth, too faint to be felt and speedily quenched, can be magnified and borne by the waves of the frictionless ether to the ends of the earth, there to be reconverted into audibility. The sound passes thru

the silence as the rays of the sun can pass thru a lens of ice and set a piece of wood on fire.

Civilization is held steady, like the world in its orbit, by the balance of centrifugal and centripetal forces. The railroad and the steamship gave to man the power to fly from home to any part of the planet whither his inclination called him. But lest man should become a wanderer upon the face of the earth and the language lose the sweetest of its words, modern invention called into play a counter influence, and the motion picture and the telephone have made it possible to enjoy the delights and advantages of travel without leaving home. Thanks to the first he may see with his own eyes the slaughter upon European battlefields, or, if he averts his gaze from the horrid sight, he may watch the crowds stream by the Tower of Jewels or the bathers on the surf boards at Waikiki Beach. And if he would speak with those he sees in California or Hawaii the telephone makes, or soon will make, this also possible to him.

Hawaii once seemed far away to those who dwelt upon the Atlantic edge of our country. We can all remember the time when it was gravely argued by them whether Hawaii were not too remote to be incorporated into our country, just as in 1776 it was doubted—and with much more reason—whether Massachusetts and Virginia were not too far apart to form one nation, and in 1847 California was thought inaccessible and undesirable. But when a Boston man can talk with his friend in Honolulu or San Francisco, when he finds upon his breakfast table the pineapples of Hawaii and the pears of California and sprinkles them with sugar from Hawaiian cane or California beets, then he can realize that expansion means, not dissipation and weakness, but consolidation and strength, and that the old New England town meeting system of government is not limited to those who can be gathered into one room, but may be extended to include those who can talk together in a common tongue and work together under a common flag. Human thought has power to pierce the mountains and to span the widest ocean.

THE POLITICAL EFFICIENCY TWINS

THE other day, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Mr. Taft is reported to have said that the advocates of the initiative and referendum propose "to dispense with legislative agents and let the people legislate directly."

Mr. Taft must be mistaken. No advocate of the initiative and referendum proposes to do away with representative government. Representative government is, as Mr. Taft well says, "an institution hammered out in the struggle for liberty by our Anglo-Saxon ancestors for eight hundred years." It ought not and cannot be dispensed with.

What the initiative and referendum really aim to do is to make representative government more representative. If an executive or legislator knows that the people can act in their own interest whenever they are misrepresented, he will hew much closer to the line of popular will. The usefulness therefore of the initiative and referendum lies almost entirely in their potentiality. The less they are employed, the better they work. The fact that they are not abused is indicated by a report in the *National Municipal Review* for October, 1914, which states that out of 261 municipalities known to have the power to use the initiative and referendum, only thirty-one have used the initiative and twenty-six the referendum.

These twin measures, like most reforms in politics, neither do all their sponsors claim nor all their detractors fear, but they have worked acceptably wherever they have been tried, and, unless all signs fail, they are destined to spread in democratic countries.

A LEGAL SEPARATION

HARVARD UNIVERSITY in spite of—or rather because of—its opposition to women law students, is responsible for the first graduate law school in America devoted exclusively to women.

For when the Harvard authorities firmly refused women permission to take the regular courses in the Harvard Law School, Miss Elizabeth C. Beale, a Radcliffe senior, put the feminine arts of ingenuity and persuasiveness to use and induced her father, Professor Joseph H. Beale, of Harvard, to organize the Cambridge law school for women. The school will open this fall. Harvard professors will lecture, Harvard methods of teaching and case books will be used, Harvard requirements of scholarship will be maintained. Only the stimulus of individual competition with Harvard men will be lacking. And when the graduates of the two schools meet in the courtroom it may be the Harvard men who will regret the loss of that wit-sharpening opportunity.

THE PARTIALITY OF THE PRESS

THE complaint which Miss Addams has to make about the misrepresentation of the news applies especially to wartime and chiefly, tho not altogether, to the European press. Nobody could get a correct idea of the progress of the war or of the arguments by which each party to the conflict supports its actions from any journal of a belligerent country. This is partly due to the stringency of the censorship and partly to a natural bias. But one could get an adequate knowledge of events and acquaintance with both sides of the case from almost any American newspaper. We have heard of only one case of a leading paper refusing to publish the reports from Berlin, and that paper has not been able to keep them out altogether. Most of the war news published in America comes from or thru London, and is of course controlled by the British censor and colored by British sentiment. But most of our journals have printed all the German news they could get, and, however strongly anti-German their editorials may be, have given space to the views of German advocates in the form of letters, articles or interviews.

It must be acknowledged, however, that the superficial reader of a newspaper—and that means nearly every reader—does not get a just and well balanced idea of the course of events. That is due to the fact that each journal "plays up" the news to suit itself and in some cases this is done in a way to convey an altogether erroneous impression of what has been done or said. This may be seen by comparing the accounts of the same event in two opposing newspapers. The body of the "story" may be much the same or even identical in language, but by arrangement and headlines it is made to convey very different impressions. It has been found

by experiment that headlines announcing a victory of the Allies will sell much better on the street than when they announce a German victory, and since the news from the various battlefields is never altogether one-sided it is possible to present it in either fashion. This has been carried to such an extreme by some of our pronounced pro-Ally journals that one who reads the headlines only would get the idea that the Allies had pursued an almost uninterrupted career of conquest thruout the year. But even in such flagrant cases of partiality in presentation it is possible, with the aid of a map, to ascertain from the data given that the Allies had in some instances been advancing backward.

It is then chiefly in misproportion rather than by falsification or exclusion that our papers sin against the truth. Misproportion may, indeed, be called a form of misrepresentation, and hence to be avoided, but editors differ naturally as to what part of the news they consider most important, significant or interesting, and journalism would be pretty dull if every paper gave the same space and prominence to each piece of news.

SPECIALIZING IN BRAWN

PRESIDENT ELIOT talked. But President Butler acted. Football was banished from Columbia.

Now after ten years it is restored. This is not so bad as it seems. A university maintaining a band of highly trained gladiators provides a vent for the superabundant athletic spirit of the undergraduate to work itself off. The real students are left free to pursue their studies—which, after all, is one of the purposes of a university.

NAMED IN THE DISPATCHES

ONE might think from the official reports of the campaign that France and Germany had exchanged psychologies. On the French side this is an anonymous war. In the land where Napoleon and Boulanger rose to fame the news remains persistently impersonal. We rarely hear the name of a general unless Joffre discharges him for incompetency. We do not know whom to credit with the staunch holding of the three hundred mile line for thirteen months without a break or whom to praise for the *élan* now displayed in the Champagne sector.

On the other hand it used to be a fundamental principle of the Germans to repress rather than to encourage the tendency to hero-worship to which they as much as any people are prone. For the Germans pride themselves chiefly upon their training, system and organization, upon the unified and coördinated action of the whole people, and they boast that if any soldier drops out, whether it be a private or a field marshal, another man will step into his place and carry out the plan without a break. It is the "American system" of machine construction applied to the political mechanism.

But the popular mind everywhere is ineradicably disposed to make some one individual responsible for anything that happens, right or wrong, and resolutely refuses to direct its admiration or indignation toward a "system" or an abstraction. Every invention must have an inventor; every accident must be somebody's fault; every case of poverty must be due to some thief; every campaign accredited to a particular general. It was, perhaps, in consequence of this popular demand for personalities that the policy of the German Government has gradually changed in the course of the war. First, the curtain was raised so we could discover the figure of General von Hindenburg, heroic size; later General von Mackensen was allowed to come before the limelight, and now the Berlin dispatches are full of the names of all the army leaders, altho it is still uncertain as to what part each plays in the great drama that is displayed to our gaze.

THE MYTH OF "WAR BABIES"

LAST winter there was great excitement in England over the question of war babies. It was reported that in the neighborhood of the concentration camps and recruiting stations there were thousands of unmarried prospective mothers and the papers were filled with rash suggestions and heated arguments. Some demanded the abolition of the illegitimacy laws. Some foresaw the breakdown of the marriage system. Some said that the girls should receive the same honor as the recruits for "giving themselves to the country." Some preached to the charitable to contribute to the support of these children of the "absent-minded beggars" at the front. Some wanted them adopted as the nation's wards.

Now we know that this was much ado about nothing. The report of the Registrar General gives the number of illegitimate births in England and Wales for the months of April, May and June as 9644. This is a deplorably large number, but it is 333 *less* than for the corresponding period of 1914. This is to say the call to arms has reduced the evil instead of increasing it. The same result is observed in France.

The improvement shown in both countries is in part due to the "war brides" movement, which encouraged the soldiers to marry before going to the front and removed the legal obstacles to such marriages. This movement was generally misunderstood and unjustly criticized in the United States at the time, but as we showed in our editorial of February 22 on "The Women Who Save the Race," it was dictated by sound morality and the vital interests of the countries concerned. The statistics now appearing prove that the view we took was the right one. As the war goes on into its second year and the death list piles up, the importance of war babies of honorable parentage becomes evident. Whatever the outcome of the war, the regeneration of Europe depends upon its women.

1620-1920

HOW shall we celebrate the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth? It is the birthday of the nation in truer sense than Independence Day, for 1776 was but the natural outgrowth of 1620. The Mayflower Covenant was the origin of constitutional government, the first instance in history of Rousseau's "social compact" theory. The millions of alien races and religions which have followed in their train have adopted the language and institutions, and, to a larger extent than they realize, the ideals and moral standards of the men and women who landed at Plymouth Rock.

An exposition at Plymouth is proposed, but we hope something better will be thought of. The exposition

commemorating the landing at Jamestown was a dismal and expensive failure. The Panama-Pacific has had the unique satisfaction of burning its mortgage in midseason, but its success is due largely to the fact that there is less of the "exposition" about it than any of its predecessors.

A pageant is proposed, but before going too far the committee on arrangements should call up the shade of Elder Brewster, with the aid of Mrs. Piper, and find out whether such a festivity would meet with the approval of those whom we are to honor. If it is like some pageants we have seen, we fear that it would fall under the same ban as mummery and maypoling. The real Pageant of the Pilgrims is that endless procession of emigrant wagons which, starting from Plymouth nearly three hundred years ago, has been traveling ever since until it has penetrated to every corner of our continent.

Doubtless some form of local exhibition and ceremonies will be held, for there will be pilgrimages to the Pilgrim Shrine thruout the year. We would suggest holding a reunion of all the furniture which came over in the "Mayflower" if a building of sufficient size is constructed. But this is not a local affair. The schools of Oregon will be as much concerned in it as those of Massachusetts. The children of Slovaks and Syrians are as much entitled to celebrate as those who are eligible to the Society of Mayflower Descendants. It must be as wide in its scope as the influence of the event commemorated. It must—unless it is to be a farce—be a real commemoration; that is, it must have for its aim the revivifying of those principles and ideals for which the Pilgrim Fathers left their homes and which they established in these western wilds three centuries ago.

ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES

THE Associate Editor of The Independent, Mr. Harold J. Howland, as our readers know, is now in the war zone. Two of his articles have already appeared in The Independent. Others will follow. Our readers will be interested, we are sure, in the following communication from his pen printed on the editorial page of the *London Express* of September 6. Tho it is addrest primarily to the British public, it should be of equal interest to the people of Germany and the United States. It is as follows:

It is a little difficult for me to be amiable just now. The London press seems determined gratuitously to assume, first, that not only is the United States being bamboozled by Germany, but the American people are grateful for it, and second, that because we are gratified at Germany's assurance that there shall be no more "Lusitania" and "Arabic" cases, we are quite cheerfully prepared to swallow any "Gulflight" and "Falaba" cases that Germany may choose to have appear in the future. Germany may be trying to bamboozle us. She will not succeed. The purpose and temper of the American people have been, are, and will be, inflexible.

But the point I wish especially to consider is the British interference with American trade with neutral countries. And, first, I want to make one point perfectly clear. There are plenty in America who are ready to fight, if necessary, to put a stop to such infamies as the sinking of the "Lusitania." There is no one, I believe, who wants to fight to stop the illegal confiscation of American cargoes. Goods can be paid for. Life cannot be restored.

Nevertheless, we should be derelict in our sacred duty to the American people if we did not protest with determination against interference with American trade committed, in our judgment, contrary to sound principles of international law. The rights of neutrals on the high seas are too important and valuable to the world to go unchampioned.

There are several reasons why we look upon Great Britain's interference with our trade as unjustified.

England has no binding and effective blockade of Germany. By the very geography of the case, she cannot have. It is sound international law that a blockade in order to be binding must be both effective and impartial as between the neutral nations.

The British navy can stop direct American trade with Germany. It cannot stop direct Swedish, or Norwegian, or Danish trade with Germany. The British blockade must therefore in the very nature of the case be both ineffective and discriminatory.

It is only in the case of a binding blockade that a belligerent is warranted under the principles of international law and equity in interfering with the non-contraband trade of a neutral carried on in neutral bottoms.

But in the present case appeal is made by England to the doctrine of "continuous voyage" as developed by the United States in the Civil War. Such an appeal might conceivably be upheld in either one of two cases—in the case of a breach of blockade, and in the case of contraband of war. But it is clear, at least to the American mind, that England is maintaining no legal blockade of German ports, for the reasons given above. And the British contention, if I understand it rightly, is for the right to prevent all trade, in so far as she can get at it, between Germany and the outside world, regardless of its contraband or non-contraband nature. Such a contention is not good international law or equity.

There is a further weakness in the English case, it seems to me, as set forth by Sir Edward Grey. In his note of July 23 he dwelt upon the justification for the British course of action afforded by the "shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare" of which Germany has been guilty in the present war. I yield to no one in my detestation of exactly those assaults upon international decency and civilization. And I know that the great majority of the American people have the same feeling about them. But two wrongs do not make a right, even when one of them is of the utmost heinousness. The fact that Germany outraged humanity in her treatment of Belgium and in the killing of men, women, and children by the wanton sinking of passenger vessels, does not warrant England in invading the rights of neutral nations upon the high seas.

Germany tried to use a similar argument in justification of the sinking of the "Lusitania"; and the United States would have none of it. The relations of a neutral nation with opposing belligerents must be carried on in watertight compartments. Each belligerent is responsible to the neutral nation for the observance of the rights of the neutral's citizens. And the neutral nation must hold each belligerent responsible for its own acts regardless of anything that the belligerents may do as among themselves.

To this the *Express* replies:

In an article on this page the well known American publicist, Mr. Harold J. Howland, explains his country's attitude both to Germany and Great Britain. Mr. Howland vigorously denounces the submarine crimes, but he complains that Great Britain is interfering, unjustifiably, with American exports to Germany. We cannot, he says, maintain an effective legal blockade of Germany, and without such a blockade we are not justified by international law in preventing the passage of any goods that are not contraband of war. In reply to this, we appeal, as Sir Edward Grey has already appealed, to the doctrine of "the continuous voyage" set up by the United States Government during the Civil War. The British navy is besieging Germany, and it is its duty to prevent supplies reaching the garrison. Mr. Howland admits that Germany has violated the rules of civilized warfare, but he contends that we must obey every subsection of these rules. We do not admit that we have broken any international law, but we claim that, since the British navy, now as in the past, is fighting—to quote Mr. Balfour—for "the freedom of the land," we should be sure of sympathetic judgment from neutral democratic countries. Suppose a mad dog, whose existence threatened the lives of our children, were biting in our neighbor's tumble-down cowshed, would Mr. Howland find us guilty of a serious crime against property if we burned the cowshed down?

We shall not here discuss the reply of the *Express* except to say that it seems to us a bit unbecoming to allude to the American merchant marine as "a tumble-down cowshed." We are, indeed, ashamed of our shipping, but we have not forgotten that it was "tumbled down" by British-built cruisers at a time when we had our hands full fighting an enemy which was determined to maintain human slavery.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

September 27—British take Loos, north of Lens. British transport carrying Indians sunk by submarine in Mediterranean.

September 28—French take Hill 140, southwest of Lens. Italian battleship "Benedetto Brin" wrecked by internal explosion.

September 29—British defeat Turks ninety miles from Bagdad. Kitchener complains that recruiting is falling off.

September 30—Greek Chamber endorses Venizelos's war policy. House of Commons approves tariff on automobiles by 171 to 8.

October 1—French repulse German counter attacks in Champagne. German officers assisting in Bulgarian army.

October 2—Hindenburg striving to reach Dvinsk and Minsk. Sixty-five French aeroplanes bombard railroads in rear of German line.

October 3—Russia sends ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding dismissal of German officers within twenty-four hours. French pierce third German line near Lens.

The Battle of the Artois Hills

The entrenched line which has grown so familiar to us during the past year makes almost a right angle pointed at Paris where the line running south from Belgium meets the line running west from Lorraine. The attack of the Allies is directed at the middle of both sides of this angle; against the southern side between Rheims and Verdun in the Champagne district and against the western side between Lille and Arras in the Artois district. If the Allies break thru the lines in either of these sectors it will enable them to outflank the other and render it untenable. This would compel the Germans to withdraw from the angle above Paris and straighten their lines, if not to evacuate France altogether.

The campaign in the Artois or western region is being carried on in cooperation by the British and French, the former to the north and the latter to the south of the objective, which is the railroad center and coal mining town of Lens. This has been the chief point of attack for many months. The British made desperate efforts to push thru the line at Neuve Chapelle and the French have kept hammering away at Souchez, about twelve miles south of Neuve Chapelle. Now the British line has been extended and the Allied forces have come closer together.

The advance which was begun on September 25, simultaneous with that in the Champagne, has brought the British to Hill 70, near Loos, a mile northwest of Lens, and the French to Hill 140, near Givenchy, a mile southwest of Lens. From these points their guns command the town and the railroads connections there. The gain is no more than a mile or two but it is nevertheless important because it proves the possibility of breaking thru the best entrenchments which the Germans could construct, provided they use enough ammunition. The Germans have made repeated counter attacks but so far have not dislodged the Anglo-French troops from their new positions except on the left where they recaptured 150 yards of trenches from the British. Further to the north the British also took the offensive and gained ground at Hooge, in front of Ypres, most of which they held.

For six days before the assault the British bombarded the German defenses with high explosives and shrapnel. During the night before the machine guns played continuously on the trenches and entanglements so as to prevent the Germans from repairing, and early in the morning began the heaviest cannonading in the history of the world. The ranges had been carefully studied and four shells were dropt upon each yard of the trenches every five minutes. The Germans were insufficiently supplied with ammunition and were greatly outnumbered, five to one, the Germans claim.

As It Looked to a Private

Neither the official communiqués nor the comments of the strategists give one any idea of what such fighting as took place in Loos seems like to one in the thick of it. We therefore quote from the London *Daily Mail* and New York *World* the story of a wounded soldier:

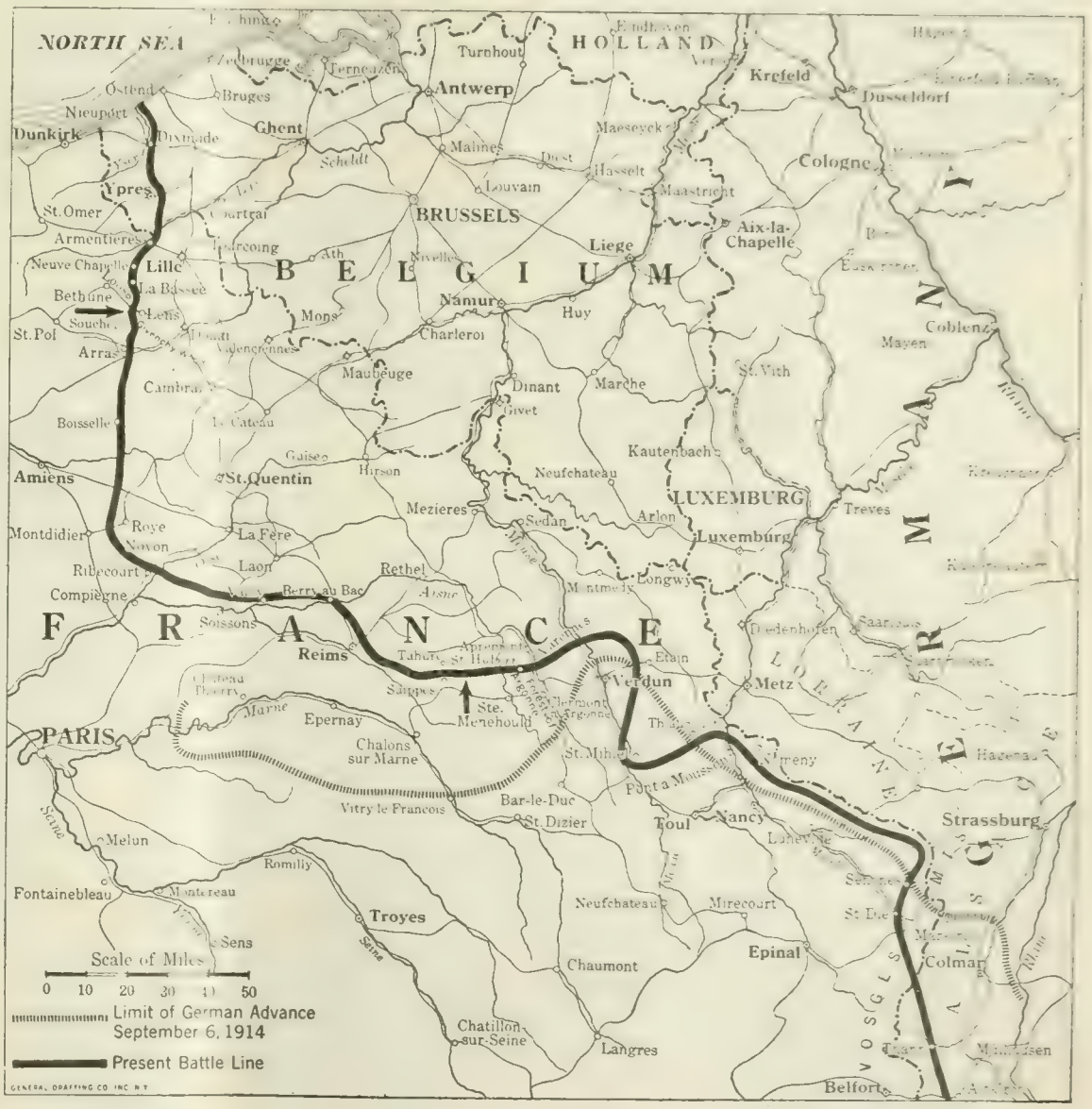
At 4 a. m. the British heavy guns opened a furious bombardment, and the British small quick-firing guns [illegible] the infantry opened a point-blank fusillade against the trenches opposite, fifty yards away. It literally swept away the German parapet.

This lasted fifteen minutes. The [illegible] fierce barking of the quick-firers blazing away just a foot or two above our heads as we crouched down right into the [illegible] trenches seemed to drive us mad. I can hardly tell what it felt like, it seems now like a nightmare. I suppose I was half mad.

It was about 4:20 when "Stand to" was past along. You just pass it along and the order flies down the line of trenches in a few seconds. I felt all stiff and rigid; I remember fixing my bayonet, then some one said, "Prepare to charge."

I repeated it to the next chap in a funny, squeaking voice. It didn't seem like me talking.

Then there seemed a pause. I sort of prayed that something would stop the next order. You can't think properly; you just



THE RECONQUEST OF FRANCE

The long awaited drive of the Allies has at last begun in earnest. At the two points indicated on the map by arrows definite progress has been made. The German line has been pierced on the western and southern sides. The British are attacking Lens from the north and the French from the south. In the Champagne region west of the Argonne Forest the French have dislodged the invaders along a front of fifteen miles

try to pull yourself together and call yourself a fool.

Then, suddenly, when I thought it would not happen, every one was shouting "Go!" and we were all climbing over the trench sandbags. I rushed forward a few yards and fell down in the slushy mire when I saw the others dropping—then forward again until we got within ten yards of the trenches.

"Charge!" shouted the officers all along the line, and we all yelled. It was an awful din, everybody yelling themselves hoarse. I remember standing on top of a tumble-down parapet. It was a mess of earth, torn sandbags and pieces of barbed wire.

I saw two Germans. They seemed hesitating whether to throw up their hands or shoot. Then I just wanted to kill a man. A chap does see red. I remember vividly that impelling desire to slay. One I stuck with my bayonet and pulled the trigger at the same time, and the other fellow—I just bayoneted him, too.

We took that first trench without a casualty. There wasn't any fight left in the poor beggars; they were all doddering. I began to cool down a bit then, and the order came along to build head cover and to hold a trench. We did this by humping a sandbag across the trench and putting it up on the other side.

The Germans were now opening fire upon us from their second line with rapid rifle fire and machine guns. We stuck it for ten minutes and then were scrambling forward again. Meanwhile, during the wait, bombing parties had crept forward and were giving the Germans beans.

We took all the cover we could, crept along the traverses and up the communicating trenches, and then, when we got within a dozen yards, we did all over again that yelling, ear-splitting charge.

I saw three snipers huddled around a Maxim gun. They were shouting something. I put it across the three of them, and just then I got hit with a piece of shrapnel. I went down and did not get up again till I was helped back to the first aid some hours later, but I heard that our chaps who had again gone forward had captured the third line of trenches.

They say the fighting there was worse than ever, because the Germans had managed to get up some reinforcements, but I shall never forget the effect of the "Lloyd George specials" upon the first German trenches. We had to stand on dead Germans while we rested there, and trample over them on our charge for the second line.

Victory in Twenty Minutes

The battle in Champagne, the greatest victory achieved by the French since the battle of the Marne a year ago, was practically accomplished in twenty minutes. At 9:15 on the morning of Saturday, September 25, the French and African troops leaped from their trenches along a front of fifteen miles and captured the first line of the German defenses. The Germans lost more men that day than the entire American army contains.

But to make that charge possible months of preparation were necessary. A bombardment of sixty hours preceded the attack, in which the long range guns searched the roads communicating with the front so as to cut off the supplies. Aeroplanes sailing over the German lines in flocks of sixty at a time dropt bombs on the railroad stations and trains. This so demoralized the commissary that some of the German soldiers at the front had been two days without food when they were attacked. It is estimated that the French have been expending half a million shells a day at a cost of more than $5,000,000.

The French attack was directed against that part of the line lying west of the Argonne forest between Suippes and Ste. Menehould. About five miles behind the German front runs the railroad which enters the Argonne, and if this is cut the army of the Crown Prince, which has been for almost a year attacking the Verdun fortress from this side, will be forced to take a new position. The French continued their advance during the week and have gained from one to three miles along the fifteen mile front. Their attack is now directed toward the hill of Tahure. The French official estimate puts the German losses at three army corps. Some thirty thousand prisoners were taken and over a hundred cannon. The Germans do not attempt to deny the seriousness of the Allied offensive, but claim that their lines are holding well. They report the capture of 10,922 men and thirty-five machine guns in Champagne and Artois.

The Prussian lists of killed, wounded and missing up to September 28 sum up 1,916,148 names. This does not include the other German losses.

The Russian Campaign

It was expected that when the French and English began their attack upon the German lines in the west the pressure upon the Russians would be relieved because of the necessity of withdrawing troops from the eastern front. So far, however, no such effect is discernible. On the contrary the Germans and Austrians in Russia have shown increased activity and have made gains on both the left and right wings. They seem to be determined to establish a line as far east as possible before the arrival of winter or the new Russian armies check their movements. They are now in possession of a north



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THE GIANT AWAKES



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THE WAR NEWS IN TWO WORDS

and south line extending about a thousand miles from the Gulf of Riga to the frontier of Rumania and about two hundred miles east of Warsaw. According to the estimates of Russian military experts the Austro-German forces on this front comprize some 2,600,000 men. The line has recently been strengthened in the northern sector for the purpose of taking the fortress of Dvinsk and breaking the Russian lines east of Vilna. But Dvinsk is protected on the south by river, swamps and lakes and the Russians, knowing the country, have trapped and severely punished the German advance guard in their endeavor to approach the city from this quarter.

There are three lines of railroad running parallel about fifty miles from Petrograd southwest to Warsaw. Field Marshal von Hindenburg cut the first of these a month ago at Vilna. He has now broken thru the Russian line at Smorgon, which gives him access to the second, and he seems determined to press on to the third at Minsk. The Russians, however, are making a stout defense in the lake region east of Vilna.

On the southern end of the line the Russian army which recently took the offensive seems now to have been checked and turned back. The Austro-German forces have regained the fortress of Lutsk and driven the Russians from the Styr River.

The German War Office reports the capture on the Russian front during the month of September of 421 officers, 95,464 men, 37 cannon, 298 machine guns and one aeroplane. Evidently then the Petrograd claim that the Russian armies have retired intact cannot be taken literally. The removal of the Grand Duke Nicholas as commander-in-chief is evidently to be followed by an overhauling of army administration. General d'Amade and other French officers have gone to Russia from the Dardanelles to assist in the reorganization or perhaps to take command. General Alexis Kuropatkin, who commanded the Russian armies in the Japanese war, has been appointed chief of the Russian Grenadier Corps. Kuropatkin was dismissed from the army in disgrace at that time on account of the failure of his Manchurian campaign, but foreign authorities have been disposed to believe that he was unjustly held responsible for the Russian defeat. He entered the army at the age of sixteen and is now sixty-seven.



American Press

LAYING PLANS FOR THE "GREAT DRIVE"

French officers studying a section of the maps used by the headquarters staff in preparation for the movement of troops

The Balkans in Arms

The mobilization of Bulgaria was promptly met by the mobilization of Greece, but so far no outbreak of hostilities has occurred. The Bulgarian Government states that its position of "armed neutrality" is warranted by Bulgaria's propinquity to the theater of war and is not intended as a menace to any of her neighbors. Premier Venizelos replies that the mobilization of Greece has the same justification. The opposition to the war policy of Premier Venizelos has disappeared with the arming of Bulgaria. When the Greek Chamber of Deputies assembled on September 30 the Premier was received with enthusiasm by all parties and the leaders of the Opposition exprest their approval of his intention to go to the defense of Serbia against Bulgaria. The Government bills providing for a grant of $30,000,000 and applying martial law to the border districts and Athens were promptly passed.

It is announced that the Allied Powers will defend Serbia in case of attack. There have been some Russian and British forces in Serbia for a long time and it is said that an Allied army has been disembarked near Salonika ready to be sent into Serbia by the railroad which runs from that port to Belgrade.

The troops called to the colors in Bulgaria are said to number 250,000 and about a third of them have been massed along the Serbian and Greek frontiers ready for an immediate invasion. German officers are in Bulgaria assisting in the organization of the army and the preparation of the fortifications. A force of Austrian and German troops, variously estimated from 60,000 to 600,000, has been concentrated on the Hungarian side of the Danube, but has yet shown no signs of undertaking an invasion of Serbian territory.

Rumania has so far mobilized no more troops than she has had under arms before.

Premier Radoslavoff, of Bulgaria, still declares that he is free to take either side which will offer most to his country. It is said that Sir Edward Grey offered Bulgaria that part of Macedonia which she claimed under the agreement of the Balkan League before the war on Turkey as well as the Turkish territory as far as the Enos-Midia line which Bulgaria gained by conquest in the first Balkan war but lost in the second. He also promised all necessary financial support. In return for this Bulgaria was to attack Constantinople from the land side with her whole army.

The Germans on the other hand did not ask for the active aid of Bulgaria but merely a favorable neutrality which would permit them to send troops and munitions thru Bulgaria to Constantinople. For this privilege they would assist Bulgaria to take from Serbia and Greece the desired Macedonian territory and would induce Turkey to cede Kirk Kilisse and the railroad to the port of Dedeagatch. It is apparently this offer which Bulgaria has accepted since Turkey has already yielded the railroad to the Aegean.

On October 3 it was announced that the Russian Minister at Sofia had been instructed to present the following ultimatum:

> The representatives of Russia, which is bound to Bulgaria by the imperishable memory of her liberation from the Turkish yoke, cannot sanction by his presence preparations for fratricidal aggression against a Slav and allied people.
>
> The Russian Minister, therefore, has received orders to leave Bulgaria with all the staffs of the Legation and Consulates if the Bulgarian Government does not within twenty-four hours break with the enemies of the Slav cause and of Russia, and does not at once proceed to send away officers belonging to armies of states which are at war with the powers of the Entente.

Armenian Atrocities

When the first news of the outrages inflicted upon the Christians of Asia Minor was received it was thought by many that the reports must be exaggerated. But later advices from various sources make it evident that the Turkish Government is bent upon the destruction of the Armenian race and that their present sufferings are greater than they

ever were under the rule of Sultan Abdul Hamid. A Committee on Armenian Atrocities has been formed with headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, for the purpose of sifting the evidence and collecting funds for the relief of the sufferers. It is composed of Charles R. Crane, Samuel T. Dutton, John R. Mott, Oscar S. Straus, Frederick Lynch, William Sloane and others interested in Turkish affairs, and it has issued a report giving some of the letters from eye-witnesses of the atrocities. The committee reports in part as follows:

The statements examined cover hundreds of towns and cities in which in many instances all of the Armenians have been killed outright, often after horrible torture, or sent to the desert to die of starvation, and that, too, with diabolical cruelty. The ostensible deportation of men, women and children toward Mesopotamia is usually but a form of marching those starving, helpless and frequently naked refugees out into the mountains to be outraged and butchered, sometimes by their guards, and sometimes by the Kurds, who gladly cooperate in the work of destruction.

Included among these refugees and victims are pupils and graduates from the American schools and colleges, teachers and professional men who have taken degrees in American and European universities, men and women who have represented the brains and enterprise of the country for a generation or more.

Evidence seems to prove that probably 500,000 Armenians have already been murdered or forced to the desert, where only death awaits them unless relief is secured at once. And all this has taken place since March, and is now at the hight of its gruesome fury.

Trust Cases

In the suit of the Government against what has been called the Moving Picture Trust, begun three years ago, under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, a decision against the defendants was announced in the Federal District Court, at Philadelphia, last week. The defendants were the Moving Picture Patents Company, the General Film Company, eight other associated or subsidiary corporations, and eleven individuals. While dissolution appears to be required by the decision, the court did not suggest how it should be accomplished. Suit was brought as the result of a complaint made by a film company in New York, which alleged that it had been oppress by the combination. The Moving Picture Patents Company is a holding corporation organized by nearly all the manufacturers of films, who transferred to it their patents. Uniform prices were made, and any exhibitor of moving pictures who did not obey the rules was deprived of his supply. Exhibitors who bought any part of their supplies from producers outside of the combination were punished in the same way. It was claimed that ownership of patents gave the combination a right so to act. But the court says that while patentees may control the trade in the patented article so far as exclusive sale of it is concerned, the grant of a patent does not give a license for doing that which the law condemns, and that the defendants "went far beyond what was necessary to protect the use of the patents or the monopoly which went with them." Counsel for the Government says that "the decision in effect holds that the owners of a few patents useful in any art or industry may not by combination acquire a monopolistic power which would enable them, if they should see fit to do so, to exclude from the art or industry the owners of other patents also useful in the same field."

In the Federal Court at Detroit, last week, a permanent injunction was issued, forbidding the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company to fix the price at which its products must be sold by retailers. Suit was brought by the Government three years ago. This injunction is issued with the consent of the defendant company. Testimony has recently been taken in the Government's suit against the Corn Products Refining Company, which is accused of violating the Sherman act by its contro' of trade in glucose and starch.

Along the Mexican Border

It has not been conclusively shown that Carranza officers and soldiers are not taking part in the raids of Mexicans across the border along the Texas boundary. General Navarrete, the local Carranza commander, insists that his followers are not guilty, but Colonel Blocksom, commanding the American troops near Progreso, the scene of a recent raid, says in his official report that Navarrete is in sympathy with the raiders or afraid of them. On the Mexican side, in the vicinity of Progreso, he adds, there are about 500 of the bandits. They have a military organization and many wear khaki uniforms. Colonel Beltram, the Carranza consul at San Antonio, has started for Washington with what he regards as evidence that the raiders are Magonistas, or members of the Mexican branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, fanatical men who believe that by their action they can cause intervention, which, they think, would be followed by a distribution of Mexican land. Mexican residents of Progreso have been told, it is said, by messengers from the raiders' camp that there is to be an invasion of Texas. A Mexican prisoner held by our forces has made a sworn statement or confession in which he asserts that the Progreso raiders captured Richard J. Johnson, an American cavalryman, cut off his head and exhibited it on a pole as a trophy. Johnson has been missing since the raid. There is evidence that forty Mexicans were killed. An American ranchman named Fuller was captured and held for ransom. The payment of $5000 caused his release. Another ranchman, named Mangrum, was killed and his horses were taken.

In Sonora, where Maytorena, the Villa commander, recently won a victory, the Yaqui Indians, formerly associated with Villa, are looting, burning and killing. Those who fought under Maytorena put thirty wounded prisoners to death because their leader lost a leg in the battle. Another party, which had deserted, captured a train on the Southern Pacific road near Torres, seventy miles from Guayamas, placed eighty passengers in a car and burned sixty to death there. Among the victims were many women and children, but no Americans. Luis Terrazas, son of the man formerly regarded as the richest resident of Mexico, has escaped from the prison in Chihuahua, where he had been held for eighteen months. A ransom of $500,000 was demanded by Villa, and it is said that nearly $1,000,000 was paid. But it was not sufficient to procure his release.

Carranza and Villa

Carranza has transferred the executive offices of his Government to the capital, but he remains with his staff at Vera Cruz. Zapata menaces the capital. He has fought with Carranza's men in the suburbs and has repeatedly wrecked trains on the road to the coast. It is said that he hopes to drive the Carranza forces from the city before the next meeting of the conferrees in this country, because they are inclined to recognize Carranza's Government. Apparently



TO PRESERVE THE BALANCE OF BALKAN POWER



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WHERE THE NEXT TEUTONIC THRUST IS EXPECTED

Thru Belgrade, capital of Serbia, which lies just over the Save and Danube rivers, the only railroad from Austria-Hungary into Serbia. The railroad bridge is seen at the left of the photograph

he does not take into account the recent failures and growing weakness of his ally, Villa. The condition of the capital has been improved by Carranza's capture, on September 27, of Necaxa, 110 miles from the city, where is situated the great power plant on which the capital depends for street lights and the moving of street cars. The capture was made at the end of a five hours' battle, and the power plant was found intact.

Villa evacuated Torreon and it was occupied by the Carranza army under Obregon. Many of the residents were on the verge of starvation. Villa, retreating, had a part of his army in the vicinity of Casas Grandes. The Mormon colonists there, fearing a repetition of the harsh treatment to which they were subjected last year, have been fleeing to Texas. Villa's army is now a small one, having been greatly reduced by desertions. But he is sending delegates to represent him at the international conference in Washington. One of these is General Maytorena, who was arrested when he crost the border. Another is General Raoul Madero, brother of the late President. Defeat in battle forced him to cross the border. He also was arrested, but both of these delegates have been set at liberty. General Angeles, now in Washington, is another representative of Villa. It was recently reported that Angeles had deserted this leader. He asserts that he is still loyal.



Harris & Ewing

THE NEW RED CROSS MANAGER

Brigadier-General Carroll A. Devol is general manager of the American Red Cross, which, with the relief work in troubled Mexico added to its other service, is now particularly active. He has had much experience in relief work in connection with his office in the quartermaster corps of the Army, and was in charge of relief at San Francisco after the great calamity

A Gulf Coast Hurricane

A tropical hurricans of great severity swept over New Orleans and the adjacent coast in the evening on September 29, causing the loss of many lives and the destruction of much property. The storm continued for seven hours. For a short time the velocity of the wind was 120 miles an hour, but the sustained rate was 86 miles. The latest reports show that 300 persons lost their lives, 24 of them in New Orleans, but this number will be increased when news is received from several places which were isolated by the storm.

Along the coast east of New Orleans about 100 lives were lost. Many were drowned at Rigoleta, where the tide rose sixteen feet. Only two houses there, it is said, were left standing. More than 150 schooners were wrecked. At several places large schooners can be seen on the mainland, ten or fifteen feet above mean tide level. A British steamship lies high and dry at Gulfport. Barges carrying $1,500,000 worth of coal were sunk in the Mississippi. Eight persons were drowned when the packet "Hazel" went down. There was but little loss in Mobile, and the Texas coast escaped.

Hayti

The American forces stationed in Hayti were attacked last week by rebels who had refused to lay down their arms. Sergeant John Platt and Sergeant Edward C. Thompson, of the marines, were killed, and ten of their companions were wounded. The marines were guarding food supplies on the way to Cape Haytien, and there were two engagements. Fifty of the Haytians lost their lives. Sergeant Thompson was leading a small force sent out from Port au Prince, the capital, to recover the body of a comrade who had been accidentally drowned. He was shot within a few miles of the city. On the 30th, two or three days after these losses, the rebels agreed to disarm. This decision was reached at a conference held near Cape Haytien. But there are parties of bandits in the country not under control.

It is now known that the treaty or convention with Hayti was modified before the signatures of Haytian Government officers were attached. The original agreement provided for a financial adviser of broad powers, to be named by the President of the United States. He was to devise a system of accounting, inquire as to the validity of all foreign and domestic debts of the Government, and in other ways to exercize so much authority that Haytian critics said their President would practically be displaced. In the treaty that was signed the powers given to this adviser are transferred to the National Bank of Hayti. The bank is controlled by United States capital.

Hayti is greatly in need of a loan, and one will be negotiated after the treaty is finally approved. The country is bankrupt. With the help of a loan the currency system can be reorganized, new schools established, agriculture promoted, coastwise shipping developed, and the custom houses and lighthouses improved. At the same time the foreign debt can be reduced.



Bain

ARCHDUKE FERDINAND EUGENE

Commanding the Austro-Hungarian forces on the Italian front

FROM STATE TO STATE

ALABAMA: Mr. John S. Laverty, the blind member of the Alabama Legislature from Talladega, who is working for the establishment of a state industrial school for the blind, has had a remarkable and an inspiring career. After losing his sight at the age of twelve, he studied music and became an excellent performer on many instruments. Since then he has taught this art to hundreds of other blind persons, many of whom are supporting themselves as teachers, tuners and repairers. Meantime he has established prosperous music stores in three Alabama cities. In one of these he employs a blind young man to whom he has taught both music and typewriting, for Mr. Laverty is also an exceptionally expert typist. He says the blind do not need pity so much as opportunity to study those vocations in which they can succeed.

ARIZONA: Preliminary steps have been taken for the establishment of six dams, reservoirs and power sites in the Grand Canyon of Arizona by which it is planned to develop at least 400,000 horsepower of hydro-electric energy from the waters of the Colorado River. Mr. James B. Girard, formerly State Engineer, says that besides the furnishing of power for railroads in the mountains and mines of the state, the plan includes a scheme for the electrical extraction of atmospheric nitrogen for the manufacture of fertilizer.

FLORIDA: Mrs. Minnie Moore Wilson of Kissimee is making an earnest effort to arouse nation-wide interest in the case of the Seminole Indians of Florida, who, she says, are being literally pushed off the land which became theirs by treaty rights seventy-five years ago. "There are only 600 Seminoles left," she says, "and those who are working to have justice done to them want an answer to the question why they have been denied the Everglades and other land which is rightfully theirs. We want to arouse the country so that those who have been holding land for speculative purposes will have to restore it to the Indians."

GEORGIA: The Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association is to holds its next convention at Savannah November 9-12. President J. Hampton Moore, in a letter urging the several Atlantic states to send delegates, describes the proposed waterway as extending from Bar Harbor, Maine, to Key West, Florida, and calls attention to its uses in both peace and war. One of its great advantages in times of war, he says, would be the opportunity it would give for the speedy and safe concentration of underwater craft and destroyers to defend any threatened spot on the coast.

MICHIGAN: Many prominent men are interested in the construction of "The Wolverine Freeway," a road of crushed rock and asphalt, which will connect Detroit with Grand Rapids 154 miles distant. The cost is estimated at $9500 a mile, of which the state contributes $3400. The remaining $6100 a mile, or about $1,000,000, is to be raised by private contribution, or perhaps has been so raised, for at last accounts enthusiasm along the line of the proposed road was running high.

MISSOURI: Diamond-toothed circular saws—real diamonds from Brazil—which cut thru the hardest limestone at the rate of three inches a minute, are whirring day and night at the Carthage quarries, cutting and shaping the 50,000 blocks of stone needed to build Missouri's new capitol in Jefferson City. It will take 300 men a year to do this part of the work at the quarries. The stone is Burlington limestone, which is as lasting as granite. Stone experts say it is really a species of marble, superior to Tennessee marble, dark in color and capable of taking a high polish. The exterior of the capitol, to the top of the dome, will be of this stone, much of which will also be polished and used for interior finish.

NEVADA: Dr. J. E. Church, Jr., and Professor S. P. Ferguson, both of the University of Nevada, with assistants, form the staff of the observatory on the summit of Mt. Rose, 10,800 feet high, about halfway between Reno and Lake Tahoe. It is said to be the highest meteorological station in the United States. It does not maintain an observer continuously, the instruments having been constructed to work without attention for long periods of time. The investigations of topography and temperatures carried on by this staff at different levels have been of great value to fruit raisers and agriculturists, and now a plan has been devised for dealing with the relation of mountains and forests to the conservation of water supply.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: The heirs of the late Joseph B. Walker, who in his lifetime was an earnest exponent of forestry and at one time a member of the New Hampshire State Forestry Commission, recently donated a large tract of land on the Long Pond road at Concord to the state for the demonstrations of forest growth which State Forester Hirst is making. The land is admirably adapted to the purpose and the work of preparing it for tree culture has begun. The tract had been in the possession of the Walker family since the town of Concord, or Rumford, was laid out.

NORTH DAKOTA: The open-air school inaugurated last fall in Bismarck by the North Dakota Anti-Tuberculosis Association was so successful that it is to be reopened this fall. The school was maintained last winter on the porch of a private residence, sessions being held from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and all the only one of the pupils was in good physical condition at the beginning of the term. November 1 all were said to be well at the close. May 15. Many times during the term the thermometer registered from twenty-eight to thirty-six degrees below zero, yet the children attended regularly and were delighted with the experience. Two years of school work was accomplished in the six and a half months.

OKLAHOMA: Mr. Joseph B. Thoburn of the department of history and Dr. Irving Perrine of the department of geology of the University of Oklahoma, after two years of investigation of the so-called "natural mounds" so plentifully found in Oklahoma and neighboring states, have reached the conclusion that the mounds are the ruins of timber-framed, dome-shaped, turf-covered habitations of a prehistoric race. Since there are countless thousands of these mounds, some in colonies of 2000 to a square mile, it is believed this race far outnumbered the Osage and Quapaw Indians who came later; and tho these Indians are believed to have occupied this territory for at least 600 years, they have no traditions concerning the former inhabitants. Implements of tillage, household utensils and beautifully decorated pottery found in the mounds show skill exceeding that of any of the known aboriginal tribes of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA: The Octavia Hill Association, which for a score of years has been working to provide the poor of Philadelphia with comfortable and sanitary homes at the lowest possible prices, has cleaned up many unwholesome quarters. Its latest venture is that of providing well-built apartments in Kensington for workmen whose wages are so small that heretofore they have had to live in crowded, ill-ventilated rooms. The association is not a rival of the building operators, nor are its beneficiaries objects of special charity.

TEXAS: In the city of Sweetwater a large number of old-time cattlemen of the Southwest recently called a meeting which well-nigh filled the county courthouse. There they formed a permanent organization to commemorate and celebrate annually the days of free grass on the open range. No man was eligible who had not lived in the cow country prior to 1885. At midday a recess was taken and the entire convention repaired to a grove of pecan trees out on Sweetwater Creek where an old-fashioned chuck-wagon dinner was spread.

UTAH: The view from the summit of Mt. Timpanogos is one of the finest in Utah, but the ascent has always been so difficult that comparatively few tourists have taken advantage of it. That difficulty is now being removed by the citizens of Pleasant Grove, which lies in the morning shadows of the great mountain. Mayor Harvey recently proclaimed a holiday and called upon every able-bodied man in the city to turn out and help construct a trail by which steed may be used on horseback to within a quarter of a mile of the top. Others have also set an iron flagstaff on the summit with a large metal flag which can be seen from the city with the aid of glasses.

VERMONT: The Vermont Forestry Department plans to coöperate with the private forest owners of the state to a greater extent than heretofore. Upon request, an expert will not only supervise the marking on private lands of all trees which should be cut, but will keep account of their number and at the conclusion of the marking be able to inform the owner as to the total number to be cut. This information will be of value in enabling owners to dispose of the timber before cutting. In young forests the aim of the forester will be to increase the rate of growth of the most valuable trees, while in old stands the principal object will be to secure a second crop of the best varieties.

VIRGINIA: The new South Richmond public school, which has just been completed at a cost of about $100,000, is one of the handsomest buildings in the Southside. One of its notable features is a large central auditorium for the use of public gatherings. Professor E. E. Smith, superintendent of Southside schools, is to be principal of this one, and in addition to the primary and elementary grades, will carry his pupils thru two grades of high school work, thus relieving the severe pressure upon the John Marshall High School. It is hoped that the adoption of this plan here and in other schools of the city will permit the central institution to give the final two high school grades to all pupils who may come.

WASHINGTON: Governor Lister is planning to have the next Legislature wipe out the entire bonded debt of the state. In a recent letter to the State Board of Equalization he asks that body to bear this plan in mind when fixing the state tax levy. There are only $281,000 outstanding bonds, some of which are not due, but Governor Lister favors buying and retiring them all. Fourteen states in the Union are now free from bonded debt.

WYOMING: For what it believed to be economical reasons the Wyoming Legislature of 1915 provided for the taking of the state census by county assessors and their deputies. Many citizens claim that as a result the returns show a large falling off in population, especially in the larger cities since the United States census of 1910, the first is generally believed the population has increased at least twenty-five per cent. The explanation may be found in the fact that the assessors are expected to collect a poll tax of $2 from each person in the state between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years. It is supposed a large number of persons have "understated" the census enumerators so as to escape [illegible] which might be used for collecting the poll tax.

THE GREATEST TELEPHONE TRIUMPH



BANCROFT GHERARDI
Engineer of Plant, American Telephone and Telegraph Company



J. J. CARTY
Chief Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company



F. B. JEWETT
Assistant Chief Engineer of the Western Electric Company



C. E. SCRIBNER
Chief Engineer of the Western Electric Company

A WEEK ago last Tuesday the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in his New York office picked up his desk telephone and said:

"Hello, Carty. This is Mr. Vail." And a voice came back to him by ether wave from San Francisco:

"This is fine. This is wonderful."

Not quite so stately a ceremonial as that of August 17, 1858, when under the Atlantic went the message: "Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good-will toward men."

But the miracles of science have become commonplace. In the morning we read that New York and San Francisco had spoken across the continent, and in the afternoon of the same day we learned that one Lloyd Espenchied, eavesdropping at the foot of a tall mast at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, had overheard the same conversation. The human voice, hardly audible a hundred yards away, had been carried over 4800 miles.

But what really happened was much more remarkable than that.

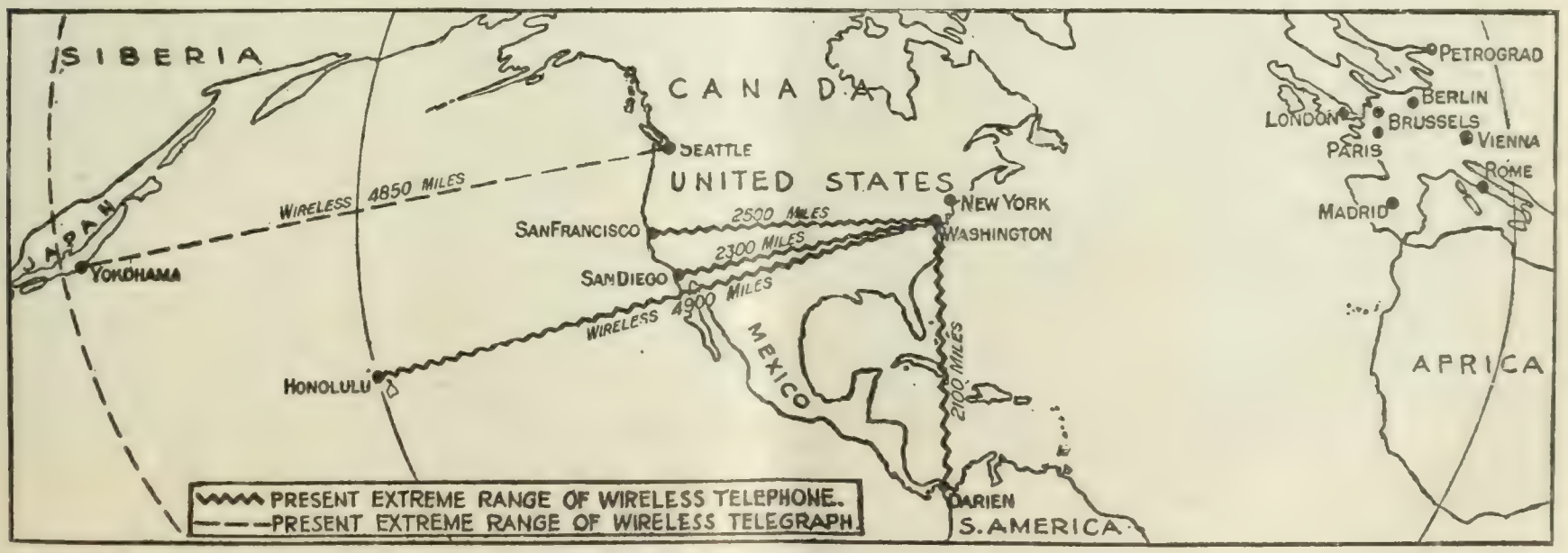


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THEODORE N. VAIL
President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

For the voice was not sent along a single line. It was sent out in all directions for a distance of over 4800 miles. If there had been a listener with suitable apparatus at Petrograd, Timbuktu, Rio de Janeiro or the North Pole he would have heard what was said in New York as well as did the man in Hawaii.

The mechanism of the process is kept secret, but the fundamental principle is easily understood. The air set into vibration by the vocal cords strikes against the diaphragm of the telephone receiver. This disk being a part of an electric circuit, its vibration causes a fluctuation of the current. This current may be used to send out waves of the ether in all directions over the surface of the earth and these may be picked up by a sensitive receiving circuit which sets in vibration another diaphragm and so regenerates the original sound.

For the successful accomplishment of this epoch-making feat the honor should go chiefly to four men: John J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Bancroft Gherardi, engineer of plant of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; C. E. Scribner, chief engineer of the Western Electric Company, and F. B. Jewett, assistant chief engineer of the Western Electric Company.



THE ESTABLISHED RANGE OF THE WIRELESS TELEPHONE COMPARED WITH THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH (NEW YORK *SUN*)



By arrangement with the London Sphere. N. Y. H.

THE MEN WHO SAID "FORWARD"

GENERAL JOFFRE, IT IS REMEMBERED, MADE HIS FAMOUS ORDER OVER HIS OWN NAME WITHOUT CONSULTING ANYONE. SIR JOHN FRENCH, ON THE RIGHT, IS ONLY THE FIFTEENTH [illegible] OF WHOM IT WAS SAID, WHEN HIS [illegible]

PEACE AND THE PRESS

BY JANE ADDAMS

This is the first of two articles by Miss Addams on her impressions gained in Europe as a delegate from America to the Woman's International Peace Conference. We have already characterized that Conference as an event without parallel in history. Never before have representatives from belligerent and neutral nations met in the hight of war to discuss ways of bringing about peace. Miss Addams's next article is entitled "The Food of War."—THE EDITOR.

ANY one who has been interested in a huge strike, or a similar social upheaval upon which public opinion naturally divides, must have been impressed with the ability of the press, whether "capitalistic" or "labor," to select the occurrences which it wishes to record or headline and to ignore or suppress others. During such an experience one is inevitably filled with speculation: public opinion must of course depend upon the data which are provided, it can be formed in no other way, and the power of the press to determine these data gives it ultimate control over the minds of the multitude who read but one type of journal.

Occasionally a situation exhibits even more than this power of selection. The International Congress of Women held at The Hague last April gave evidence of a spirit of journalism which is ready to create the desired news, that it is unable to procure in any other way, quite in the spirit of the *agent provocateur* who himself manufactures the conspiracy he later discovers. The journalists of many nationalities who attended the Congress were united in the belief that a "row" was inevitable, both because it was a woman's congress and because of the strained international situation. They therefore waited for "the story," ill concealing their boredom during the unemotional business meeting which considered the somewhat technical resolutions.

When the last day of the congress arrived and nothing sensational had developed—altho of course the greatest "story" of all was implicit in that very fact—the journalists became both restive and inventive. Two Frenchmen succeeded in creating and reporting an insult to their absent countrywomen which was retold the length and breadth of France; the British correspondent, availing himself of the incident that as the congress was closing at midday the committee rooms were being cleared for afternoon use, cabled that the congress had broken up in confusion and disorder, a statement which received wide credence: the Frenchman thus justified the absence of French women from the congress and the Englishman pleased a large section of the British public who had rejoiced in the fact that the twenty-four English women who held passports issued by the Home Office had been unable to cross the North Sea because a military order prohibiting all shipping had been issued two days before the congress opened. In fact, the attitude taken by the press toward The Hague meeting was to a degree a reflection of what was conceived to be the governmental attitude; in Germany, as the passports were not issued by the Imperial Government but by each municipality, some cities granting them and others not, the papers in each city reflected this in their reports of the congress.

As the delegation of which I was a member went from one country to another we everywhere met men who felt tied hand and foot by their inability to receive any information or to express any opinion contrary to that which the press had decided to foster as in the interest of patriotism and a speedy victory. Such men were the victims of the mental and moral limitations of that war patriotism which is concerned to increase only the emotions which contribute to the relentless prosecution of war.

Everywhere we found evidence of a group of men and women—how large we were of course unable to determine—who, altho they are not opposed to the war and regard their own countries as sinned against and not as sinning, still feel that their respective countries ought to be content with a limited program of victory. Yet "even in England a man who says that peace ought to be made with Germany on any other terms than dictation by the Allies is attacked by the newspapers as pro-German, without any reference as to whether those terms are favorable or not to this country." A good patriot of differing opinion finds it almost impossible to reach his fellow countrymen with that opinion and would not for the world print anything which might confuse the popular mind, war belonging to that state of society in which right and wrong are absolute. In addition to his inner scruple lest he may in the hour of his country's danger print that which would lessen the patriotic fervor so necessary for carrying on the war, the differing individual, if he succeeds in getting a hearing for his views, exposes himself to the most violent abuse. In London last June a paper called *John Bull* placarded the streets with huge yellow posters upon which in black letters were the words: "To the Tower with Ramsay MacDonald!" It was a striking incident in a campaign of persecution of a member of Parliament who had ventured to challenge the official point of view on the war. His speech in the House of Commons had been printed as a pamphlet and sent to the families whose sons had been lost in the war, in order that he might be accused of having himself done it and thus committed the cruelty of taking away from the parents the comfort that their sons had died in a righteous cause.

I remember a conversation with a mid-European statesman of large influence and service to the country, who bitterly resented the fact that at this time of stress his only knowledge of what was happening hung on the decision of a few men at the capital who practically decided what they wanted the people to know. He had been appointed on a commission to investigate the conditions in the prison camps, and everywhere found that the government's statements to the public had been misleading. Such men say that under the censorship of the press one man cannot tell how many men are feeling as he does. Altho a man reaching similar conclusions may be living in the next street or town, he cannot be found.

The huge agglomerations of human beings of which modern society is composed communicate with each other largely thru the printed word, and, poor method as it is, apparently public opinion cannot be quickly discovered thru any other agency. Certainly the most touching interview we had on the Continent was with a man who had been in a responsible position in England when war was declared and who was overburdened equally with the sense that he had failed to convince his countrymen that the war was unnecessary and with the futility of making any further effort. This lack of mobilization of public opinion in so many of the countries of Europe is at present a serious aspect of the war. Even in the most autocratic countries, governments respond to public opinion and governmental policies are modified as men of similar opinion gather into small groups, make a clear statement of that opinion and promote larger groups. At the present moment this entire process in the modi-

fication of governmental policies is brought to a standstill among the warring nations—even in England, where the very method of governmental change depends upon the registry of public opinion.

But if likeminded people within the borders of a warring nation cannot find each other, much less easily can the search be conducted beyond the lines of battle. As we went from one country to another people would say: "Did you find any one taking our line, thinking as we do?" The people as a whole do not know the terms of settlement, and could only learn them thru a free and courageous press, as the governmental officials themselves could only thus obtain a full knowledge of public opinion concerning the continuance of the war. Every public man in Europe realizes that before the rulers will think of peace they must know that behind them, if they advocate peace, there will be a grateful and passionate opinion which will be ready to support them against the militarists. Even pacifically inclined ministers in the government itself dare not talk of treating with the enemy while the only vocal opinion in newspapers and speeches is in favor of fighting till the enemy surrenders unconditionally. Preëminently in Great Britain and Germany any peace negotiations can be stopped by the militarist elements, which predominate, during war, in Government circles. But how can this process be begun if none of the leading journals dare call upon "the various governments to declare what to each nation is the essential and indispensable condition for ceasing the conflict"—which would of course be but a preliminary to negotiations and the final terms of peace?

If in the end adjustment must be reached through the coming together of likeminded people in the contending nations, it is a thousand pities that it should fail thru lack of a mechanism whereby they might find each other. An Englishman who is far from a pacifist has recently written in the New York *Nation:* "Our dearest hope is for revolution in German thought—or, as I should prefer to put it—for a domestic triumph of the best elements of the German people," but he makes no suggestion as to how such men may be discovered or communicated with. In the meantime the very foundations of a noble national life are being everywhere undermined by the constant disparagement of other nations, and, as each fears nothing more than an appearance of weariness of the war, the desire for peace filling many hearts is denied all journalistic expression, while the war spirit is continually fed by the outrages of war.

At moments I found myself filled with a conviction that the next revolution against tyranny would have to be a revolution against the unscrupulous power of the press. A distinguished European, accustomed to addressing the civilized world thru the printed page, finding himself unable to reach even his own countrymen, suggested to us the plight of a caged lion as he vehemently walked up and down a little alcove in a hotel parlor expressing his exasperation and despair. To my mind the message he was not permitted to give was the one which Europe needed above all others, and the self-exiled pacifists, French, German, Austrian, English and Belgian, whom we met in Switzerland, were a curious comment upon the freedom of the press.

The press in the smaller neutral countries is of necessity timid, and many of the pacifist and Socialist journals whose basis is fundamentally international, were either under governmental control or had been suppressed. The striking feature of the press of Holland was the character of the cartoons, which exposed the hideousness of war in all its brutality, quite as the cartoons, early and late, have done in the American papers. It may be that the license granted to the king's fool, surviving in the modern humorist, accords him the privilege of uttering his shrewd wisdom without offense; or it may be, as Professor Giddings pointed out in the early days of the war, that the more primitive graphic art in this moment of strain has been instinctively utilized to express the horror which holds us all in its grip but which we shrink from formulating in words.

Two conclusions were inevitably forced upon us, the first, that the people of the different countries could not secure the material upon which they might form a sound judgment of the situation because the press, with its opportunity of determining opinion, by selecting data had assumed the power once exercized by the Church when it gave to the people only such knowledge as it deemed fit for them to have. Second, that in each country the leading minds were not bent upon a solution nor to the great task that would bring international order out of the present anarchy, because they were absorbed in preconceived judgments and had become confused thru the limitations imposed upon the sources of information.

Hull House, Chicago

THE PAVILIONS OF PEACE

BY GRACE RHYS

Within the circle of His peace
The Lord of life abides and is.

Out of His peace I cannot go
Now that its still delight I know.

Clad in its beam I spend the day,
A poor weed drest in a silver ray.

Earth's fields at evening mourn the light;
In His pavilions there is no night.

Peace holds the darkness, till it seems
His hand upon me in my dreams.

Tho strange the land, more wild than fair,
The vision of peace is also there.

And when I wake, in light it falls,—
His window set in my chamber walls.

Drest in His peace the hills arise
And shine like towers of Paradise.

The green trees standing in the sun
Are flames of His brightness every one.

Flowers, blown in a secret place,
In their day of beauty desire His face.

Lit by His thought, His children's eyes
Are lamps before His mysteries.

Within the peace of His great halls,
Where moon and star ingem the walls,

Gifts I have gained at His hand of light
That make one treasure of day and night.

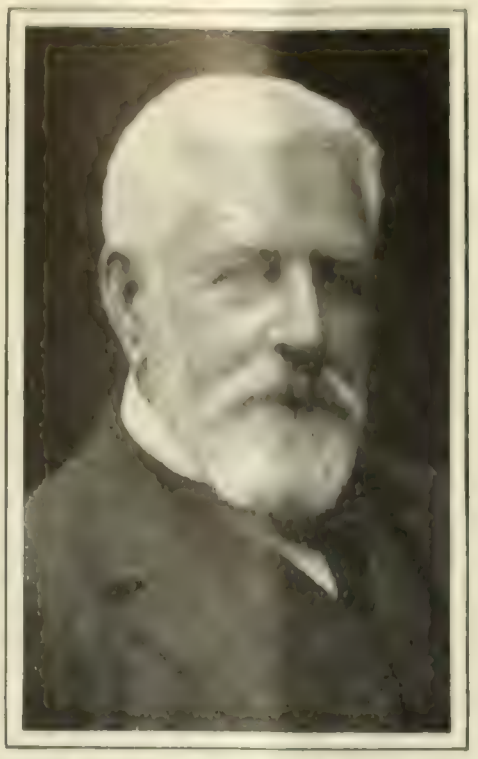
Chrism of the eyes, a seal on the mouth,
A harp at the ear set, a sun in the south.

Thru His pavilion flows white peace,
The fountain of my felicities.

Out of His peace I shall never go;
My feet are set by that stream's white flow.



R. A. FALCONER
President of the University of Toronto



SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH
Chancellor of the University, Chief Justice of Ontario



SIR EDMUND WALKER
President of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association

RECOGNIZING AN INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP

CANADA, earnestly at work to hold up her end in the Great War, finds time to think of the long peace with the United States which has left her energies free for a century for her own problems and those of the Empire. The University of Toronto, in a Special Convocation attended by a great audience of distinguished citizens, last week conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on six Americans whose labors for five years on the American Peace Centenary Committee have strengthened the friendship between Canada and the United States.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, and honorary vice-chairman of the committee, was introduced by Sir Edmund Walker, chairman of the Board of Governors of the university.

Mr. Justice Riddell presented John A. Stewart, chairman of the Executive Committee; I. B. Lucas presented William Church Osborn, vice-chairman of the Executive Committee; and N. W. Rowell, K.C., presented William B. Howland, chairman of the Committee on International Organization. Nicholas Murray Butler and Alton B. Parker received their degrees *in absentia*.

Sir Edmund Walker, in his address at the convocation, spoke thus:

Arrangements were made looking to many most interesting functions in celebration of the peace, to the erection of monuments of a national character in London, Washington and Ottawa and of numerous Peace monuments in various cities, at many points along the forty-ninth parallel and at certain historical sites, etc., all carrying a tablet on which a joint message from the King of England and the President of the United States would urge the continuance forever of peace between the peoples who speak English. Many of the functions I have mentioned may never take place, but the monuments will I hope arise after the terrible war has passed, and they will doubtless seem to be grander tokens of what is possible between two ambitious but right-minded nations than they would have seemed but for the war.

The hospitalities extended to the Americans were concluded by a formal dinner at the York Club, attended by a hundred men eminent in the Dominion.



THE MAIN HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MUST WIN

BY CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

Four of the largest eastern states must soon vote either for or against woman suffrage—New Jersey on October 19 and Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania on November 2. Within a year Iowa, West Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana are also to decide the question. The speaker here for the affirmative is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, whose active work for Votes for Women covers a period of over twenty-five years and has resulted in many successful campaigns.—THE EDITOR.

THE woman suffrage amendments which will soon be voted on in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey bring two questions prominently to the front. 1. For what reasons was the vote extended to the men of this country? 2. Do those reasons apply to women?

Governments have been instituted among men to serve the common welfare of the people. It follows therefore that he who pays a tax to support that welfare is given a ballot's share in the disbursement of the money he pays, and he who obeys the laws which regulate that welfare is given a ballot's share in the making of those laws. For these reasons and for no other the vote has been given to men.

These reasons assuredly apply to women. They are not only taxpayers but they pay enormous taxes. They are also affected as closely as men by the nature of the government under which they live. No one will deny these facts. The opponents of woman suffrage for three generations have evaded the fundamental reasons for extending the vote to women and have attempted to discover some cause which would place them outside the pale of these reasons.

They have so far failed that constitutions have been amended in eleven states to grant complete suffrage to women. In Illinois the municipal and presidential franchise has been conferred, and full suffrage in Alaska. Suffragists hold that they have a demonstration complete and overwhelming in behalf of their cause in the following facts: Woman suffrage has spread from state to neighboring state where people know best what woman suffrage means. No anti-suffrage movement exists in any suffrage state. No person who advocated the enfranchisement of women before its adoption has changed his mind, while the number of those who did oppose it and who are now enthusiastic supporters is legion.

Yet despite logic that no one attempts to deny, and the practically unanimous approval of the great West, a struggle to obtain woman suffrage is now in progress in four states of the East which finds no equal in world campaigns. In the center of the stage where the limelight is most brilliant stand women, respectable and doubtless conscientious women, who to the superficial observer seem to be the chief opponents.

These women have two lines of appeal. They eloquently plead: "Do not thrust the ballot upon us; we do not want it," and there are those who believe this to be a valid excuse for withholding it from the entire sex. There are two classes of men who vote in the United States; those who have been born here and those who have been naturalized here. Is any boy of twenty-one or any man who steps forth from a naturalization court ever asked whether he wants to vote? Has the vote been given to any man because he wanted it? Never. The vote is given to use or not to use as the individual chooses. It is permissive, never compulsory. It can be no burden to those to whom it is extended, for such persons as possess no patriotic desire to serve in this manner the country under which they live are free to remain away from the ballot box.

The other appeal put forth by women anti-suffragists is one to the world not to trust their sex. Men were a thousand years in reaching the ballot. The cause of delay was on the one hand the distrust which governing classes had of those whom they governed and on the other the distrust which the disfranchised men had of members of their own class. So it is not strange perhaps that women plead with men not to trust women. Anti-suffragists appeal to the distrust which those who govern have always shown to the governed and try to strengthen it. It is their claim that women are so lacking in patriotism that they do not want to vote and will not vote when the opportunity is given. They claim that women care so little for the moral development of society that they will not trouble to vote even for good causes. It is their plea that women are so deficient in intelligent understanding of public measures that their votes will weaken any government which admits them.

As men have ever been their own worst enemies, so women have been a potent power to retard the advancement of their own sex. It was women as well as men who were scandalized at the idea of taxing the public to maintain public schools for the education of "shes." It was women who regarded the high school, the college and the university education as indelicate for women. It was women who refused to speak to Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman physician. It was women who cried "shame" at Susan B. Anthony when she arose to address a teachers' convention in the State of New York. It was women who cried "served them right" when several of the leading newspapers of this country editorially stigmatized the first women who attempted to speak in public as "she hyenas." It was wives, when the first petition to the legislature for property rights for women was circulated, who refused to sign it upon the ground that the control of property was the just privilege of husbands.

Yet, tho women opposed each step of the progress of their sex in turn, they have not failed to avail themselves of every privilege when it has been won, and no man or woman would now claim that the gain of any of them was a mistake. So it happens that in the year 1915 all women have practically complete emancipation from the old traditions and occupy their present advanced position because some women were willing to demand each right when all the world was against them and to stand by that demand until the world caught up with them. The same type of women who opposed education, property rights, public speech, organization, accept all the privileges won for them by the struggle of other women and from that position of vantage turn to oppose as best they can the logical, inevitable next step in the evolution of women.

The number of women who are demanding the vote grows enormously year by year. I cannot speak with authority as to the number of the disfranchised women in the United States who want to vote, but in the State of New York, where I am familiar with conditions and can so speak, 1,000,000 women—a big majority of those who would be eligible to vote—is a conservative estimate.

The handwriting on the wall of human destiny announces the inevitable coming of woman suffrage. All signs point in that direction and none points the other way.

New York City

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MUST FAIL

BY ALICE N. GEORGE

In accordance with its usual policy The Independent presents both sides of this question. Our own attitude has often been expressed editorially, as on October 5, 1914. We have asked Mrs. Alice N. George, president of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women, to take up the argument for the negative.—THE EDITOR.

WOMAN suffrage must ultimately fail. It is based upon a fallacy, and no fallacy has ever made a permanent conquest over mankind.

The fallacy of woman suffrage lies in the belief that there is in our social order a definite sex division of interests, and that the security of woman's interests depends upon her possession of the elective franchise.

"The history of mankind," declared the founders of the movement, "is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having as the indirect object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. Man has endeavored in every way he could," continues this arraignment of the fathers, husbands and sons of these self-styled *mothers of the revolution*, "to destroy her confidence in her own powers, to lessen her self-respect and to make her willing to lead a dependent and abject life."

In a healthy state of society there is no rivalry between men and women; in the economy of life they have different duties, but their interests are the common interests of humanity. Women are not a class, they are a sex whose interests in a well-ordered government are represented, automatically and inevitably, by the men of their social group. It would be a fatal day for the race when women could obtain their rights only by a victory wrested at the polls from reluctant men. These truths are elementary and self-evident, yet all are negatived by the votes-for-women movement.

That the vote is not an inalienable right is affirmed by Supreme Court decisions, the practise of nations and the dictates of common sense. No state can ever enfranchise all its citizens, and, since the stability of government rests ultimately upon a relentless enforcement of law, the maintenance of a sound fiscal policy and such adjustment of the delicate interweaving of international relations as makes for peace and prosperity, it is right that the state should place the responsibility of government upon those best equipped to perform its manifold duties.

Women's citizenship is as real as man's, and no reflection upon her abilities is involved in the assertion that woman is not fitted for government either by nature or by the contact of daily experience. The casting of a ballot is the last step in a long process of political organization; it is the signing of a contract to undertake vast responsibilities, for the following of the ballot to its conclusion alone makes the body politic sound. Otherwise political power without its political responsibility threatens disaster to all.

We have made a few crude experiments in double suffrage, but nowhere has *equal* suffrage been tried. If the average woman is to be a voter, she must accept jury service and aid in the protection of life and property. When the mob threatens, she must not shield herself behind her equal in government. She must relinquish her rights and exemptions under the law and in civil life if she is to take her place as a responsible elector and compete with man as the governor of the race. Such equality would be a brutal and retrogressive view of woman's "rights." It is impossible—and here we have the unanswerable answer to woman suffrage theories.

No question of superiority or equality is involved in the opposition to votes for women. The test of woman's worth is her ability to solve the problems she must face as a woman if the race is not to deteriorate and civilization perish. The woman suffrage movement is an imitation-of-man movement, and as such merits the condemnation of every normal man and woman.

The attempt to interpret woman's service to the state in terms of political activity is a false appraisal of the contribution she has always made to the general welfare. Doubtless we can live thru a good deal of confusion, but it is not on any lines of functional unfitness that life is to be fulfilled. Woman must choose with discrimination those channels of activity wherein "what she most highly values may be won." Are these values in the department of government or in the equally essential departments of education, society and religion? It is thru physical, intellectual and moral education that our citizenship is gradually improved, and here woman's opportunities are supreme. If women are not efficient in their own dominion, then, in the name of common sense, let them be trained for efficiency in that dominion and not diffuse their energies by dragging them thru the devious paths of political activities.

Equal suffrage is clearly impossible; double suffrage, tried under most favorable conditions, in sparsely settled western states, has made no original contribution to the problem of sound government. On the other side of the ledger we find that the enfranchisement of women has increased taxes, magnified the menace of an indifferent electorate, and swelled the body of unenforceable laws.

The confusion of social and personal rights with political, the substitution of emotionalism for investigation and knowledge, the mania for uplift by legislation, have widely advertised the suffrage propaganda, while the reforms for which the founders of the suffrage movement declared women needed the vote have all been accomplished by the votes of men. The vote has been withheld thru the indifference and opposition of women, for this is the only woman's movement which has been met by the organized opposition of women.

Woman suffrage is the political phase of feminism; the whole sweep of the relation of the sexes must be revised if the woman's vote is to mean anything more than two people doing what one does now. Merely to duplicate the present vote is unsound economy. To reinforce those who clamor for individual rights is to strike at the family as the self-governing unit upon which the state is built.

This is not a question of what some women want or do not want—it is solely a question of how woman shall best contribute her part to the g e n e r a l welfare. Anti-suffragists contend that woman serves best by remaining non-partizan and working for the common good outside the realms of political strife. To prove this they point to what women have done without the ballot and what they have failed to do with it.

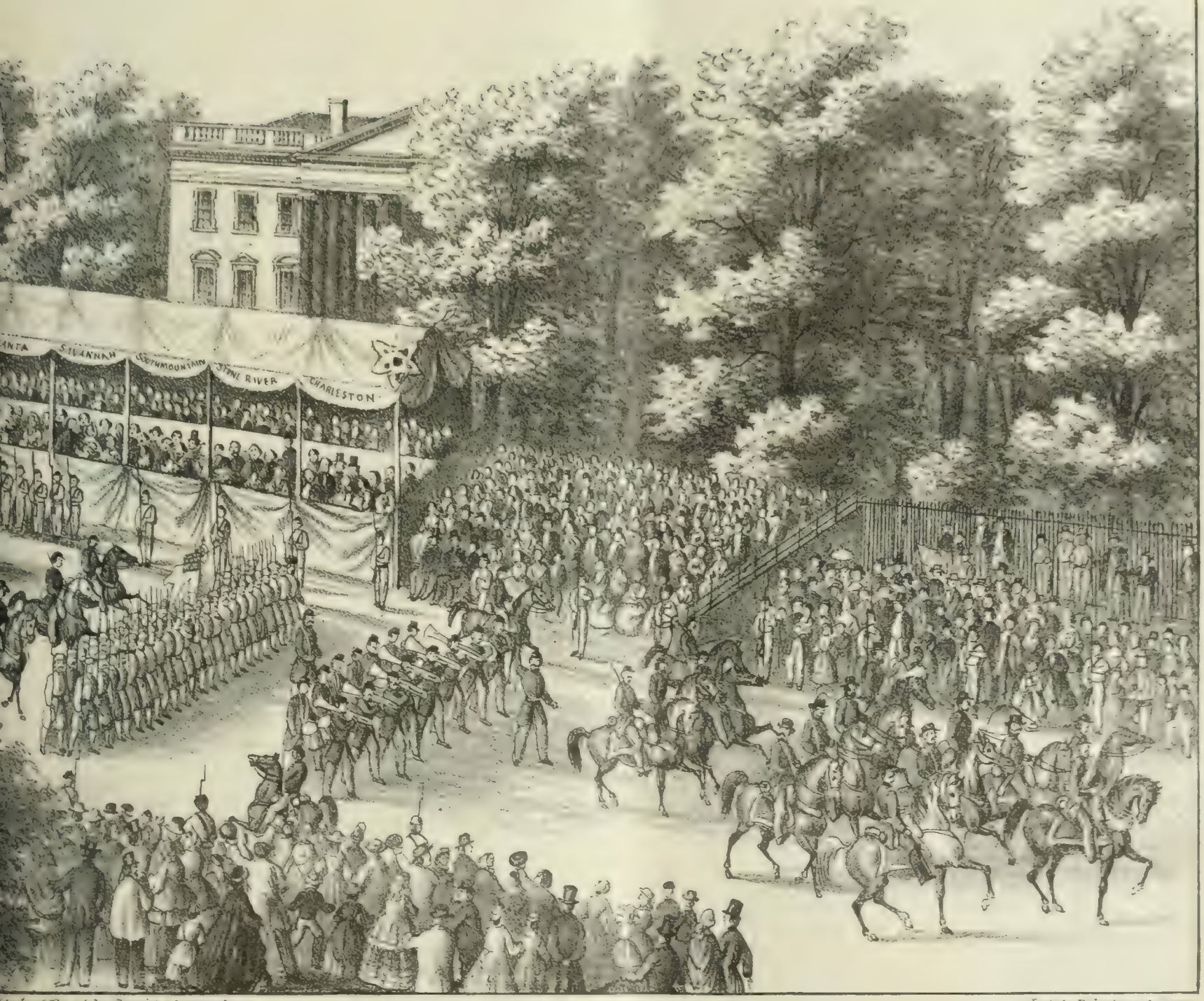
Anti-suffragists a r e optimists. They are concerned at the attempt of an organized, aggressive, well-financed minority to force its will upon the majority of women thru a false interpretation of representative democracy, but they know that a movement so false in its conception, so false in its economy, so false in its reflections upon men and its estimate of women, so entirely unnecessary and unnatural, cannot achieve a permanent success.

Brookline, Massachusetts



THE GRAND REVIEW AT

GEN! SHERMAN! GLORIOUS



Clerks Office of the District of Columbia

Lith by E Sachse & Co Balto

HINGTON, MAY 24TH 1865.

ASSING THE HEAD STAND.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE GRAND ARMY

THE GREAT REVIEW OF '65

BY THE REV. H. M. GALLAHER

THE march of the armies of Meade and Sherman through Washington on the 23rd and 24th of May, was, doubtless, the greatest military parade ever witnessed on this continent. One hundred and fifty thousand stalwart soldiers poured through Pennsylvania Avenue, and occupied twelve hours in hurrying past the pavilion where sat the President and other dignitaries. Twenty men abreast, and as close as only soldiers know how to march, did the boys in blue advance. . . .

The solid blue masses rose and fell like sea waves —as regularly and as grandly. Muskets at right-shoulder-shift, with that slant to the bayonets which turned their surface sunward and brightened up the avenue with reflected light till it looked as if a river of burnished silver were flowing unceasingly from the Capitol to the Treasury building . . .

I have read of the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war; but I never knew what it meant till then, and no longer wondered at the proverbial vanity of military chieftains; for sure the proudest place on earth was to ride commander of these plumed troops, to have sonorous metal blowing martial sounds for you, and to feel that you have directed "the big wars that make ambition virtue." . . .

You felt, in looking at these regiments, that it was not at all like a militia review in New York, where the soldiers had nothing to do but look neat and keep the step. Every brigade made you think of Atlanta, Savannah, the Wilderness and Richmond. Their banners bore these and a score of other blood-bought names; their faces looked as if the sun of every state had helped to bronze them, and the unkempt hair, dusty shoes, and faded uniforms told of far other marches than a jubilant parade down Broadway.

The Western army was more worn and threadbare in appearance, and had soft slouched hats in the last stages of shabbiness. They moved, however, with a more springy and independent step, swung themselves along in an easy, rollicking way, as if each were out a soldiering for himself, and only agreed to march with the rest for the glory of the thing. They were taller and stouter, and more intelligent-looking than their Eastern brethren, but did not step as quickly, or with the same machine-like regularity, and had very many less foreigners in their ranks. . . .

Each brigade of the Western army had about two hundred very black negroes, with pick and shovel on their backs; and every regiment had its pet: one a goat, another a coon or a dog, and still another a rooster.

Looking at these returning braves, one was glad to see how difficult it would be for any traitor to destroy a Union held together by so many and such fearless defenders; and I, as well as thousands of others on that great day, was proud at being able to say, "I too, am an American citizen."

From The Independent of June 1, 1865

The Return of the Veterans

By Richard Burton

Beneath gray gloom they tramp along: their tread
Lacks rhythm; faded, soiled and torn their dress;
They wot of storm and peril, wounds that bled,
And pains beyond imagination's guess.
The lookers on, struck mute by tenderness,
Hardly huzza: it is as if the dead
Walked with the quick. Beneath a brooding sky
The bronzed and battered veterans limp by.

Reprinted from The Independent

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL REVIEW

BY CARTER FIELD

TWENTY thousand men, the remnant of the mighty armies that saved the Union, trudged slowly last Wednesday over the very route along which the victorious hosts of Grant and Sherman so proudly marched in the great parade that followed Appomattox, just fifty years before. Bent, gray-haired, broken, many almost tottering, they showed still the fire which had carried them up Missionary Ridge, through the Wilderness and into Petersburg—showed it by the efforts to stride with the old vigor, by the painfully straightened shoulders, and more than all else by the determination that carried them along the weary road till they dropt by scores, utterly exhausted. Before them marched their "field music" — gray-bearded drummer boys and age-bent fifers, the last of the men and the echo of the music that had led them over a hundred bloody fields. Over their heads were the ghosts of battle flags—worn shreds of silk and bunting, with hardly a touch of color in their tattered folds, but still bearing faintly the names of the stricken fields where these men had won undying honor. Closely packed along the miles of their march were a quarter of a million citizens of the nation they saved.

On precisely the spot where President Johnson and the War Cabinet of Lincoln reviewed the triumphant Union army, stood President Wilson, the first Southern-born President since those days that tried men's souls, and the first descendant of Confederate soldiers to sit in the White House.

Frantic cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and tiny flags greeted the marchers from the almost continuous stands which margined the route from the Peace Monument, at the foot of the Capitol grounds, where the parade formed, to beyond the White House, more than a mile and a half away. Millions of the flags for which the veterans had fought decorated the way. The entire city was *en fête* for the Forty-ninth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army, believed by many to be the last which will ever be held in the capital of the nation this army saved.

At the head of the parade, their youth and spick and span appearance bringing into strong relief the change which had come over the veterans, marched regulars from Fort Myer, bluejackets from the squadron of ships ordered here that the veterans might see them, and District national guardsmen. There was a long gap between the young soldiers and the slowly marching veterans. So slowly did the Marine Band, which came at the head of the veterans, play, that it sounded like a dirge. And in a way it was a dirge—for the members of this army who have answered the final roll call. For there were about 200,000 men in the monster review which past before President Johnson, as compared with a scant twenty thousand who wearily followed the same path on Wednesday.

Washington, September 10, 1913

THE MEN WHO MARCHED AGAIN



© *American Press*

CARRYING THE WRAITHS OF OLD BATTLEFLAGS IN THE GRAND ARMY REVIEW



Harris & Ewing

MARCHING IN THE OLD UNIFORM



© *International Film Service*

DRUMMER "BOYS" FIFTY YEARS AGO

AMERICAN MADE

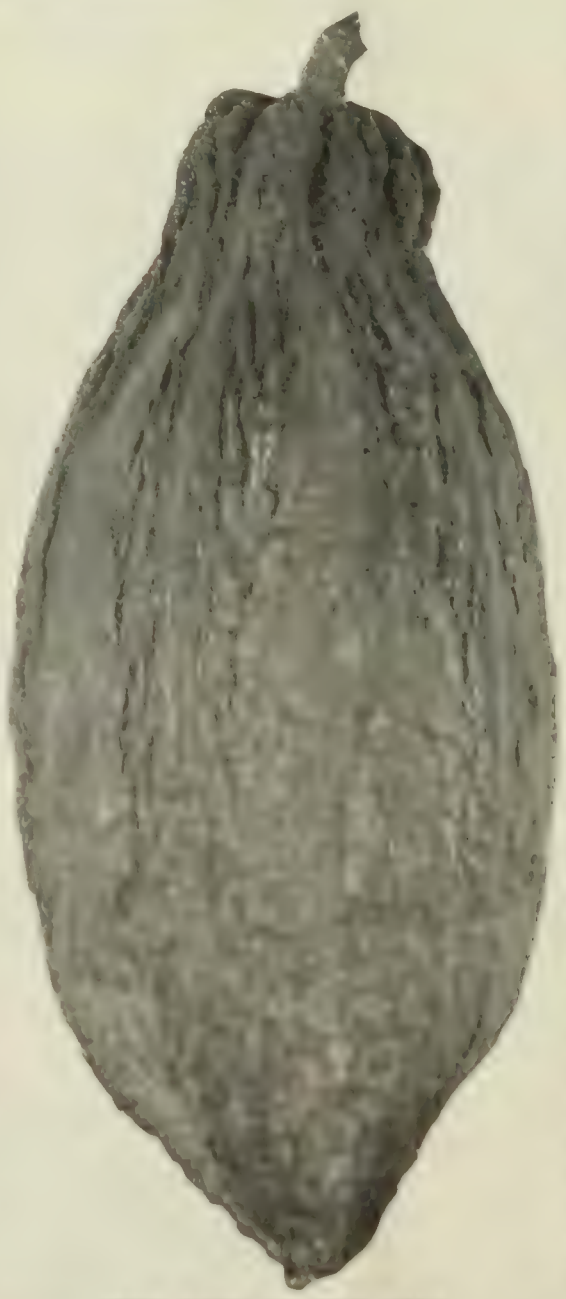
ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AND HOW WE CAN ACHIEVE IT

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

In an article entitled "The Conquest of Commerce," published in our issue of September 6, the author discussed the methods by which Germany had made her rapid advancement in domestic industry and foreign commerce. In the following he considers what opportunities there will be open to American commerce after the war and what is necessary for their utilization. One of the factors on which he lays stress, the growing dependence of northern lands upon tropical products and the consequent necessity of tropical possessions, is more fully realized by the English, Germans, French, Belgians and Dutch than it has been so far by the American people.—THE EDITOR.

WHENEVER and however the Great War ends, the international trade rivalry which it has temporarily and partially interrupted will begin again with greater energy than before because of the necessity of repairing damages and regaining lost ground. Those Americans who have tried to find some selfish consolation in the thought that the United States would benefit by the disaster which has befallen all the other great powers are doomed to disappointment. The money we have received from the sale of food products and munitions will by no means compensate for the present loss of our normal trade with the outside world. Cotton has been left on Southern fields because it would not pay to pick, and Northern factories of export articles have been obliged to shut down.

Nor is there any prospect of advantage to us in the future. In the first place the purchasing power of all the belligerent nations will be reduced for many years to come. In the second place the war has inflamed local patriotism and revived national jealousies, and this feeling will interfere with the revival of international commerce. Our attitude of neutrality has offended both sides. It is particularly distressing to note the growing hostility which is manifested toward the United States in the British press all over the world. Before the war the relations between English speaking countries were becoming increasingly friendly and they were beginning to realize how much they had in common and how much mutual benefit they might derive by closer intercourse. Our traditional animosity toward England dating from the Revolutionary and the Civil War had died down and the British Government had since the time of the Spanish War treated the United States with great consideration. But now a decided change of disposition is manifested toward us. We gather from reading the papers of England and still more of the dominions that the sympathy with the Allied cause shown by the great majority of the American people, the generosity of America in relieving distress in Belgium, France and Serbia, the favor shown to the Allies in supplying them with unlimited munitions of war and our toleration of British interference with neutral commerce without regard to international law, all this, it appears, counts for nothing as against the fact that the usual perfunctory note of congratulation was sent to the Kaiser on his birthday and that we failed to issue a paper protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality.



THE FOOD OF THE GODS

Dendrocnya was the name which the Turkish peasant bestowed upon the cocoa bean. He used to compare the seeds from which are made cocoa and chocolate, a delicacy which has become a necessity to northern races.

But however unjust we may think the British feeling we have to recognize its existence and the fact that it will have an effect on future trade relations. The war has accomplished a miracle in the unification of the British Empire and will compel its reorganization upon new lines. The oversea dominions have this time generously sent their sons to France and Turkey to die in a quarrel about which they were never consulted, but they will not consent to be so ignored in the future. They will insist upon their right to be heard hereafter on questions affecting the whole empire and the mother country on her part must make some concessions to their opinions and desires. Up to the war England had stuck to her traditional faith in free trade in spite of the fact that her industries were suffering from the invasion of goods made in protected Germany. The self-governing dominions, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, had, out of loyalty to the Mother Country, granted differential duties in favor of British products; still, the importations from Germany were before the war increasing more rapidly than from the United Kingdom, in spite of this handicap.

The war, however, has at last given the distrest British manufacturer the chance he has been longing for, and he is certainly making the most of it. He realizes that he can do more than the British soldier to destroy the power of Germany, and his patriotism inspires him to greater exertions than he has hitherto made at the instigation of self-interest alone. To kill off a half a million of her soldiers will not permanently disable Germany because her natural increase in population is nearly a million a year. But to destroy her foreign commerce will deprive twenty millions of their living. The Krupp machinery is more dreaded in England than the Krupp guns. As long as the war lasts and Britannia rules the waves German competition can be eliminated, but peace must come some time, and unless the British manufacturer can by then get a firm hold of the markets of the empire and of the outside world the competition will begin again, and perhaps with the same result. To forestall this, twenty-two organizations have been formed in England for the purpose of promoting British commerce and boycotting German goods. The names of some of them will indicate their objects

"Union Jack Industries League," "All British Trades Association," "The Entente Trade League," "The Anti-German Trading League," "British Eggs, Ltd.," "Anti-German League, Ltd.," "Patriotic Cinema Lectures Association." The Anti-German League hopes soon to have a million members who have signed the following pledge:

I hereby sincerely and conscientiously promise: (a) Not to purchase, use, or consume German or Austrian goods of any kind whatever. (b) Not to employ a German for either domestic or commercial purposes. (c) Not to place contracts with any German owned or controlled company, trust, or corporation, or to send goods by or travel in German ships. (d) To boycott and assist in the boycotting of any trader who persists in stocking German or Austrian goods while British goods of equal quality and price are available. (e) To hold no intercourse socially or commercially with Germans, and to ostracise from all respectable society every British-born woman who marries a German subject.

The members of the Australian parliament have all taken a vow never to buy any goods of German origin. The Russian *Novoe Vremya* advocates a permanent anti-German boycott league of all the Allies and the United States. French and Italian papers are urging a Quadruple Customs Union.

But in spite of the efforts of press and societies to create a public sentiment opposed to trade with Germany, it has been found impossible to prevent it even in time of war, when patriotic feeling is most intense. Coal has been shipped from England to Krupp since the war began, and British copper, tea, coffee and cocoa have continued to get into Germany by way of Sweden or Holland in spite of the prohibition.

The determination of the English to take advantage of this opportunity to recover their commercial prestige and to develop their manufactories so as to be independent of any other nation is shown by the following passage, which I quote from W. H. Dawson's article, "The Campaign Against German Trade," in the November number of the *Fortnightly Review:*

Now, in a most unexpected way, the chance of a century has come to us, for whatever the political results of the war may be the economic results for ourselves may prove immensely advantageous. For the country which has so long been menacing our industry and commerce has suddenly become a country with which for the time being we may not trade, even if we would; its industries are paralysed; its argosies have been swept from the seas; and most of the markets in which its greatest conquests had been achieved are open to us as never before. To improve the opportunities thus offered is the great task and duty of the hour, and upon the vigour, intelligence, and foresight shown by our manufacturers and traders at the time of supreme test will the future course of our economic development and prosperity for generations depend.



THE NECESSARY BANANA

The banana is one of the cheapest ways in which the energy of tropical sunshine can be put in packages for the consumption of colder countries. The banana business is an American industry

Of course, the English have no desire to profit by the misfortunes of their allies, but nevertheless it adds to their present advantage that the region now devastated by the German arms, Belgium, Luxemburg and northern France, is, next to Germany, the strongest competitor of Great Britain on the continent, in agriculture and manufacture.

It is evident that the enmity which has been aroused by the present war will be carried over to the trade war which will follow it, and that in this commercial conflict, which will be longer and much more serious in its effect upon the fate of nations, it will be still more difficult, perhaps impossible, for us to maintain our neutrality.

Whether Germany will be permanently crippled by the war and be forced to retire from the markets of the world cannot be known for some years yet. But it is certain, unless the Allies suffer a severe defeat, that England will come out of it with her commercial power immensely increased. The British Empire has been enlarged during the year of war by the acquisition of territory amounting to nearly twenty times the area of the United Kingdom. This might be regarded as a gain to American commercial opportunities if England continues her former policy of opening her Crown colonies on equal terms to the trade of the world, but it is not probable that this liberal policy will be maintained much longer. In fact, the Government has definitely broken with the free trade doctrine, for last month the ministry of all parties asked Parliament to pass a tariff law for the avowed purpose of restricting imports. The self-governing dominions of the British Empire are not likely longer to continue acquiescent to an arrangement which permits, for example, England to buy her wheat from the United States whenever it is cheaper than in Canada, while Canada bars out American machinery by a tariff wall in order to protect the British manufacturer.

We may then expect to see, as a result of the war, the formation of some sort of a customs union comprizing the whole British Empire, and perhaps also including its present Allies. In that case the United States would have to decide the momentous question of whether we should go into it or stay out. If we decided not to go into the union, or if England refused to admit us, we would be shut out of most of the markets of the world or enter them only under the handicap of differential duties. Such a customs union—it would be offensive to use in this connection the customary term *Zollverein*—would control all of Africa and Australasia, most of Asia and a large part of Europe and North America. The only undeveloped countries that would be open to our trade on equal terms would be Latin-America and for the present China minus Manchuria, Mongolia and Shantung, which are already under the sway of the Allied Powers.

But it would be borrowing trouble from the indefinite future to worry now lest the present military alliance should develop later into a customs union of such a form and extent as to be inimical to American



COPRA IN THE PHILIPPINES

Chemists have discovered a way of preparing from the coconut meat a fat that is displacing butter in dairy countries. We could supply the world from the Philippines

interests. The "All Red" movement is, as I say, directed primarily against Germany, not against the United States. But of course the systematic cultivation of a popular preference in favor of "home-made" products must, to some extent, interfere with the introduction of foreign goods whatever their source, and it would be a mistake for us to assume that, because the people of the British Empire have conceived a prejudice against Germany, they would be glad to see the United States take her place. Just now they doubtless would buy American goods in preference to German, but they are hoping soon to get along without either. We must understand that the "war on German trade" is not being waged for the benefit of American trade, and any attempt on our part to take advantage of the prevalent anti-German feeling is apt to be resented. How some of the Australians regard our timid efforts in this direction may be seen by the following quotation from the Sydney *Bulletin*, which, after complaining of the United States for sending tea, copper and oil to Germany thru neutral ports, goes on to say:

> The same obliging country is anxious to supply Australia with any goods it may require, and in an endeavor to secure the old time business of Germany is even sending to this country an exhibition ship, loaded with every sort of article judged to be saleable hereabouts. Meanwhile, presumably to help on the sales, and with the object generally of obscuring the issues, the United States puts up from time to time some dreary bore to say that blood is thicker than water, and that the United States should join in as a belligerent on the side of Britain. Thus Dr. Eliot, an ex-University Professor, lately reiterated the proposition about blood and water, and wound up with the customary tiring statement that his folk should "join in." As a matter of blunt fact, the United States can't join in, because it has nothing to join in with. Its army consists of a mere rag-tag crowd of 84,000 volunteers, partly white. Its navy is indifferent in ships, and in any case is unnecessary to Britain. Indeed, as Jellicoe would have to leave off work now and again to dine with the American Admiral and waste valuable time listening to long, wordy orations about blood and water, it would be a nuisance. The only way in which the United States are capable of effectively "joining in" is by refraining from selling war material to our enemies. Until they do this, every good Australian will regard the blood-and-water talk as merely the hot-air of a Yankee salesman, whose business principles, so far from having any preferent claim on us, are supplying us with very excellent reasons why they should be cut out altogether.

In order to replace German goods the British manufacturer needs first to know what they are. Accordingly British agents all over the world have been requested to send in the articles "made in Germany" which have the greatest sale in their respective localities. These are put on exhibition in the cities of the United Kingdom so that the manufacturers may examine and imitate them as nearly as possible.

An invaluable aid to British industry in capturing foreign trade is the act of Parliament passed soon after the declaration of war, authorizing English firms to take over German patents and trademarks. The *Scientific American* of November 14 says of this:

> At least one hundred of the more valuable patented products which Germans have developed only after the most painstaking research and the expenditure of vast sums are likely to be made by British firms who have contributed in their development not one whit of intellectual effort or a single penny in money.
>
> The situation in trademarks is equally serious. Thus the valuable trademark "Pebeco" for a tooth paste manufactured by Beiersdorf & Co. of Hamburg; the mark "Aspirin," the name of a well-known drug manufactured by Bayer & Co. of Germany; the trade name "Formamint," owned by von Wulfing of Berlin, and other marks, made priceless by sound business methods, are likely to appear upon British equivalents.

This raises some perplexing ethical questions. The objection has been made that the assumption of a patent or trademark is the same thing as the confiscation of private property and so contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, but this argument is not likely to have much weight in view of the disregard shown by the Germans for the rules of civilized warfare. It is probably impossible to lay down any general rule to cover all the cases. Everybody would agree that it would be contrary to public interest that the manufacture of such a medicine as salvarsan should be stopped because it is controlled by a German patent, but, on the other hand, the assumption of a trade name which owes its value solely to advertising and business enterprise and is not necessary for the preparation of the article seems very much like what our cousins oversea are fond of calling a "Yankee trick." But we do not have to decide upon the justice of the practise, since our American manufacturers are removed from temptation. The privilege of using German patents is confined to countries at war with Germany.

The war disclosed the fact that we were as dependent upon England for rubber as England upon Germany for chemicals. Our newspapers raised a howl against Great Britain for putting an embargo on the exportation of crude rubber from her colonies and our State Department was beseeched to remonstrate. It is hard to see what grounds we have for a protest. The British Government has a perfect right to keep its own rubber now when it is badly needed at home, and any criticism should be directed at those who have failed to see to it that we had a supply of our own to fall back upon. It is the old story of the ant and the butterfly of

the wise and foolish virgins. The lesson is costly; let's hope we profit by it. According to the Rubber Club of America we lost about $250,000 a day because we have been content to buy instead of raise our rubber. The price of caout-chouc went up from forty-five to ninety cents a pound and the industry in which we take our greatest pride, the automobile business, which amounts to $450,000,000 a year, was seriously threatened when for two months last fall not a pound of crude rubber came forward to the United States. Finally the British Government consented to allow its importation on the guarantee of American rubber manufacturers that none of it should reach Germany.

In 1914 the rubber raised on plantations, chiefly British, furnished more than half the world's supply and was worth about $65,000,000. Next year will be more profitable, for the price is higher, the crop is greater and the acquisition of Togo, Kamerun and Kaiser Wilhelm's Land gives Great Britain command of the German sources of supply. But the rubber tree is on trial, for synthetic caöut-chouc has been made both in England and Germany, and it only remains to be seen whether a raw material can be found cheap enough to compete with the cultivated product. But whether the rubber of the future be natural or artificial, America is equally "out of it," for we have neither the plantations or the laboratories capable of producing it, and so have to pay tribute to those countries which have had more forethought. It has long been evident that the wild trees of the African and South American forests could never meet the new and enormous demand for rubber. The lash fell more heavily on the backs of the natives of Belgian Kongo and Putumayo, but it only drew forth blood instead of the desired increase in the flow of the latex. So the English and Germans, foreseeing the famine, began to prepare for it by planting rubber trees in their tropical possessions. This was some fifteen years ago, and now Great Britain has 600,000 acres of rubber plantations and Germany 50,000. The United States, which uses half the world's output of rubber, is practically producing none, altho we have good land for it in the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico. Besides our own colonies, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies would have welcomed the American planter. But the policy of the present Administration in Mexico has not been such as to encourage Americans to attempt the development of the resources of the countries south of us. "You go at your own risk and if you get into trouble don't expect any help from us," has been virtually what our Government has said to Americans who would look beyond the borders of the United States for business opportunities. Needless to say, our competitor countries, Great Britain and Germany, take quite the opposite view of the duty of a government to its commercial pioneers.

One other tropical product must be mentioned in this connection, and that is the meat of the coconut, known in commerce as copra. This was once thought only fit for soap fat, but the chemist with the aid of a catalytic agent succeeded in transforming the evil-smelling oil into a solid white and wholesome fat, and it has become one of the chief ingredients in margarine and other substitutes for butter and lard in cooking and table use. This simple chemical reaction which any schoolboy—of the Macaulay caliber—could write upon the blackboard, has been worth hundreds of millions to Europe. Germany has been paying out forty million dollars a year for copra and it was sold for a great deal more. The margarine industry has developed to immense proportions in Great Britain, but still it does not suffice for the needs of the people of these islands, and they had to import 150,000,000 pounds of margarine a year, chiefly from Germany and Denmark. This amounts to more than a third of her butter imports.

The coconut grows close to the seashore and here is where the tropical archipelagoes have the advantage, for the smaller the islands the greater the coast line. The sixteen hundred islands of the Philippines with the help



A FIELD OF TROPICAL CANE

The people of the United States eat more than half their weight of sugar every year. The sugar cane of the tropics has a competitor in the sugar beet of the temperate zone. Both sources should be developed to insure economic independence

of Guam, Samoa, Hawaii and Porto Rico, might be made to supply us with all the vegetable fats we need within ten years if we start in now with the systematic planting of coconut groves as the Germans and English have done. The Philippines, even with their present inefficient methods, provide one-fourth of the world's supply of copra, worth $12,000,000 a year.

As civilization advances and population become more dense, the inhabitants of temperate zones become necessarily more dependent on the tropics. Where the sunshine falls straightest and the rain falls heaviest there the food of the future will be produced. In the various lists that have been prepared to show the increase in the cost of living, two items stand out conspicuously, for they are usually the only foods which have not risen in price. These are sugar and bananas, both tropical carbohydrates. No nation can call itself independent unless it has command of the seven C's: coffee, cacao, copra, cotton, cane and caöut-chouc. Of cotton we have enough and to spare. Our sugar supply under the Stars and Stripes is less than half of what we need, and less than half of this is grown on the continent in either beets or cane. For the other C's we must depend upon our outlying possessions or foreign countries.

Germany, France and the United Kingdom are destitute of all these requisites of modern civilization and it is their struggle for territories where tropical and semi-tropical products could be grown that has involved them in war. First France and England came into conflict over the cotton land of Egypt, but war was avoided by a compromise between them which gave Egypt to England and Morocco to France. Germany, angered at being shut out of northern Africa, threatened war, but thought better of it and sought compensation in Anatolia. Here she was again checkmated thru a combination of Russia and Great Britain, who divided up Persia between them and so shut off from its outlet the German Bagdad railroad. Consequently the German Government has been teaching the natives of its African possessions how to grow cotton, copra and coffee.

The history of the sugar industry is especially interesting in this connection, for it illustrates both the points under consideration, first, the importance of tropical dependencies and second the possibility of developing other sources of food supply thru applied botany and chemistry. The beet sugar business, like many another advance in civilization, owes its origin to war. Napoleon, finding that Great Britain as mistress of the seas had shut off the sugar supply of Europe, instigated an inquiry to ascertain if there were not some possible source at home. Such a source was found in the beet, but it seemed absurd to suppose that a root with a slightly sweetish taste could ever be a rival of the rich and luxuriant cane of the tropics. But the beet was put thru a course of eugenics with the result that in the course of a hundred years its sugar content was raised from six per cent to sixteen or even twenty, and today the world gets 6,300,000 tons of sugar from beets in comparison with 8,400,000 from cane. The American farmer who buys a sack of sugar beet seed marked "Made in Germany" knows that every one of the little brown seeds has a certified pedigree of a hundred generations in which not one ancestor has fallen below the high standard of quality. This is more than can be claimed by the House of Lords. Napoleon's spirit, if it continues to take an interest in mundane politics and retains its former prejudices, must have rejoiced to see the British West Indies ruined by the sugar beet and the United Kingdom made dependent upon the continent for its sugar supply. In 1908, Germany exported to England beet sugar to the value of more than $60,000,000. This was intolerable to British pride, so by means of duties and international agreements this had been cut down before the war by half, and now the United Kingdom refuses to buy any sugar from neutral nations unless assured that it is not "made in Germany." Efforts are being made to utilize the waste land of the United Kingdom for the cultivation of sugar beets. It will, however, take time for the development of the industry in England, and for the present our sugar planters in Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba should find a good market in England, France and Russia. Germany and Austria-Hungary, anticipating a long war, soon shut off the exportation of sugar. This left them with a stock on hand sufficient to last two years, and in the meantime the fields formerly used for beets were put to growing cereals for the army. This and similar shifts will make these countries practically self-sustaining in the matter of food in spite of their large population and poor land. England, having stuck to her free trade principle of buying and selling in the best market without regard to the effect on home industries, is now absolutely dependent on foreign commerce and would be starved out in a few months if she should lose command of the sea.

One other instance of the achievement of economic independence thru applied science is the production of alcohol for manufacturing and fuel. We have been fighting the Standard Oil Company with legislation; the Germans have been fighting it with potatoes, and these have proved the better weapons. Germany, like the United Kingdom, is destitute of petroleum, and she cannot now import the gasoline necessary to keep her army automobiles running. But this possibility has been foreseen, and the Government has for several years required that the motor vehicles which might be taken over for military purposes in time of war should be provided with interchangeable carburetors so that either gasoline or alcohol could be used. A hundred million gallons of fuel alcohol were on hand when the war began and more is made from potatoes and sugar beets. In the United States one of the chief difficulties in the way of developing the chemical industries has been the lack of cheap alcohol and the passage of the denatured alcohol bill by Congress a few years ago has not done what was expected of it in the way of remedying this deficiency. Possibly we will find in the infra palm, which grows abundantly in the Philippines and Central America, a future source of the cheap alcohol necessary for many industries. We will naturally draw upon the tropics for fuel and food as the years go by. The increased importation of fruits such as pineapples and dates gives a hint of future conditions.

The war has taught the world by the worst of object lessons that economic independence is not less important than political independence, in fact that the two go together. If for instance Germany thru her systematic agriculture and synthetic chemistry had not been largely self-supporting she could not have endured for a year the cutting off of her commerce by enemies on every side. It will never happen again, we hope, that the existence of a nation will depend upon its self-sufficiency, but its prosperity will always depend upon it. In order to become as free as possible from dependence upon other countries for the necessities of life we must first develop our internal resources with the help of applied science and, second, make use of such tropical possessions as we now hold or can acquire. Then with this firm basis of self-support we can cultivate trade with other commercial countries by reciprocity and can compete with them on equal terms in the open markets of the world.

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THE NEW BOOKS

THE SUPERMAN AND WELLS

THE unresting energy of invention which has enabled H. G. Wells to conquer the successive fields of the scientific romance, the novel of middle class life, the society novel, the sociological essay, and the treatise which is disguised as a novel, has not been dimmed or thwarted by the Great War. Since the conflict began we have had from his pen many brilliant war manifestos, a confused jungle of literary fragments foisted on the reputation of a nonexistent author named Bliss, editor of the papers of an equally imaginary *Boon*, a farce comedy, *Bealby*, and the latest of his novels, *The Research Magnificent*. William Porphyry Benham, the son of a wealthy society woman totally without scruples and of a village schoolmaster weighted with perhaps too many, sets out to conquer the world by the aid of his mother's wealth and his father's conscience. To make himself master of the world he finds he must first control his own soul and he spends his life cutting himself free from the temptations of fear and self-indulgence which are natural to him, and from the efforts of his mother, his wife and his friends to direct the course of his life into orthodox channels. He resolves to understand the modern world in every part, that when the time for action comes he may be sure that his activities in politics will help and not hurt. By the irony of fate he dies before he has completed his travels and leaves nothing to the world but a desk full of unedited manuscript.

Benham, like Ibsen's *Brand*, holds that nothing justifies life but its absolute domination by the individual will, and, again like the Scandinavian hero, he forces the tension of his will beyond the limits possible to human nature and involves himself, his plans and all who have come within the stormy scope of his influence in a common ruin. But Wells has not chosen as the background for Benham's fine fanaticism the respectable if uninspiring mediocrity of rural England as Ibsen chose that of rural Norway. *The Research Magnificent*, like many other researches, leads the investigator to far countries. We have lightning snapshots of primitive or retrograde parts of the earth; the sickening atrocities of Albania and Macedonia, the sinister back streets of Chinese towns, the heaving unrest of Russia, the racial and religious hostilities of India, the barbaric cruelties of Hayti, the fiercely unintelligent labor struggles in South Africa and, by no means least, the methodical preparations of the European states for a world wide war. These evils, says Wells thru the mouth of Benham, can be solved only by the organization of the world into one great republic ruled by an aristocracy schooled to fine living and utter devotion to their task of directing the energies of mankind to the highest ends. It is for the author's discussion of the meaning of aristocracy that the book is chiefly notable. To him the aristocracy, the worth-while part of humanity, consists of those only who can resist the four chief enemies of man: Fear, Indulgence, Jealousy and Prejudice. A curiously uneven book, containing some of the best and some of the worst things Wells has written. Such illuminating chapters as that on the significance of fear are a contribution to ethics and psychology, none the less valuable for being sandwiched in with details of degrading love affairs.

The Research Magnificent, by Herbert George Wells. The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

TREITSCHKE'S MASTERPIECE

It was the misfortune of Heinrich von Treitschke to have become infamous before he became famous in the English-reading world. The apostle of Prussianism suffered from the fact that until the opening of the Great War his works were practically unknown except to Germans, but even more because the translations which have since been brought out were selected from fugitive and polemical writings which did not represent him at his best. The first volume of his *History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century*, carrying the history to the Congress of Vienna, has now appeared in an English translation and for the first time English and American readers are enabled to comprehend why Treitschke ever became a name to conjure with among his fellow countrymen. By confining himself strictly to German (in fact practically to Prussian) affairs, Treitschke succeeded in writing a scholarly history, for his ignorance of foreign peoples was only equalled by his knowledge of the Prussians. The work from a literary standpoint is admirable. Free, flowing and vibrant with enthusiasm, Treitschke's style is as far as possible removed from the heaviness of the average German scholar. There is no attempt at impartiality; every statement is paired with its appropriate epithet and no event is allowed to escape without the judge's sentence. The bias of the work is so obvious, however, and so easily allowed for, as hardly to interfere with the value of the history. A more important defect is the author's utter blindness to all human interests except international politics and war. Religious and literary movements are mentioned, it is true, but only as manifestations of the Teutonic soul; economic conditions are forgotten, and the issues raised by the French Revolution are to Treitschke as if they had never been. The author's sole purpose was to make a worthy prose epic of the rise of Prussia and this task he greatly achieved.

History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century. By Heinrich von Treitschke. Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. McBride, Nast & Co. $4.75.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN IOWA

The State of Iowa is a typical American commonwealth in which the labor problem is at a minimum; the urban population small; the immigration problem negligible. It is therefore highly significant that Iowa should be making a special study of social legislation in all its aspects. The Iowa legislature has assisted the State Historical Society in the publication of a series of scholarly volumes which condense a great amount of information primarily for the benefit of legislators, but of interest to everyone in the country. The second volume of the *Applied History Series* deals with constitutional revisions, home rule, direct legislation, suffrage, the short ballot, the recall, the merit system, etc. It gives a brief but comprehensive history of the subject, discusses present tendencies in other states and countries, and explains the application in Iowa. Chapters in this volume on social legislation, poor relief, and child labor, are condensations of more extensive reports which are published separately. The two volumes on *The History of Education in Iowa* are the first of six, and deal exclusively with the secondary schools. *Poor Relief Legislation in Iowa* considers all the phases of the problem and presents an advanced and constructive solution for bad conditions. It is particularly strong in the chapters concerning the care of delinquents, defectives, and dependents, but does not consider the pension system for mothers as fully as might be desirable.

Iowa Applied History Series, Vol. II edited by B. F. Shambaugh. *History of Social Legislation in Iowa*, by John E. Briggs. *History of Poor Relief Legislation in Iowa*, by John L. Gillin. *History of Education in Iowa*, by Clarence Ray Aurner. 2 Vols. All published by the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.

COLLEGE STUDY OF MUSIC

An able and a valuable plea for the study of musical history and appreciation in American universities and higher schools is made by Professor Dykinson, of Oberlin College, in an interesting and stimulating book which he calls *Music and the Higher Education*. He holds, and rightly, that music, because of its esthetic value as an art of form, its significance as an interpretation of life, its refining touch upon the emotional nature, and the means it affords for the culture of important elements of character, must not be permitted longer to suffer the old neglect by American colleges, and that the leadership in musical education on the interpretative and appreciative side must be assumed by those institutions whose circumstances and prestige enable them to place such education upon solid intellectual foundations. His exposition of what is to be sought and gained in this field, only just beginning to receive broad educational recognition, is presented under three headings: "The Cul-



CADILLAC DAY AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 20, 1915.

A SIGNAL HONOR, the first time ever conferred upon a motor car, reflected the esteem in which the Cadillac is held as an exponent of the highest American manufacturing ideals.

August 20th was designated as Cadillac Day by the officials of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

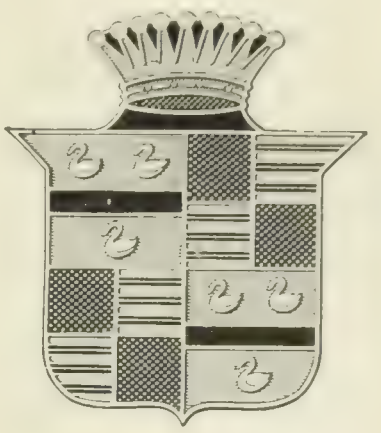
In the presence of an immense throng the new Type 53 Eight-Cylinder Cadillac was unveiled.

The climax of an elaborate and impressive ceremonial was the presentation of the Certificate of the MEDAL OF HONOR awarded to the Cadillac by the International Jury of Awards.

The presentation was made by Captain A. C. Baker, Director of Exhibits and was accepted for the Cadillac Company by Mr. Don Lee the Company's representative in California.

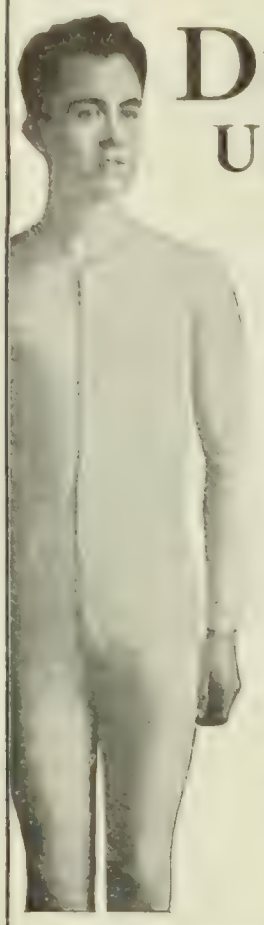
The Cadillac was the only motor car with a V-type Engine exhibited at the Exposition.

The tribute paid is unique in the annals of the industry.

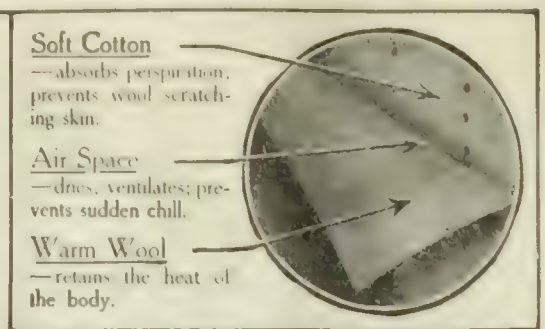


THE COAT OF ARMS OF ANTOINE DE LA MOTHE CADILLAC, WHO FOUNDED IN 1701, UNDER COMMISSION FROM LOUIS XIV, THE COLONY ON THE SITE WHERE NOW STANDS THE CITY OF DETROIT.

THE TYPE 53 CADILLAC CAR IS DISTINGUISHED BY THIS COAT OF ARMS MOUNTED UPON ITS RADIATOR.



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maintains the natural heat of the body, giving perfect ventilation and comfort under all conditions.

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That underwear is Duofold—a garment of two separate fabrics knitted together with air-space between. The inside fabric (soft light-weight knitted cotton) is comfortable to the skin and absorbs the moisture. The heat of the body drives this moisture through the air-space, partially drying it at the same time, into the wool, from which it gradually evaporates. The light-weight knitted wool keeps out the cold and keeps in the natural heat of the body. Both layers together—wool and cotton—are about half the weight of ordinary underwear.

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cism, physiological space and Euclidian space, and other problems that interest those who care to think thru past the surface of things. Dr. Mach has been one of the most stimulating and suggestive thinkers of the past generation, and his leads have not yet been worked out.

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If at this date a volume seems a good deal to spend in proving the worthlessness of *James Russell Lowell as a Critic*, Joseph J. Reilly does more than pass destructive judgment on a once favorite essayist. He makes unmistakably plain, with Lowell for text, the immense and essential difference between the appreciator and the true critic, and this is matter of importance.

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H. A. Van Coenen Torchiana's historical essay on *Holland* is a record of that doughty little land's achievements up to the sailing of the "Mayflower," and a brief for her preponderating influence on the new nation. It is an influence we are proud to acknowledge. But so overwhelming a case is made out that the reader wonders if the peculiarities of our New England and Mountain White speech be not Dutch instead of Shakespearean!

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Here is a plum to be had for the plucking, if America will only stretch forth her hand at this psychological moment when the other great nations are preoccupied with their war game, and grasp the prize —Chinese trade—so says Paul Myron. In his enthusiasm he has incorporated in *Our Chinese Chances Thru Europe's War*, some material that we learned in our big geographies, but he is obviously a man not only of conviction, but of more than casual acquaintance with the Chinese.

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It is difficult to get a new angle on the Divine Comedy, but Marion S. Bainbridge has written with such enthusiasm and his work is so thoroly impregnated with his love for the great poet that his endeavor to bring some of the delicate shades of meaning within the grasp of the average reader is highly successful. *A Walk in Other Worlds with Dante* should be sincerely appreciated by the many who have found the Italian poet too subtle for their thoro understanding.

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Sign on Twentieth street, near Sixth avenue: "Wanted A few girls to clean waists. Also a few bright girls. Apply ninth floor."—*New York Tribune.*

METROPOLITAN JOURNALISM

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing on Page 12.
—*New York Times.*

"Willie, did you see my New Shaving Brush?"

"Yep—Mom is using it to paint the bird cage."—*Columbia Jester.*

COMMERCIAL CANDOR

For Sale—Pair of broncho horses. Good weight, sound, broken. Owner in hospital. Address L. B. Schell.—*Eau Claire (Wis.) Leader.*

A lunch room on Duane street has solved the problem of the high cost of living. It advertises "Combination Breakfast and Supper—25c."—*New York Evening Sun.*

Editor—Do you know how to run a newspaper?

Applicant—No, sir.

Editor—Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience.—*Puck.*

We gather from the London dispatches that if the Germans aren't careful they are likely to get the entire English people interested in the war with their Zeppelin raids.—*New York Evening Sun.*

He fought with Joffre and with French,
Endured the horrors of the trench,
But to the woods he straightway took
When mobilized to fire the cook.
—John Kendrick Bangs.

The famous detective gasped as he arrived at the scene of the crime.

"Heavens," said he, as he looked at the window thru which the thief had escaped, "this is more serious than I had expected! It's broken on both sides!"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

He was wandering aimlessly around in a department store when the floorwalker approached him.

"Looking for something?" he asked.

"Yes, my wife," replied the man.

"Describe her."

"Well, she's a sort of limousine with heavy tread and usually runs on low."—*Ohio Motorist.*

"I want to see your beauty editor," said the caller at the sanctum of a popular magazine.

"Are you following her advice?"

"I am."

"Got confidence in it?"

"I have."

"Then you don't want to see her."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A chairman who poses as a humorist was having his shoes shined at a railway station.

"And is your father a bootblack, too?" he asked the boy at his feet.

"No," said the bootblack. "My father is a farmer up the state."

"Ah," said the humorist, as he started for his multitude to make an entry, "he believes in making boys toe the mark."—*Exchange.*

"Ain't you rather young to be left in charge of a drug store?"

"Perhaps; what can I do for you?"

"Do your employers know it's dangerous to leave a mere boy like you in charge of such a place?"

"I am competent to serve you, madam."

"Don't you know you might poison your customers?"

"There is no danger of that, madam; what can I do for you?"

"Think I had better go to the soda down the street."

"I can serve you just as well as they can and as cheaply."

"Well, you may give me a package of Uneeda Biscuit, but I don't like your looks."—*Puck.*

The Market Place

THE GREAT WAR LOAN

It was known at the end of last week that the complete success of the Anglo-French loan was assured. A definite agreement as to the terms had been reached on the 28th, and applications from subscribers in the first twenty-four hours after the announcement amounted to $480,000,000. It had been determined that the loan should be $500,000,000, with an understanding that the money should be used exclusively in the United States; that the bonds—a joint obligation of Great Britain and France—should bear interest at the rate of five per cent; that principal and interest should be payable in dollars on a gold basis; that the term should be five years, and that at maturity the holders should have the option of redemption at par or exchange for 4½ per cent bonds to run fifteen or twenty years. While the price to the public is 98, subscribers—even those who take small amounts—can get the bonds, it is understood, at 96¼ by giving their subscriptions to syndicate banks. At 98 the net yield, for the full term, is 5½ per cent; at 96¼ it is about 5.85. The syndicate pays 96 to Great Britain and France. The first instalment of 25 per cent will be called on the 15th inst., the second one month later, and the last in December. New York members of the syndicate are fifteen banks, twelve trust companies and thirty-two banking firms. The list of these firms includes J. & W. Seligman; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.; Hallgarten & Co.; Kountze Brothers, and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

The amounts of several individual subscriptions were published, in most cases without names. One is for $30,000,000. Gossip connected with it the names of Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Frick. Mr. Schwab takes $25,000,000 for the Bethlehem Steel Company. There is one for $5,000,000, another for $3,000,000. M. Guggenheim Sons have agreed to take $5,000,000. It was estimated that Philadelphia's subscriptions would be at least $20,000,000, Pittsburgh's $20,000,000, and Baltimore's $5,000,000. Many Western banks will take no bonds, or only a small amount, owing, it is said, to the attitude of German depositors and stockholders, but there are large individual subscriptions from men connected with the banks. Two incidents show the opposition which is taken into account. There was a run last week on a national bank in Racine, Wisconsin, caused by depos-

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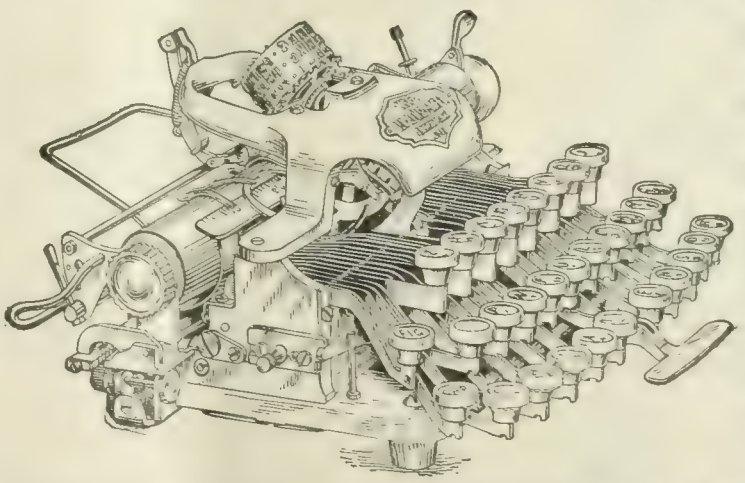
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itors of foreign birth. Chicago banks sent $500,000 as a relief fund, and the bank gave notice that it would have nothing to do with the loan. In Chicago, Charles G. Dawes, president of the Central Trust Company, who had announced his intention to subscribe, received letters whose writers threatened to kill him. He and his residence are protected by guards.

Applications for substantial amounts have been received by the syndicate managers, J. P. Morgan & Co., from England, but such investments are discouraged and opposed by the English press. They tend to defeat the object of the loan. Subscribers in England must pay the income tax, but there is no such burden upon subscribers in this country. The interest charge is regarded there as a high one, and the Manchester *Guardian* says the British Government has blundered. The comment in Germany is that Great Britain and France show their sore need by paying so much, and that the loan indicates a strange kind of neutrality. But Germany borrowed $10,000,000 here a few months ago on 5 per cent notes of the Government. The French press sees in the loan evidence of the solidity of British and French credit and of our belief that the Allies will be victorious.

A VERY ACTIVE STOCK MARKET

An almost unprecedented volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange has so taxed the resources and strength of brokerage houses and subjected employes to so great a strain that some have proposed suspension for a day or two. The clerks have been working night and day, and the commission firms' offices are full of cots on which they may occasionally get a little sleep. The average daily business for the five full days of last week exceeded 1,500,000 shares, and something should be added for the odd lots (less than 100 shares) which in times of such pressure are not recorded. On Tuesday the total was 1,678,652 shares, the largest number for a day since 1904.

This activity has been accompanied by advancing prices for the war order stocks, which have dominated the market. On two or three days trading in railroad shares was almost eliminated. At the opening on Monday morning, the war order stocks (which had shown large gains in the preceding week) were higher than they had been at the close on Saturday, and the gains steadily increased. The taking of profits on Tuesday prevented any large net advances, except for Baldwin Locomotive, which rose from 119 to 150, receding to 128. Thruout the week the shares of this company were leaders in activity, owing to reports about purchases by the Du Pont powder interests for control and concerning the company's connection with a new combination of the independent steel factories. Wednesday saw a reaction, but the upward march was resumed on Thursday. It reached, however, at midday by a sharp break due to a rumor that an American ship had been sunk by a German submarine. For several stocks there

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were advances on Friday, when a new record was made for Steel common, owing to general expectation that the approaching statement of net earnings would be highly favorable. The price rose to 81¾, the best in four years, closing at 81. An addition of 25 to the price of General Motors made a net gain of 15 for the five days. Baldwin Locomotive's gain for the same days was 21½.

From the beginning of the week the strength of the market was due largely to the successes of the Allies along the war front in France and to the favorable condition of the war loan project. Many saw danger in the large transactions, sharp fluctuations, and advances not clearly warranted by facts. An official report showing that the net earnings, for the eleven months ending with July, of a company whose shares have risen from 18 to 101, were sufficient for only 1 per cent on the stock (after payment of 7 per cent on the preferred) appeared to exert no restraining influence.

RAILROAD RATES

The forty-one railroads west of the Mississippi have asked for a rehearing of the rate case in which a decision was made by the Commission about three months ago. They had applied for increases which would have added to their revenue only $7,604,000 a year, and the Commission, two members dissenting, granted changes which add $1,632,000. When the mileage and number of the roads is borne in mind, the increase sought appears to have been small, and the amount granted, averaging less than $40,000 for a road (if the roads were of equal length and service), can scarcely be seen in the revenue totals. One of the Commissioners, who held that all of the desired increases should be made, Mr. Daniels, asserted that his associates in the majority had avoided the fundamental question, which was whether the roads' revenue was or was not sufficient for the public interest. A rehearing is sought now in order that this question may be considered.

Annual reports recently published by several companies show the marked decline of revenue, both gross and net. On the Stock Exchange, where great activity prevails so far as shares of manufacturing companies are concerned, railroad securities are neglected or avoided. They are not attractive to investors. In answer to the request for a rehearing, the Commission should thoroly consider the question of the adequacy of revenue and set forth clearly its conclusions.

The following dividends are announced:
American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $2 per share, payable October 15.
The New York Central Railroad Company, capital stock, 1½ per cent, payable November 1.
United Fruit Company, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable October 15.
La Rose Consolidated Mines Company, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable October 20.
Niagara Falls Power Company, $2 per share, payable on and after October 15.
Standard Milling Company, preferred, 2½ per cent, payable October 30.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, quarterly, preferred, 1¾ per cent, payable October 15, and common, 1½ per cent, payable October 30.



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1915

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Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital to the extent of $500,000, was used with consent of the stockholders by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and [illegible] with interest at the expiration of two years

During its existence the company has never failed to pay its policies in full $97,963,578,100.00

Received premiums thereon to the extent of [illegible]

Paid losses during last year [illegible]

Unpaid claims of previous years [illegible]

Dividends declared during the year [illegible]

Dividends paid during the year [illegible]

Interest and rents [illegible]

Gross assets amounts to 23,020,223.85

[illegible]

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board
[illegible] Vice-Pres.
[illegible]

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

TWO SORTS OF POLICIES

Some of the letters received by this department lead me to conclude that not all my correspondents clearly understand the difference between what is commonly called a "deferred dividend" policy and policies under which the holders voluntarily leave the annual dividends to accumulate. I have always advised inquirers against the inequities—I might say iniquities—of deferred dividend policies; at the same time commending the wisdom of permitting annual dividends to accumulate, using them either in the purchase of insurance additional to the face of the policy, or to shorten the premium-payment term. To those unfamiliar with the contractual differences between these propositions, my advice may seem inconsistent. However, it is not, as I will show.

Under the contract which the policyholder enters into when he accepts a deferred dividend policy, he agrees to accept as his share such sum in dividends as the board of directors, at the end of the dividend-accumulating term (ten, fifteen or twenty years), declares is fair and equitable. Further, he agrees that in the event of his death before the accumulating term is complete, or in the event that he permits his policy to lapse thru non-payment of premium during the term, he will receive no dividends whatever. This means that there will be no annual accounting of dividends to him; that he has ratified in advance any methods of computing dividends the company may choose to adopt, however obviously unjust the results may be; and that if he is unfortunate and cannot continue paying premiums, or dies, he forfeits all earned dividends—that is to say, he has paid a heavier price than the benefits received are worth, because dividends are nothing less than excess premiums.

Under the other plan, that of leaving declared annual dividends to accumulate to enhance the value of his insurance or shorten the premium-paying term, the policyholder can lose nothing. If he must discontinue the policy, or wishes to, he can demand and will receive all the accumulated dividends. If he dies, they are paid to his beneficiaries in such form as he had previously directed. In short, dividends held in that shape are always convertible at will, in whole or in part. To illustrate the value of the dividend that has no "string on it," I cite briefly a case which occurred in June under a Mutual Benefit policy. The assured held a policy for $10,000, issued in 1910, on which he had borrowed $142.55 which, with interest on May 2, the day another an-

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915.

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, $21,000), market value	$21,400.00
Private securities (book value, $4,597,615.14), market value	4,522,009.43
Real estate owned	900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral	5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	17,897,197.86
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	8,966,829.78
Overdrafts	3,761.08
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	908,939.87
Specie	4,231,924.21
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	1,601,378.00
Federal Reserve notes	41,000.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	3,028,095.51
Other cash items	110,995.29
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)	125,000.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	86,400.00
Total	$42,449,841.03

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	148,795.43
Surplus on book values	6,155,041.12
Deposits:	
Due New York State savings banks	4,357,469.96
Deposits subject to check	16,420,924.81
Demand certificates of deposit	40,400.58
Cashier's checks outstanding	17,500.18
Certified checks	706,884.15
Unpaid dividends	471.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	14,004,130.85
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date—authorized by commercial letters of credit	125,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes	18,782.80
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	48,100.00
Total	$42,449,841.03

DIVIDEND

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, October 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 30, 1915.

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nual premium [illegible] due, amounted to $1111.86. This [illegible] the limit of the cash equity. The policyholder did not pay the premium and it had virtually lapsed. But there remained in the hand of the company a fractional dividend of $44.54, which [illegible] applied under the equity provisions of the policy to keep it in force for [illegible] days. The assured was killed on June 15, and the company paid his widow $1607.68, the difference between the face of the policy and the amount of the loan. This assured used his dividends as they were declared, and it was the undeclared dividend, due upon his death, that saved the policy. Had he held a deferred dividend policy he not only would have received no dividends at all, but his insurance would have completely lapsed when, after exhausting the cash equity, he failed to pay the next premium.

W. W. W., Buffalo, N. Y.—Judging by the statements you make and the sentiments you express you should be a successful life insurance salesman. You have taken the right course by studying the subject to do efficient work from the beginning. If you have not read "Educational Leaflets," by J. A. Jackson, manager of the Literary Department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 34 Nassau street, New York, you should. He would probably send you a copy if you requested it. Answering your main inquiry, my advice is that you write for the literature of the following companies: Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.; Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.; Mutual Life, New York; New York Life, New York; Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee, Wis.

M. E. A., Boston, Mass.—There are no facts in my possession which would cause me to conclude that you should surrender your policy before its maturity date in 1918. I have gone over the company's statistical history and I find its business and finances in about the same shape they have been for a decade or more. I can discover nothing that should make a policyholder apprehensive. The company is not aggressive, I might even say it is non-progressive, but I believe it to be sound and I know it has a good reputation. You probably have a "deferred dividend" policy. If that is so, and you surrender prior to the maturity date, you will forfeit such share in the dividend accumulation as may at that time be divided among existing policies of that class. As you have no more premiums to pay, my advice is that you wait.

I. E. K., Carnegie, Pa.—After considering all the facts you have put before me, without disturbing your present policy, which is in a good company and should be kept, I would advise you to put one-half of the $20 a month in a long-term endowment policy in one of the companies with a good dividend record. You are twenty-two. Take a thirty-year endowment. A company, the rates of which are before me, charges $30.97 per $1000. You can get $4,000 for slightly more than $120 a year. At the end of thirty years you will be but fifty-two and will have $4000 cash certain and, if you leave your dividends to accumulate, nearly $1000 additional, if the company's saving power continues as good as it is now. None of the leading life companies write life and accident insurance in combination in the same policy, and until they do it would be well to carry your accident insurance separately. Get your life insurance, preferably, in a mutual company; your accident insurance in a strong stock company. Your present policy is in a stock company that has a good reputation and is well managed, and you have an equity there you should cultivate. It is a mistake to lapse a policy issued by a good company after carrying it a few years as you have done in this instance.





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Concrete Construction	Commercial Law
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Refrigeration Engineer	English Branches
Civil Engineer	Good English for Every One
Surveyor	Agriculture
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THE MOVING WORLD

A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES

GERMAN WAR PICTURES

None of the plays or romances now being produced to show the evil of war are half so impressive as the photographs of *The German Side of the War*, taken by E. F. Weigle of the Chicago *Tribune*. To see these hosts of able and active young men marching to the front and then to see them as they are afterward, hobbling about on wooden legs or led about blind, is a vivid lesson on what war means.

Mr. Weigle first visited the French front, then he followed the Austro-German army in its triumphant progress to Przemysl and lastly he visited the Trentino, which the Italians are invading. Accordingly this series of five reels affords an exceptional opportunity to get acquainted with the lay of the land in these fields and to understand the methods of modern warfare. Here we have a chance to observe in action the Austrian 30-centimeter howitzers which routed the Russians in Galicia. First we see the guns walking to the front on their caterpillar feet, then we watch the firing and see the recoil cylinders taking up the kick, and finally by means of a telephoto lens we have a close-up view of the volcanic eruption caused by the explosion of the gigantic shell in the ground.

IBSEN IN THE MOVIES

Peer Gynt, presented by the Oliver Morosco Photoplay Company, is a credit to the daring of the American producer and equally to the adaptability of the Norwegian dramatist. The peculiar blending of the symbolic and supernatural with the directest realism which was Ibsen's specialty is exactly the sort of thing which can be much better done with the resources of the camera than by actors on the stage. It was only because the invention of the cinematograph was so delayed that Ibsen was compelled to turn from his poetic allegories to realistic social dramas with five or six actors and no cost worth mentioning for scenery. But Cyril Maude in the title rôle has contributed even more than the new art form to make the difficult play a possibility. He has caught the exact blend of the eternal boyishness of Peter Pan and the too cautious half-heartedness of Kipling's Tomlinson which are the ingredients of Peer. The supporting cast is a good one; Myrtle Stedman as the beautiful Solveig and Charles Ruggles as the Button Molder being the most noteworthy.

In spite of the charm of the peasant scenes, the splendor of Grieg's music and the uniform excellence of the acting, the performance was very far from perfect; it sinned both by omission and commission. Such scenes as the encounter with the Boyg, just the scenes where the possibilities of the photodrama far outrange those of the "legitimate" stage, were ruthlessly cut from the acting version and their place filled by an elaborate string of adventures in America which were wholly aside from the plan of the poem. That this timid dilution of Ibsen was unnecessary is proved by the fact that where the play kept closest to the original the audience was most interested. But while we cannot be certain that the severe and captious ghost of Ibsen would have been pleased with the new art, of one thing we may be sure: Peer Gynt himself would have been delighted!

A PREPAREDNESS PLAY

The Battle Cry of Peace is nothing but a Security League lecture set to the movies with an accompaniment of horrendous stage thunder, bugle calls and waving of "Old Glory." The patriotism of the groundlings is manifestly quickened. The mollycoddles are undoubtedly frightened. Even the man in the street is awestruck by the idea of charging $2 for admission. He stands in a long line before the box office. But he who thinks with his brain comes away unconvinced. The whole thing is overdone. The remedy for everything is preparedness and still more preparedness. Only by the immediate upbuilding of a colossal army and navy can we be saved from the fate of Belgium.

There is no plot. Three-quarters of the pictures could be used as well for a pacifist as a preparedness argument. The horrors of war argue as much the grounding as the shouldering of arms. Yet *The Battle Cry of Peace* is interesting if one can forget its spectacular demagogery. As a feat in photography it is amazingly good. It is worth an evening off to see the battleships battling, the submarines subbing, the aeroplanes planing and Mr. Hudson Maxim firing off militarist maxims.

A MORALITY ON THE FILMS

Destiny, or "The Soul of a Woman," is a happy blend of the conventional melodrama with its neatly dovetailed plot and the symbolic morality play of the *Everywoman* type. An artist has just completed a relief of the Madonna and Child, using his wife and baby as the models, and wealthy parishioners come to buy it for the Roman Catholic Chapel. One of the buyers on seeing the sculptured group exclaims that the model had once been his mistress. Explanations follow, the home is broken up, the wife and her baby cast adrift. Unable to make an honest living, the wife leaves her baby at the gate of a monastery and returns to her old life.

The boy grows up in the monastery, but leaves it "to see life" before entering the order. He is lured to a "palace of sin" by the three demons of Avarice, Lust and Drink, whose spirits visibly leave their bodies to tempt him. At last he is rescued by his mother who, not knowing him, takes pity upon his youth. He returns to the monastery and in time is appointed to the "Chapel of the Madonna." Any theatergoer of experience can guess the ending. His mother, driven in her old age out of the palace of sin and into a convenient and very realistic snowstorm, wanders by chance into the Chapel of the Madonna and dies happy in the young priest's arms.

The obviousness of the plot is obscured by the excellence of its presentation. At each crisis in the play the movement is interrupted by a picture of the three Fates spinning the destinies of the characters and, at the last, Atropos alone is shown severing the thread of the woman's life with her shears. The finest screen effect is the transition, in which the performance for one overstep the limits of the screen and the landscape setting of the stage is illuminated by flashes of lightning. The cast is generally good, but the honors of the performance must go first of all to the director and in the second place to the baby.

It is curious to see how the modern film refuses to be the earnest form of the drama the morality



PEER GYNT IN THE MOVIES

Cyril Maude lends his considerable reputation to "legitimate" heights in the daring experiment

The Independent

FOR SIXTY SIX YEARS THE FORWARD LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

OCTOBER 18, 1915

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JUST A WORD

Men and women of distinction in every field have written for The Independent. They continue to do so. In the next few months we shall publish articles by Margaret Deland, Gutzon Borglum, William Allen White, Prof. Liberty H. Bailey, Melvil Dewey, and George E. Vincent, President of the University of Minnesota.

Here is a letter that is gratifying not only for the broad comparison of Mr. Purinton's articles with other writing of like purpose, but also for the straightforward statement that our reader in Amarillo, Texas, has gotten substantial help from the study in question:

I have just read "The Orderly Life" by Edward Earle Purinton. May I say that nothing of similar character has ever taken hold of me with such force? Somehow I could wish such a study in the hands of every aspiring boy and girl. I have re-read Benjamin Franklin's rules of life. The helpful books by Orison Swett Marsden have appealed to me in a remarkable way. But for two decades Samuel Smiles' series of practical books have furnished food for renewed purposes and unrelenting energies. Perhaps no American writer cast such a compelling spell over the minds and lives of our young as did Ralph Waldo Emerson. His inspirational essays were like still small voices speaking to the higher reaches of our souls. Arnold Bennett in his unusual studies brings life to broader plains of travel. His practical booklet on *How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day* should be on the reading table in every home. But still Mr. Purinton comes in a more practical and concrete way to an inspiring outline for a successful life. I wish to thank Mr. Purinton and The Independent for the personal help received from this one study.

ERNEST C. MOBLEY

PEBBLES

Mexican currency seems to have reached the "buy a bale" stage.—*Chicago Daily News.*

"Well, I made two thousand dollars this month, enough to pay all my debts."

"What kind of car are you going to buy with it?"—*Harper's.*

Traveler—Isn't this train pretty late?

Station Master—Yes, she is a bit behind, mister, but we're expectin' her every hour now.—*Harper's.*

The *New York Tribune*—"First to Last the Truth."—Mrs. Galt is forty years old.

The *New York Times*—"All the News that's Fit to Print."—Mrs. Galt is thirty.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

"I have three children who are being brought up on ——— Tooth Powder."—*Advertisement in August McClure's.*

Visitor—What's that new structure on the hill there?

Farmer—Well, if I find a tenant for it, it's a bungalow; if I don't, it's a barn.—*Passing Show.*

In the pursuit of neutrality-preservation—pardon the hyphen—we glean and print a staggering statistic. Of all the butchers in Germany, 84.2 per cent are in the army.—*New York Tribune.*

This morning thousands of persons drove 10,000 nails into the wooden statue of Field Marshal von Hindenburg in the Koenigplatz.—Berlin cable.

To be included, we presume, among the "great German drives."—*New York Sun.*

A CONFIDING APPEAL.

Wanted—The person who hit my cow on the state highway with their auto about seven miles out from Vicksburg to write me as the cow is badly injured. Miss Josephine Keller, R. F. D. No. 2, Bovina, Miss.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Niece—I do think you are clever, aunt, to be able to argue with the professor about sociology.

Aunt—I've only been concealing my ignorance, dear.

Professor Bilks (gallantly)—Oh, no, Miss Knowles. Quite the contrary, I assure you.—*Boston Transcript.*

Earnest Sunday School Teacher (leading up skilfully to the temperance lesson)—What would you do if you had a great deal of money and wished to spend it on something that would do your town the most good?

Eager Pupil—I should buy votes for the Prohibition party.—*Exchange.*

"It is true," severely said the lady of the high ideals to the successful writer, "that you have gained much prosperity by your writings, but you have written nothing that will live."

"Perhaps not," returned the author; "but when it comes to a question of which shall live, myself or my writings, I never hesitate."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

"Don't yez know yit how t' drive a nail widout mashin' yer t'umb?" gleefully inquired the hod carrier of the injured carpenter.

"No," retorted the carpenter hotly, "an' neither do you."

"Shure Oi do," returned the hod carrier. "Hould th' hammer wid both hands."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

The centenarian was being eagerly interviewed by reporters and was asked to what he attributed his long life and good health.

"Wall," the old man replied slowly, "I'm not in any position to say right now. You see, I've been bargaining with two or three of them patent medicine concerns for a couple of weeks, but I ain't quite decided yet."—*Argonaut.*

THE NAME

Packard

conveys a definite measure of

Quality

in a motor car

THIS is no chance condition. It has been planned from the first, and striven for. It is the foundation of Packard supremacy. Packard standards of material, manufacture and design are permanently authoritative, and have become a basis for judging motor car values. It is only natural that the most significant contribution to current motor car progress — the Packard "Twin-Six" — should have been produced by a company whose immense resources and facilities are focused in a steady effort toward improvement.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Since the announcement of the PACKARD TWIN-SIX there has been a tremendous advance in the cost of most of our raw materials, especially leather, aluminum, high grades of steel, etc. We cannot continue present prices except at a loss.

It is, of course, out of the question to compromise Packard quality — which has been maintained steadfastly for sixteen years. Consequently we have adopted the only alternative and advanced the prices by the amount of the increase in the cost of material.

These new prices for Packard Twin-Six cars cannot and will not be reduced during the current season. They are as follows:

The 1-35 — *Wheelbase 135 inches. Thirteen styles of open and enclosed bodies. Price, with any open body, f. o. b. Detroit,* - - - - - - $5,150

The 1-25 — *Wheelbase 125 inches. Nine styles of open and enclosed bodies. Price, with any open body, f. o. b. Detroit,* - - - - - - $2,750

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Builders also of the Packard Chainless Motor Trucks

The Independent

VOLUME 84 OCTOBER 18, 1915 NUMBER 3429

THE GREATEST OF RELIGIOUS MASSACRES

THE most extensive, the most atrocious of religious massacres which the world has seen for centuries is now being perpetrated in Turkey. It had seemed that the measure of her iniquity was full. Almost before she had had time to get over the first intoxication of her revolution which promised liberty, equality and fraternity to Moslem, Christian and Jew alike, the massacres of Adana and the vicinity occurred. But now the fury of slaughter has spread from the Mediterranean to the Caucasus. This is no frenzied dream, but the authenticated fact. We have it from many sources which must be credited. Our mission boards are receiving the story. Very slow were they to publish the facts, for missionaries must not be involved in political affairs, and massacre is political. Our old friend, Ambassador Bryce, confirms the unmentionable details and calls on America to do anything she can to save those who remain. This is no local affair; it is so general that it is intended, planned and ordered, thru the opportunity of war, to exterminate the Christians, Greek and Armenian, Protestant and Catholic. The tale comes from Marash and Ruitab on the west, from Trebizond on the north, from Bitlis and Van on the east, of men slaughtered by the tens of thousands, of women and girls buried in Moslem harems to bear future soldiers for the Turkish Government and the Moslem faith. Others are driven in herds from their homes, families separated, to go they know not where and to perish by hunger on the road—first deprived of property and then of life. No massacre of modern times compares with this.

What can we of the United States who have given so much money and so many devoted lives for the regeneration of Turkey do in this fearful emergency? Indeed, what! Turkey is in the throes of the great world-war. We cannot reach Turkey with army or navy. Mightier armies than ours are now attacking and defending her. Indeed, Turkey is not her own. The munitions defending Constantinople come from Germany. The Turkish army is led by German officers. Germany's will rules at the Porte. Are we then to say that Germany is responsible for these massacres? Surely, surely, not directly. She could not have desired them. But she has been busy in the war, and it has not occurred to the War Office to forbid or prevent them. The Armenians do not love Turkey, doubtless they would help the Allies if they could. Many thousands have fled and are fleeing over the line to meet the Russian army in the Caucasus. The Armenians hate the Turks, and no wonder, and the Turks are taking the opportunity to give the old alternative of death or the Koran. But the one and only power that can stop these massacres is Germany. We are powerless, the allied nations are powerless, the neutral states are all powerless. Only Germany can do it.

We appeal to Christian Germany to forbid Turkey utterly to exterminate Christianity in her empire. We call upon every organ of public opinion in this country to join in this appeal. The public conscience of the world may not be listened to in Constantinople, but it must be heard at Berlin.

But the doom of Turkey must be near at hand. The world has endured the intolerable Turk to the end. Her crime cries to Heaven for punishment. Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints!

FROM HAMBURG TO BAGDAD

ANOTHER invasion of Serbia has begun. For the third time in this war the Austrian armies are crossing the three moat rivers that protect the northern border of the peasant kingdom, the Danube, the Save and the Drina.

But this new campaign differs from the former attempts at conquest in that it has German coöperation and control. This not only increases its effectiveness, but gives it another aspect. For Germans and Austrians, for all their alliance, look at the world thru different eyes. The Austrians called their invasion of August, 1914, a *Strafexpedition*, a mere punitive campaign to avenge the murder of their Archduke. But the cold commercial eyes of the Germans see in the present movement the completion of one of their fondest dreams of railroad extension. The conquest of Serbia means to them the filling in of a missing link in the system of German railroads which shall eventually connect the North Sea with the Persian Gulf, Hamburg with Bagdad.

When the Germans captured the capital of Poland did they celebrate the victory with a triumphal procession thru the streets of Warsaw and a coronation in the cathedral? No, they proclaimed their achievement in a simpler and, to American taste, more impressive style, by putting up on the station bulletin board in far-away France a notice to the effect that "Beginning today express trains on the German state railroads will be thru from Lille to Warsaw."

So now the German papers are not talking about the prospective punishment of naughty little Serbia, but are congratulating themselves on the probable completion

of the Hamburg-Bagdad Railroad. The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* says:

When the road to Constantinople has been won, connection will have been established between us and our allies on the Bosporus. A single line of rails will stretch from Hamburg to Bagdad, and the road will be free for the passage of German products to Turkey and of Turkish products to Germany. Then an united commercial sphere will stretch from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, and as far as the frontiers of India, and the rich products of the soil of Asia Minor—especially corn and cotton—can find their way to the Central Powers without England's fleet being able to prevent it. This, however, means the final collapse of the English scheme of shutting Germany and Austria-Hungary off from all the raw products of the world, and it means for us the possibility of continuing this war for an unlimited time without our having to impose upon ourselves the slightest restrictions.

But there is more than this. The possibility of the transit of the products of our highly developed war industry will enable Turkey in increased degree to strike a blow at the heart of English world supremacy—against Egypt. Thus it is in truth for the supremacy of Great Britain that the fight is being fought when shells fall upon Serbian regiments.

For this reason one can say that the world-war has entered today upon a decisive stage. Whether it will be its last stage will depend upon whether our enemies resolve to draw the inferences from the results of the coming time, and to acknowledge openly that the last possibility of victory for the Quadruple Entente disappears on the day upon which Germans and Turks join hands.

It is evident that England realizes the importance of the issue, for before the Teutonic forces had crost the three rivers to enter Serbia from the north, British and French troops were crossing Greece to enter Serbia from the south. No attention was paid to the protest of the Greek Government against the landing of Allied troops at Salonica, for the need was urgent and the eager soldier could not afford to wait upon the dilatory diplomatist. This is technically as much of a violation of The Hague rule protecting neutral states from invasion by belligerents as was the act of Germany in crossing Belgium to get to France. But in this case there will probably be no armed resistance, for both premier and people sympathize with the Allies. It was, besides, not so much the technical violation of international law which in the case of Belgium incensed the American people against Germany, but rather the ruthless and oppressive way in which the invasion of Belgium was carried out. Among a friendly and non-resistant population like the Greeks there will be no excuse for the atrocities which in Belgium aroused the horror and sympathy of the world.

We can now see why it is that Germany chooses to send her troops to the Balkans instead of employing them in the pursuit of the fleeing Russians or in the strengthening of her hard-prest lines in France. It is not so much Constantinople that she covets as the cotton and the grain that lie beyond in the sunny plains of Anatolia. When by the combination of Great Britain, France and Italy she found herself shut out from northern Africa, Germany turned her eyes toward Asia Minor and projected a railroad from the Bosporus to the head of the Persian Gulf. But here she was checkmated by the agreement of Russia and Great Britain to divide Persia between them. A few years ago the British flag was hoisted on what is nominally Turkish territory at the head of the Gulf and so the German railroad was deprived of its terminus and reason for existence. Now a British army is fighting its way up the Tigris from the Persian Gulf to Bagdad. The railroad which begins just across the Bosporus from Constantinople ends for the time in the Taurus mountains near Adana of evil memory. Only a strip thirty miles thru along the Danube divides the Teutonic Powers from friendly Bulgaria and allied Turkey. Against this, the sole barrier between them and Constantinople, they have now struck.

THE PRESIDENT'S WEEK

LAST week President Wilson won the submarine controversy with Germany—the greatest international issue confronting the United States.

Last week President Wilson prepared a rational program for national defense—the greatest national issue confronting the United States.

Last week President Wilson came out for woman suffrage—the greatest state issue confronting the United States.

Last week Woodrow Wilson won a charming bride—the happiest event in the universe for him.

REGRETS FOR THE "ARABIC"

THE note which the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, delivered to Secretary of State Lansing on October 5 probably puts an end to the controversy in regard to the sinking of liners by submarines. This is the text:

The order issued by His Majesty the Emperor to the commanders of the German submarines of which I notified you on a previous occasion has been made so stringent that the recurrence of incidents similar to the "Arabic" case is considered out of the question.

According to the report of Commander Schneider of the submarine which sank the "Arabic" and his affidavit, as well as those of his men, Commander Schneider was convinced that the "Arabic" intended to ram the submarine.

On the other hand the Imperial Government does not doubt the good faith of the affidavit of the British officers of the "Arabic," according to which the "Arabic" did not intend to ram the submarine. The attack of the submarine was undertaken against the instructions issued to the commander. The Imperial Government regrets and disavows this act, and has notified Commander Schneider accordingly.

Under these circumstances my Government is prepared to pay an indemnity for American lives which, to its deep regret, have been lost on the "Arabic." I am authorized to negotiate with you about the amount of this indemnity.

J. VON BERNSTORFF.

From this wording it will be seen that the German Government has changed both its policy and temper. The plea put forward by Commander Schneider in defense of his attack upon the "Arabic" was, it must be said, neither credible nor creditable, but the frank and unhesitating acceptance of the British version marks a pleasant change from the tone of the former German notes. There still remains unsettled the more serious case of the "Lusitania" and this cannot be explained away or disavowed since it was acknowledged and defended by the Germans, but doubtless they are now disposed to make such reparation as is possible, and seeing the odium which it has brought upon the German name, they must by this time be able to express sincere regret that they ever sank the ship.

The important thing is that Germany has been brought to concede practically all the points for which our Government has contended. She has pledged herself not to attack unresisting liners without warning and without providing for the safety of those on board. She has acknowledged the right of American vessels to pass

thru the war zone unmolested. She has recognized her liability for the loss of American lives and property even upon enemy vessels if these behave as noncombatants. She has agreed to indemnify for American vessels sunk while carrying conditional contraband to her enemies.

If Germany lives up to these agreements in the future there will be little occasion for protest on the ground of international law, and if Great Britain can be brought to abandon her illegal interference with neutral commerce, the United States will have deserved the gratitude of the world. Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, all the neutral maritime nations are now rejoicing over the success of our efforts and the day will come when both Germany and Great Britain will thank us for having maintained in these trying times the principle of the freedom of the seas on which their commerce must depend. The British, of course, are inclined to ascribe Germany's change of policy to the destruction of her submarine fleet, over fifty of which they claim to have sunk or captured. But even the London *Standard* acknowledges that: "Superficially it might seem to constitute a considerable triumph for the slow but very pertinacious diplomacy of Dr. Wilson." But in our opinion "the slow but very pertinacious diplomacy" of the President has achieved a very real and lasting success and we congratulate him and the country upon the happy outcome of the difficult and dangerous endeavor.

CAN CARRANZA MAKE GOOD?

NOT long ago, when Villa held the capital of Mexico and was apparently soon to exercize a controlling influence thruout the country, there would have been no warrant for the recognition of what Carranza calls his Government by the seven nations that granted him recognition last week. But Villa has lost nearly all the power he then had, and Carranza has been steadily gaining. Recognition may increase his force as a leader by drawing to him many who are now in opposition. Unfortunately, Villa will continue to fight, and he may control the northwestern states. And in the south Zapata, an incurable bandit, cannot be conciliated. It remains to be seen whether Carranza can keep his promises, restore order, protect foreigners, and cause a general election to be held. He and those who speak for him may have overestimated his ability and the strength of the movement associated with his name.

SHOULDER ARMS!

HENRY A. WISE WOOD is alarmed. As President of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers he attended the other day one of the "war luncheons" being held every week at the Technology Club of this city, and there made a few remarks. According to the papers Mr. Wood is said to have said:

> Records in Washington show that a certain European nation could land in the United States within forty-eight days 750,000 men, with 250,000 horses and munitions sufficient for a three months' campaign, with half the transports available before the present war. . . . Furthermore similar records show that a nation on the Pacific could land 350,000 troops on the Pacific Coast within sixty-one days with half its transports.

Tho it may show a culpable disregard for our national safety, we must defer for the present consideration of the "certain European nation." Whichever it may be, it has sufficient troubles of its own at this moment and we can assume it will not attack us during the next few weeks, certainly not before Congress meets and increases taxes three or four fold so as to release our "criminal unpreparedness."

But how about that "nation on the Pacific"? Can it possibly be Japan? If so, we should worry.

Just think how easy it would be for the little yellow men to seize the Pacific Coast, proceed up over the mountain passes of the Sierras and Rockies and thence overrun the corn belt of the Middle West. Indeed, once in the Mississippi Valley there would be no stopping them until the pie belt of New England and the fried chicken belt of "our beloved Southland" were completely occupied.

In the first place the astute Japanese statesmen, having reversed their historic policy of maintaining friendly relations with the United States, would have to consider how 60,000,000 people could invade territory occupied by 100,000,000 people, 5000 miles away. Having resolved that this was easy enough, they would then proceed to mobilize their present army of 250,000 and increase it sufficiently so that 350,000 troops could be spared to cross the seas. Of course they would have to increase the army much more than 350,000 in order to have at home enough to protect the Empire in case the United States sailed around the back way and attacked them in the rear.

But before the Japanese armada could attack America, the United States Navy would have to be sunk, for as Napoleon proved long ago, no overseas invasion can take place as long as the enemies' fleet is afloat. But as no fleet can operate 4000 miles from its base at more than fifty per cent of its strength, if Admiral Vreeland of our navy is to be believed, Japan, whose navy is now much inferior to ours, could hardly concentrate a fleet a third the strength of the American on the Pacific Coast.

But we know the Japanese are wonderful fighters, so we will assume that they have sunk our entire fleet. Then all they would have to do would be to clear the seas of our submarines and mines. The fact that England, with the greatest navy in the world, has not yet dared attempt to land an expedition on the German or Belgian coast, or Germany upon the English coast, is no proof that the abler yellow-skinned men would not succeed.

It will now be perfectly safe for the armada to set sail and be at our shores in the sixty-one days specified. The fact that some of these days have been consumed in waiting for the American fleet to be destroyed need give no concern. We know there are some four fast liners that go from Yokohama to San Francisco in three weeks. No doubt the 1000 slower, smaller transports that would be needed could be readily put in commission and convoyed over without mishap within the "sixty-one days." All the armada would then have to do would be to disembark its troops, demolish the fortified coast defenses and take the several lines of trenches that had been thrown up from Lower California to Puget Sound.

We all know how easily the coast defenses can be taken—at the Dardanelles, for instance—and how easily trenches have been captured in the present war, as the men on the firing lines universally attest. No doubt the Japanese would seize our entrenchments with but few

casualties. And to make certainty doubly certain, they would unquestionably bring with them sufficient 42 centimeter guns and ammunition, so that they would not be caught napping as the Russians have been. Despite the poverty of Japan and the enormous taxes owing to the Russo-Japanese War, she would find no difficulty in sending over enough ammunition so as to use up a million dollars' worth a day, as is frequently done before a charge by the Germans.

Having, then, with their considerably smaller navy, sunk our fleet, eluded our submarines and mines, and with their army taken our trenches and driven our reglar army and militia back over the Rockies, the Japanese would not find it very difficult to dispose of our "contemptible little army" of 1,000,000 volunteers, that would have been drilling night and day in the meantime.

And thus, in the shake of a lamb's tail, the subjugation of the United States would be complete. Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood deserves the thanks of the republic for his warning. To arms, Americans, to arms!

THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

WHY should there be a public defender?

Because the state, having committed itself to the principle that it should secure to the man accused of a criminal charge the benefit of legal advice, should see the thing thru.

The present system does not guarantee a prisoner the benefit of legal service to any adequate degree. The court appoints counsel for an indigent defendant, but the lawyer who is arbitrarily assigned to the defense is generally paid nothing and given no allowance for such legitimate expenses as the preparation of evidence and searching for witnesses. He may or may not be competent.

Without impugning the public spirit of the lawyers so appointed it is clear enough that the defendant thus equipped is by no means on an equal footing in court—tho the law assumes him innocent until his guilt is proved—with the salaried prosecutor who has the prestige and purse of the state behind him.

The state has therefore only technically fulfilled its acknowledged obligation to the defendant. In appointing a public defender whose salary and expenses are paid by the people the state is not so much adopting a new principle as making an old one effective. If the community should provide for the poor man's defense to the extent of compelling a lawyer selected at random to donate his services, much more should it provide really effective legal advice. That is what the public defender does, as the article on another page indicates, and this fact is sufficient reason for his existence.

A WALL STREET CRAZE

THERE is no reason at present for expecting that the Wall Street excitement will greatly affect the general business situation for good or for ill. A small group of speculators in the stocks of concerns making munitions of war have been as crazy as madhouse maniacs, and their depression of spirits will be as deep as their expectations of wealth were exalted. Their activity has been a phenomenon of gambling, pure and simple. They have made the Street a Monte Carlo, for the time being.

The stocks of sound railroad and industrial properties have not been much affected by the margin traders. Still less have ordinary commercial operations been disturbed. We have had a second year of record-breaking crops. The obvious and unquestioned prosperity of the farmers will make a steady and increasing demand for the normal variety of miscellaneous goods, and will give plenty of business to the transportation companies. In saying this we by no means forget that sooner or later a world-wide industrial depression must come, as economic enterprise begins to feel the effect of the appalling destruction of capital by the war. But that can be anticipated by prudent men, and if banking operations, especially in their relation to practical currency problems, are handled with good judgment, there should be for a long time to come no such thing as an unusually acute crisis or a "crash."

Out of the recent madness a few individuals will emerge with fortunes suddenly acquired, which they will have been lucky enough to carry away with them, and perhaps will be lucky enough to keep. They will become a new increment to the "new rich" class, which has no habit of tradition or responsibility, of *savoir faire*, of social usefulness. It is not a class to be admired, and too often it conducts itself as a class not worthy of respect. Its dominant idea is to get something for nothing, and it adds nothing to the strength of the nation in a business way or morally.

It ought not to be overlooked that the substantial business men of Wall Street have effectively done their part toward preventing a widespread mischief in this turmoil. Notwithstanding the general soundness of business conditions, good stocks might have been seriously impaired had the strong men on the Exchange and in the banking houses been carried away by the speculative excitement. On the whole, they have shown foresight and conservatism. Their policy has been bulwarked, too, by the new legislation governing our banking operations and the currency. As time goes on, people will discover how enormously important this reform has been and is. It ought to be possible to say that never again can quite the same conditions recur that were witnessed in 1873 and in 1903. Whether this shall be so or not, the chances that legitimate business from this time on will be less and less involved in these mad outbreaks of the gambling spirit, are distinctly better than they ever before have been in our financial history.

THE WISE COURSE

THE Panama Canal is to remain closed until all danger of slides in the Gaillard Cut is past. Governor Goethals is back in command and will see to it that the big ditch can play no more tricks after he has completed the work this time. The engineers are to blast away the tops of hills in order to bring all loose dirt into the channel and thus permanently remove the source of the slides. For Governor Goethals believes first of all in thoroness. His determination to see the thing thru is indomitable and his insistence on "nothing but the best" in his results is reassuring. "I purpose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" is in effect his slogan. Good luck to Governor Goethals. We need more public officials in the United States with the same sense of superficiality.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

October 4—Germans regain Hohenzollern Redoubt, near Lens. French aviators bombard Luxemburg.

October 5—Bulgaria breaks with the Allies. British and French troops land at Salonica.

October 6—French take Tahure Butte, Champagne. Germany disavows sinking of "Arabic" and offers indemnity.

October 7—Zaimis replaces Venizelos as Greek Premier. Bulgarian port of Varna reported bombarded by Russian cruisers.

October 8—Austro-Germans cross Danube and Save into Serbia. Hindenburg besieges Dvinsk.

October 9—Austro-Germans capture Belgrade. Fierce but ineffectual German attacks on British at Loos and French at Tahure.

October 10—Germans gain in Pripet region, Volynia. Serbs hold Drina River against invaders.

The Fall of Venizelos The Allies had assumed that the mobilization of the Greek armies meant that Greece was to come to the aid of Serbia in resisting the Teutonic invasion and that the Allied forces landing at Salonica would be welcomed. This was the natural inference from the fact that Venizelos, who favored coöperation with the Allies, had again become Premier and that the King had consented to the mobilization. But it appears that the agreement between the King and the Premier extended no farther than the desirability of mobilizing; they differed as to what should be done with the troops after mobilization. The Premier insisted that the honor of Greece depended upon her fulfilling her treaty obligations to aid Serbia whenever the latter was attacked. The King replied that Serbia had refused to help Greece in May, 1914, when she was in danger of a war with Turkey. The King also said that the time to aid Serbia, if ever, was at the beginning of the war when Bulgaria was neutral, Rumania was disposed to coöperate and the Austrian forces did not exceed 150,000. Now, argued the King, it would be fatal for Greece to intervene when 500,000 Austro-Germans and 300,000 Bulgarians menace Serbia and the defeat of the Russians has made Rumania helpless.

On account of this disagreement with the King, Premier Venizelos resigned on October 5 and a coalition cabinet has been formed under Alexander Zaimis, governor of the Greek National Bank. He has been Premier twice before. It is understood that Venizelos who, altho out of favor with the King, still commands a parliamentary majority, will not oppose the new Premier.

The Landing at Salonica The French and British troops when they arrived at Salonica were disappointed not to be greeted as Allies but instead to be met with a formal protest against their landing as a violation of neutral territory. The French Minister at Athens on October 2 sent the following notification to the Greek Government:

> By order of my Government I have the honor to announce to your Excellency the arrival at Salonica of the first detachment of French troops, and to declare at the same time that France and England, allied to Serbia, send their troops to help the latter, as well as to maintain their communications with her, and that the two powers count upon Greece, who already has given them so many proofs of friendship, not to oppose measures taken in the interests of Serbia, of whom she also is the ally.

To this Premier Venizelos replied:

> In answer to your letter I have the honor to declare to your Excellency that, being neutral in the European war, the royal Government could not possibly authorize the proceeding in question, for it constitutes a breach of Greece's neutrality, the more manifest since it comes from two great belligerent powers. It is, therefore, the duty of the royal Government to protest against the passage of foreign troops across Greek territory. The circumstance that these troops are destined solely to aid Serbia, Greece's ally, in no way modifies the legal position of the King's Government; for, even from a Balkan point of view, Greece's neutrality could not be affected before an actual *casus fœderis* was committed, by the danger now threatening Serbia which caused the departure of international troops to her help.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies approved of this protest by a vote of 151 to 10 and at the same time supported the declaration of Premier Venizelos that Greece was bound by treaty and vital interests to go to the aid of Serbia. Germany and Bulgaria have notified Greece that they expect her to back up her protest by resisting the invasion of Greek territory by the Allied troops.

But the Greeks made no attempt to prevent the French and British troops from disembarking when they arrived in the harbor of Salonica at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th. The troops were conveyed on great transatlantic vessels followed by smaller transports carrying munitions and supplies and escorted by warships and destroyers. When the first detachment reached the quay they were welcomed by a message from the French Minister at Athens. Then they marched thru the streets to the sound of drums and trumpets to their encampment on the ground assigned to Serbian commerce. The 7.5 centimeter guns and their ammunition wagons followed quickly. The Greek gendarmes maintained order and the Greek officers and soldiers mingled on friendly terms with the French, British and Serbs.

The railroad leading from Salonica



THE BATTLEFIELD OF ARMAGEDDON

According to German papers the decisive conflict of the Great War is to be fought out on Serbian soil. Here the forces of the Allied and of the Teutonic powers are about to meet in a battle that will at least determine the fate of Constantinople, if not the war. German, Austrian and Hungarian armies have crossed the Danube, Save and Drina rivers on the north of Serbia. French and British troops are crossing Greece to enter Serbia from the south in spite of the protest of the Greek Government against this violation of neutral territory. The Bulgarian army has been mobilized and massed upon the Serbian and Greek frontiers. Seven nationalities will meet in the valley of the Vardar and of the Morava in the endeavor to secure the railroad line which runs from Belgrade to Salonica. German officers are engaged in fortifying the Bulgarian port of Dedeagatch. Russians cruisers are said to have bombarded the Bulgarian port of Varna. These operations are indicated on the above map by arrow points

into Serbia, which was owned by a German company, was taken over by the Greek Government and by this route the Allied troops were sent north into the interior as rapidly as possible. When they reached Serbia they were received with acclamations by the people who came to the stations offering fruit and flowers.

The Invasion of Serbia

Field Marshal Mackensen, withdrawn from Russia and placed in command of a new army group of some 400,000 Austro-Hungarians and Germans, opened the campaign by a bombardment of the Serbian fortifications on the banks of the three rivers which form the northern boundary of Serbia. Attacks were made at so many points simultaneously that the Serbians did not know where the enemy intended to cross, and the French aviators, who had come to their aid, were of little service in scouting, for the Austro-German aeroplanes and aircraft guns kept them off. Large quantities of pontoons and other material had been collected and as soon as the Serbian defense was sufficiently enfeebled bridges were thrown across the rivers in many places. The army of General von Gallwitz crost the Danube east of Semendria in four places. This will enable him to reach the junction of the Belgrade branch about ten miles south, and brings him within about forty miles of the Bulgarian frontier.

On the night of the 8th General von Koevess effected a crossing of the Save River southwest of Belgrade and the next morning was in possession of the city. The Austrians stormed the citadel in the northern part of the town and the German troops captured the Royal Palace and the southern part.

This is quicker work than formerly. The Austrians who began the attack upon Belgrade the first of August, 1914, did not take the city until the first of December and then were able to hold it only twelve days. But of course there was no expectation that Belgrade, demolished by repeated bombardments, would long hold out. The real stand will be made as before further in the interior, where eight lines of defense have been prepared under French engineers and furnished with French artillery. The Serbian army now numbers 250,000 to 350,000 men and is said to have been brought to a higher state of efficiency than ever before during its nine months of recuperation. Arms and ammunition have been brought in freely during the past year by way of Salonica, altho that involved a technical violation of the neutrality of Greece. Now French and British troops are being landed in Salonica at the rate of 14,000 a day and sent across to Serbia as rapidly as possible because the Bulgars are likely to cut the railroad at any time. They are rumored to have already done so.

We learn from German sources that the plan now being carried out for an invasion of Serbia by an Austro-German force from the north with the coöperation of the Bulgars from the eastern side was intended to be carried out early last spring but was postponed till fall for two reasons. One was that Italy came into the war and Austrian troops had to be sent to the frontier to meet the new foe. But now Italy is considered negligible. The Italians are reported to have given up all hope of getting Triest this year and the Austrian troops have been withdrawn from the Isonzo River to the Danube. The other was the outbreak of typhus in Serbia. This is said to have carried off 140,000 of the population, for eighty per cent of the cases were fatal. The Germans were unwilling to expose their soldiers to the contagion, so they postponed the invasion. But the army of American doctors and nurses who worked there during the summer have stamped out typhus and put Serbia in better sanitary condition than it ever has been, so the Germans now think it safe to enter.



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WHERE THE ALLIES VIOLATED GREEK NEUTRALITY

The port of Salonica, the most important city acquired by Greece in the Balkan Wars, is the biblical Thessalonica and is the southern gateway to the Balkans. The railroad running from Salonica north thru Uskup and Nish to Belgrade will be the objective of both invaders and defenders of Serbia, and strategy and convenience led the Allies to land their expeditionary force here



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[illegible] WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT

Part of the benchers in Philadelphia on October 5, when the Philadelphia Nationals met the Boston Americans in the first game for the world's baseball title. The Phillies have never won a championship before and the fans are happy

Bulgaria Breaks with the Allies

The Russian ultimatum, demanding that Bulgaria dismiss the German officers from her army and protesting against the acceptance of German loans, was supported by the British and French representatives at Sofia. On October 5 at 2:40 p. m. the Bulgarian reply was delivered. Its independent tone was manifest from its language for it was written in Bulgarian instead of French as is customary in diplomatic intercourse, or Russian, which has hitherto been the language of communication between Bulgaria and Russia. The Bulgarian Government curtly declined to dismiss the "non-existent German officers" and asserted its right to employ whom it pleased and borrow where it liked. The representatives of the Allies promptly withdrew from Sofia.

It is said that General Liman von Sanders, the German officer who organized the Turkish army, has charge of the Bulgarian, and that he has with him 3000 German and Austrian officers and engineers. The mobilization expenses are supposed to be paid by Germany and it is said that $[illegible]

will be provided for the families of Bulgarian reservists called to the colors.

The Bulgarian Government has issued a manifesto to the people explaining its reasons for favoring the side of the Central Powers. It states that Bulgaria has waited until it became evident which side was going to win in the war and has improved the time in bringing the army up to a pitch of preparedness never before reached.

Bulgaria must fight at the victors' side. The Germans and Austro Hungarians are victorious on all fronts. Russia soon will have collapsed entirely. Then will come the turn of France, Italy and Serbia. Bulgaria would commit suicide if she did not fight on the side of the Central Powers, which offer the only possibility of realizing her desire for union of all Bulgarian peoples.

The Allies, according to this document, offered nothing adequate for Bulgaria's neutrality, but asked her to take Constantinople and hand it over to Russia, receiving then as a reward the territory up to the Ænos-Midia line on the east and on the west part of the Macedonian territory held by Serbia, and this only on condition that Serbia got sufficient compensation out of Austria. On the other hand the Teutonic Powers offered for Bulgarian neutrality the whole of Macedonia and the Turkish territory along the route to Dedeagatch, just occupied.

The manifesto explains that Bulgaria's commercial interests are inseparably bound up with Germany, Austria and Turkey and that Bulgaria's sympathies ought also to incline that way since Russia is fighting for Constantinople, Great Britain to destroy German competition, France to get Alsace and Lorraine and the other Allies to rob foreign countries, while the Central Powers are fighting to defend their property and to assure peaceful progress.

The manifesto includes this denunciation of Serbia:

Serbia, the worst enemy of Bulgaria, has oppresst the purely Bulgarian population of Macedonia in the most barbarous manner, the male population being compelled to die for Serbia's cause, the women being outraged and the rivers running red with blood.

The Bulgarian Government declares that it cannot trust the Allied Powers. One of them, Italy, treacherously broke a treaty of thirty-three years. But Bulgaria can have confidence in Germany, who has always fulfilled her treaty obligations and is now fighting the whole world to carry out her pledge to Austria.

The Drive at Dvinsk

The chief center of activity in Russia is near the northern end of the line where Field Marshal von Hindenburg is energetically pushing the attack on Dvinsk. This is not easily gained, for it is a fortified city and situated in the crook of the Dvinsk River. The Germans are within ten miles of it on the west and south, but are separated from it by the river and the marshy land lying on that side of it. Here the Russians have the same advantage as Hindenburg had when he overwhelmed the Russian army in the Mazurian swamps a year ago. The Russians know the ground thoroly and the famous Cossack cavalry and the patient Russian infantry can be used successfully in this roadless region, where the Germans, dependent for their effectiveness upon their artillery and commissariat, are comparatively helpless. The German cavalry which a few weeks ago performed surprizing feats in the way of raiding distant railroads, is now, according to the Russian report, inactive thru exhaustion. In the region east of Vilna, and in the south about Tarnopol the Germans are barely standing their ground. South of the Pripet they have made decided gains.

General Mackensen, who led the southern army in its triumphal march thru Galicia and into the heart of Poland, has been withdrawn to manage the Serbian campaign and doubtless many of his troops have gone with him. But before the Germans relinquish their invasion of Russia because of the need of troops elsewhere and the approach of winter, they are determined to capture Dvinsk, which bars the road to Petrograd and protects the port of Riga. A field railroad twenty miles long has been constructed on the highway approaching Dvinsk from the south and up this their great siege guns are being transported. Across the river from Dvinsk the country looks like a vast open air machine shop, and here and there can be seen big cranes erected for the purpose of lifting the cannon off the trucks and mounting them upon their concrete foundations. The work of constructing railroads and emplacements goes on day and night and an endless procession of motor cars are bringing up the shells to be used in bombarding the city.

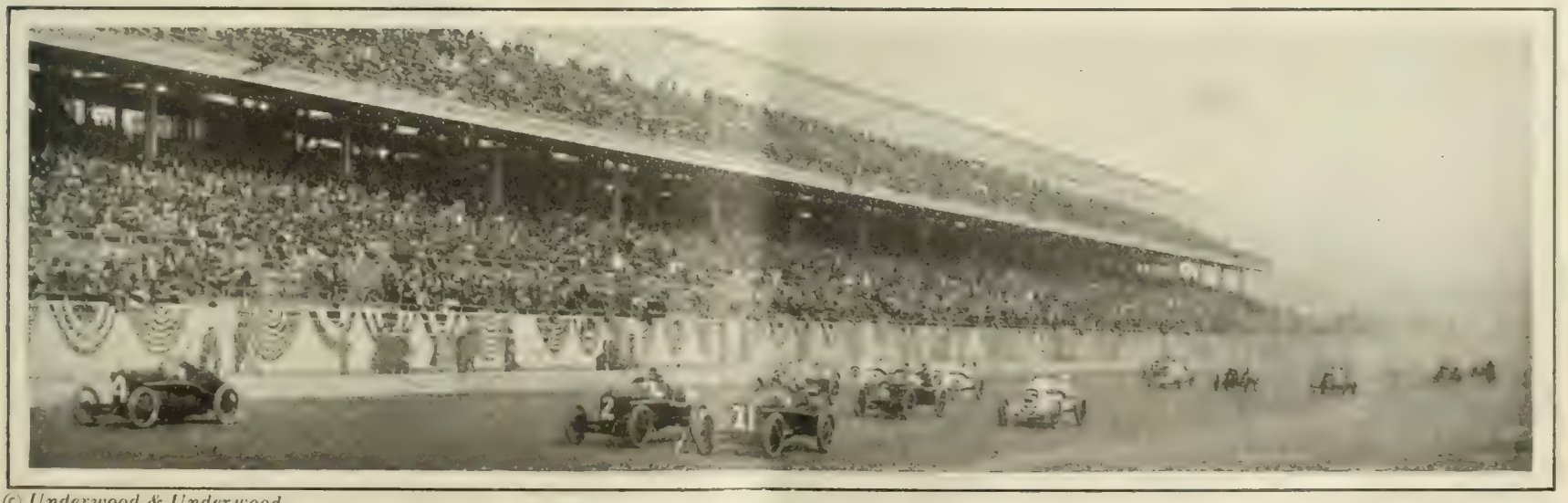
The Taking of Tahure

The western front, which was the scene of unprecedented activity the week before, has been comparatively quiescent since. Except for a slight loss in the British lines and a slight advance in the French there has been no change of position. To break thru modern entrenchments as the Allies did required a long period of preparation, and it cannot be expected that they will be able to repeat the feat immediately. This inactivity is, however, regarded by the German papers as a proof that the Allies have "shot their bolt" and will not be able to accomplish anything more before winter.

The gain of the French in the Champagne, tho inconsiderable in extent, is more important than it appears, for it includes part of the second German line and brings them within two miles of the railroad which they are trying to cut. The position captured is the Butte of Tahure, which rises above the surrounding hills. The French also took the little village of Tahure, which lies at its base and had been converted into fortifications. The nearby complex of trenches known as the Trapezium was also captured. The French artillery had been so successful in shelling the communications leading to the German front that the soldiers taken at Tahure had been without food for two days and were entirely out of ammunition.

On the Artois side near Lens the Germans have subjected the newly acquired positions of the Allies to heavy bombardments followed by repeated assaults. These, however, have all been repulsed except on the British left north of Loos, where the fortification named by the Germans the Hohenzollern Redoubt has been gained by them.

The German General Staff estimates the losses of the French in the recent offensive at 130,000 and those of the British at 60,000. According to the



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A RACE WHERE WORLD'S RECORDS WERE BROKEN

Anderson in a Stutz car (No. 5) won the Astor Cup race last Saturday, October 9, at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, Long Island. He drove 350 miles in 3 hours, 24 minutes, 42 seconds—a speed of 102.6 miles an hour. This photograph shows the start



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MASKED MUSIC

In the Argonne poison gas has been extensively used by the Germans, and the French military bands keep themselves constantly protected, even at rehearsal

German account the Allies made their gains largely thru the use of bombs filled with poisonous gases.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has sent a protest to the Allied Powers against their recent air raid against that city. As an unfortified city in a neutral land they regard the bombardment as a violation of the rules of civilized warfare. The French claim that their aviators dropped the bombs on the station, bridge and military buildings. The Luxemburgers state that the most densely populated part of the city was shelled and a workman and a shop girl wounded. The death of civilians from French bombs is also reported from Laon and Vouziers, which are French towns within the German lines. The French dirigible "Alsace" was brought down by the Germans and the crew captured.

Panama Canal Closed The slides in the Gold Hill section of the Gaillard Cut which closed the Panama Canal nearly a month ago have been followed by others, and now there are more than 1,000,000 cubic yards of soil and rock which must be removed before ships can pass. The Canal has been closed by official order until November 1, and General Goethals thinks that it cannot be opened until some weeks after that date. His resignation, submitted in August, to take effect on November 1, has been withdrawn, and he has taken charge of the work that must be done. Under his direction, the tops of the hills near the slides are to be blasted away. Thus he intends to prevent such slides in the future. Reports from the Isthmus say he has determined to make a permanent channel if the necessary work consumes a year.

Several of the ships tied up on the Atlantic side were carrying ammunition for Russia, with cars and rails for the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The equipment ordered in this country (40,000 cars are included) is sorely needed for this road, whose condition is such that there is a great accumulation of munitions and other war supplies at Vladivostock. Several of the ships have started to go around Cape Horn.

Plans for the Navy The new Naval Advisory Board, which is to be known hereafter as the Naval Consulting Board, and which is to assist the Navy Department in developing inventions and projects for defense, was organized last week, when Thomas A. Edison was elected chairman. The two vice-chairmen are Peter Cooper Hewitt, of New York, and William L. Saunders, of New Jersey.

A plan proposed by Mr. Edison, for the establishment of a great laboratory, to be used for experiments and research, was approved unanimously by the board. The cost of this laboratory, for grounds, buildings and equipment, would be $5,000,000, and the annual expenditure for operation would be from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000. The plan requires that the laboratory shall be located near a large city, and on tidewater, where the largest battleships can come to dock. It is to include pattern and machine shops, brass and steel foundries, a marine railway, chemical, physical and electrical laboratories, a motion picture department and other conveniences which might be needed for the testing and development of new inventions or projects. It is proposed that a naval officer of exceptional experience shall be in charge, and that there shall be staffs of chemists and physicists. There must be absolute secrecy, the approved plan says. The laboratory must be surrounded by a high fence, and protected by guards. Visitors are to be excluded. It is said that Secretary Daniels will ask Congress to appropriate the money required.

It is understood at Washington that the naval program to be laid before Congress will call for a considerable increase of expenditure for additions to the fleet. Some predict that the department will ask for four dreadnoughts, instead of the customary two, and a large number of submarines. A prominent feature in the list will be new battle cruisers. It is said that Congress will be asked to provide for the construction of such ships in accordance with designs that call for a speed of thirty-five knots an hour. These cruisers are to be more swift and powerful than any of their class now afloat. They will have eight-inch armor and carry fourteen inch guns. The fastest battle cruisers now in use have a speed of thirty knots. We have no ships of the kind.

Labor Controversies There are strikes in many places, but a large majority of them affect manufacturers who are working on war orders and are due to demands for an eight-hour day. This was sought by the employees of a machine company in Cleveland. The strike was of short duration, for the eight-hour day was granted, with an increase of wages. At the main plant of the General Electric Company, in Schenectady, New York, about 10,000 employees went out because they could not have an eight-hour day, and at the end of last week 13,000 were idle there. The company offered 9½ hours, with 5 per cent increase of pay, and nine hours a year hence, with a similar increase. The strikers also seek the "closed shop," and have attempted to draw into their movement the company's employees (nearly 50,000) in other plants. At the end of the week a conference between the union leaders and the company's officers began, with the State Board of Arbitration participating.



LADY ABERDEEN

In Arizona, at Clifton, there has been much disorder accompanying the strike of 8000 miners, which has closed three copper mines. The men demanded higher pay and recognition of their union. Several companies of militia are on guard. At Meriden, Connecticut, the 3000 employees of five silver factories are on strike because their demand for an eight-hour day and higher wages was rejected. The industrial coöperation plan proposed for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who has been in the state for some time, has been approved by the company's employees, but is attacked by the officers of the national union, one of whom says it substitutes paternalism for democracy. The prosecution of about 1000 persons is required by 400 indictments due to the labor war in Colorado, and some have thought that the defendants should be set free. Governor Carlson has declined to interfere. John R. Lawson, a member of the national union's executive board, who was prosecuted for the murder of a deputy sheriff in the labor war, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life, has been released on $35,000 bail by the Colorado Supreme Court.



International News

THE TRAPPINGS OF WAR

The hight of the grotesque seems to have been reached in this ape-like arrangement of aluminum gas-masks which some of the French are using

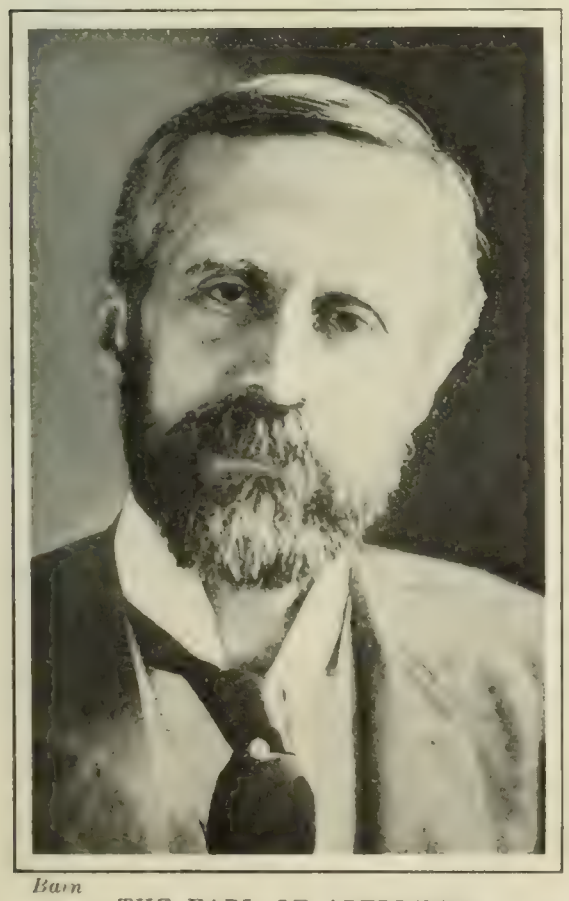
Recognition for Carranza

The conferring representatives of the governments of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, after hearing delegates sent by Carranza, Villa and other Mexican leaders, held a meeting on the 9th and decided by unanimous vote to recommend recognition of the Carranza faction as the *de facto* Government of Mexico. Secretary Lansing made the following formal announcement:

> The conferrees, after careful consideration of the facts, have found that the Carranza party is the only party possessing the essentials for recognition as the *de facto* Government of Mexico, and they have so reported to their respective governments.

Before reaching this decision the conferrees obtained from Carranza assurances that he would protect the lives and property of both foreigners and Mexicans; that persons connected with any religious organization would be permitted to return to Mexico and would not be molested "if they have not participated, and will not participate in politics"; that general amnesty will be granted, altho Villa, Huerta and other prominent opponents of Carranza may not be included; and that the *de facto* Government will restore order and provide for general elections. It will be seen that certain representatives of religious orders who have been driven from the country by persecution may not return in safety, because it is asserted that they were politically hostile to the Carranza movement. The subject of an embargo on the exportation of arms was not considered. An embargo would seriously affect Villa, who controls no seaport. Each of the seven nations will act separately and independently in granting recognition. The attitude of European nations is not known.

When the news was given to Villa he remarked that the war was just begun. He admitted that his strength and financial resources had been reduced, but declared that he would continue to fight. Recognition of Carranza, he asserted, would not bring peace, but would invite anarchy. Revolution would follow revolution. A dozen nations could not keep Carranza from failure. He was astonished, he added, because while he had promptly accepted President Wilson's invitation for a union of factions, Carranza had insolently rejected it, but was now rewarded. Villa recently proposed the retirement of both himself and Carranza, the establishment of a government in which each of the two factions should have help, and the selection of a neutral President by this combination. John R. Silliman, our Government's special agent with Carranza, came to Washington and urged recognition of the latter. Carranza, in a message to the conferrees, attacked George C. Carothers, another special agent, asserting that he had misled Villa by assuring him that he was preferred at Washington. It is said that bankers in this country will be asked to assist Carranza.



Bain

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with Lady Aberdeen, has just come to this country to accept an invitation to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition

Events in Mexico

For some days past there has been but little fighting in Mexico, and quiet has been restored on the Texas border. Villa's men won a battle in Sonora, but Carranza's forces have continued their northward movement. Villa caused the destruction by dynamite of the residences of General Terrazas and Enrique Creel, his son-in-law, because of the escape of young Luis Terragas from the prison where he had been used for the collection of more than $500,000 for ransom. It became known that General Hernandez intended to turn against Villa, and therefore he was shot by his own soldiers.

In the south three of Zapata's generals, it is reported, accepted amnesty from Carranza and surrendered. Zapata's men wrecked a train on the road between the capital and Vera Cruz and killed fifty passengers. At the capital, Alberto Granados, Huerta's first Minister of the Interior, was tried for complicity in the murder of Madero, found guilty, and put to death. He declared that he resigned from Huerta's Cabinet to express his disapproval of the murder. At the request of our Government the Red Cross suspended work in the south and withdrew its agents, because it was asserted that Carranza could do all that was required. But the agents say their aid is still greatly needed. It is understood that Huerta will be held in custody until a new provisional Government has been established.

LONDON AS USUAL—AND YET—

BY HAROLD J. HOWLAND

When an invasion devastates a whole country its results must be at once apparent. But in London, far from the front, the war is causing changes fully as important, tho less obvious. After several weeks in London, where he has had many opportunities to study various phases of the English situation, Harold J. Howland, Associate Editor of The Independent, has put down his impressions of those changes. Mr. Howland has gone on to Paris, and his next article, "A Little Trip to the War," is on the way to us.—THE EDITOR.

WHEN the war began, the cry in England was "Business as usual." It was not long, it may well be believed, before the difficulties of such a program were discovered. But the visitor to London a year later is astonished to find how accurately a part of that phrase seems to describe the metropolis. It looks like London "as usual." And yet—

There are two places above all where one must look for the signs and effects of war—within what the French call "la zone des Armées," and in the hearts of the people. Now London is far from the scene of battle; not so far in miles perhaps, for scarcely a hundred and fifty separate London and Ypres, but immeasurably far in actuality, for the Channel and the British fleet lie between. And the Englishman does not wear his heart upon his sleeve. But even so the usualness of London takes the alien visitor—one soon gets used to being an "alien" and is only glad that the designation is not "alien enemy"—by surprize.

NEW SIGHTS IN THE OLD CROWDS

The streets have the familiar throngs. One still crosses them only at the price of eternal vigilance, for the charging phalanxes of towering motor busses and the darting swarms of taxis are all—or nearly all—there. The restaurants are well patronized; at the Savoy or the Piccadilly Grill or the Rendezvous in Soho or Simpson's it is not always easy to find a table at the popular hours. Even the theaters have comfortable audiences. Some are more numerous than others, but that is a condition not unknown in the piping times of peace, and a critical examination suggests that the quality of the play and the acting offers sufficient explanation. The old monuments still look down in grave imperturbability—the Abbey, the Tower, St. Paul's, the British Museum, the Temple, the building in Whitehall from which King Charles stepped debonair to a tragic end. To the casual eye it is the same old London.

The comparison with the last time I was here is even more exact. It was during the bitterly-fought election following the revolutionary act of the House of Lords in throwing out the Lloyd George budget, which sounded the first note of the Gilded Chamber's requiem. Then every hoarding was parti-colored with posters, so are they now. Then the Square beneath my window was filled daily with watching crowds; so is it now.

And yet—there are differences, not great, each by itself, but in sum significant. The streets are full, but there is a new note in the crowd. It is the note of khaki. Soldiers, soldiers, soldiers. On the streets, in the taxis, on the busses, in the restaurants, the music halls, the theaters. No matter where you go, you see hundreds of them in an hour, thousands of them in a day. This is but the fringe of an army, a fraction released for a moment on leave. What an army it must be! It is yet an unused army, by the look of it. Those fresh uniforms were never in the trenches. These are not the faces of veterans. K. of K. must have many an army corps still to launch, when the time and the men are ripe, against that grim line of trenches in Flanders and northern France. There must be still oceans of good British blood ready to be spilled under burning skies to open the Turkish door for the great ally in the East.

RECHRISTENING OLD LANDMARKS

The familiar landmarks are the same, but they, too, have a difference. The building before which King Charles died contains a fine museum of relics and instruments and war. But now as one studies the graphic plan of the Battle of Waterloo, one is elbowed by a field gun "taken from the Germans" a hundred years since British and Germans fought side by side in Flanders. One passes an accustomed arched gateway. But it's strange looking now, crowned by a wooden house fitted with great searchlights. The Tower stands stern as ever, a place of bloody memories. But there's another added just now. It was only yesterday, they say, a spy paid there the price of his treacherous patriotism. The Museum broods still on books and wisdom, old times and sages past. Not far away the other night dropt from the sky a deadly missile. It was only chance the Elgin marbles and the Rosetta stone did not go then to join the library of Louvain. By a broad boulevard a stone monument, merely picturesque till now, shows a slim gun fenced in by a wooden parapet and rakishly pointing athwart the sky.

The theaters go on as usual. Or not quite so. A last act, tragic in itself, when punctuated by the boom of bursting bombs and the sharp smack of shrapnel loaded shells, is quite unusual enough. It is no wonder the audience grows restive, some women whose nerves are not quite British enough take their escorts home, and the rest of us find ourselves listening with a divided mind. "The War in the Air" would make a fine subject for a play, but when it's acted not on the stage before us but outdoors above our heads, it's not the same thing at all.

THE NEW LONDON TWILIGHT

So there's life in London even at night, but when dusk falls it's a dusky city indeed. Half the street lights are out, the rest are hooded so that not a ray shines above the horizontal, the windows of hotels and houses are shrouded, the city moves in a lugubrious twilight. It is depressing at first, but the eye soon becomes wonted to it, the mind forgets that there ever was a Great White Way, and one goes on living almost as usual.

By day the hoardings, the shop windows, and every available vacant space are bright with attractive posters just as they were four years ago. But then they bore attacks by Englishmen upon Englishmen and exhortations to half the country to smite the other half hip and thigh. They sought to array class against class, to enlist the patriotic men of England under the opposing banners of political parties. Now they would enlist every true Englishman, class shoulder to shoulder with class, to fight an implacable fight against the common enemy. The unanimity of method then and now is interesting, the difference of time and purpose not uninstructive. The Englishmen, like the loving couple in the fable, may use flat-iron and chair-leg against each other at home as much as they like, but they have no intention of presenting a divided front to the intruder from without.

The crowds in the square. Like the posters, their purpose now, as then, is enlistment; but enlistment not against a partisan opponent, but against a national danger. The same

paign speakers are of various sorts—here a Canadian non-com. invalided back from the front and boasting already more than three thousand enlistments to the credit of his eloquence; there a major, equally *hors de combat* for the present, and not quite so much at ease with his audience; now the editor of a popular and rather sensational paper; then a young woman who escaped when the "Lusitania" sank but left her baby behind beneath the waves. They have varying success, but seldom does a meeting close without a few candidates for enlistment marched off to the medical officers for examination. K. of K.'s army is growing all the time, for these scenes are taking place all over the country, or at least the inevitable wastage is being continually made good. Three million men, they say, have already come forward, of their own free will and accord to fight the German menace.

WORK FOR EVERYBODY

So of the West End; what of the rest? In the East End, the home of the workers, the surprizing thing is not that there is so little change, but the direction in which the change has come. Materially speaking, times were never better. There is no unemployment, in this region where unemployment has been an almost chronic scourge. Every one has work except the incorrigible unemployables; and they have been reduced to their lowest terms. In a side street one passes a row of sad-looking detrimentals sitting listlessly along the curb. They are waiting with the hopeless patience of their kind for a night's free lodging. But eighteen months ago there would have been a hundred of them; today there is a bare dozen. Only the man who absolutely will not work is out of work now.

The women are working, too. Here is a biscuit factory. Its main product now is a kind of glorified dog biscuit, hard and substantial, but not unpalatable and "werry fillin' at the price." Its destination is the trenches at the front, and one can easily imagine that it is vastly more welcome to Tommy in the intervals of trench warfare than more toothsome food would be. The factory is busy night and day; and all day long dozens of women pack the hard squares in tins and deftly solder on the tops. They are women who have never worked before, outside the home. It is just because the home is not what it was before, with its men absent, that we find them here.

It is not only in this factory that we should find the women at work. The jam factory across the street has them as well, and hundreds of others within a quarter of an hour's walk; and thousands of others all over the United Kingdom. When we reach the munitions factories themselves we shall find them busy even there, doing what they surely have never done before. The women of England are mobilized as well as the men.

BETTER OFF IN WAR TIME

What the the ultimate effect of this mobilization will be when the war is over is a nice economic problem, whose solution will be more accurately discovered in the event than in anticipation. Surely, however, any one who has learned from experience and observation to deprecate the increasing entrance of women into industry in times of peace cannot but view the present tendency with anxiety. But the immediate effect is the one with which we are at the moment most concerned; and that effect is a curious one. Many a household, perhaps it would not be too much to say the typical household, among the working classes in England is during the war better rather than worse off because of it. The chief consumer of the family is away, his living being provided by the state. His wife's separation allowance of twelve or fifteen shillings a week or even more if the family is larger comes in with gratifying regularity; and the women of the household can find plenty of work if they only want it, to increase the family income. Incidentally the shillings which the workingman himself was not unaccustomed to spend on drink—for the British workman, take him by and large, usually has a regular item for beer in his weekly budget—are saved for other purposes. So the working class families of England are far from having a bad time of it just now.

It should be added by way of disclaimer that this does not purport to be a serious economic study, but a collection of more or less fugitive observations gathered on the wing. My text is that London—which if it is not England is a large section of it—looks "as usual." Of the East End it seems fair to say, as usual only better. Nor am I taking into consideration for the moment the emotional side of the picture, materials for which are to be found in the grievous lists of casualties that come with sickening regularity from the front. Well over a third of a million has England lost in killed, wounded and missing in a twelve-month. The homes from which those thousands have gone can never be "as usual" again.

There is one more place where London seems as usual, but different. Parliament met the other day after a six weeks' holiday. It was certainly odd to see Mr Asquith and Mr Bonar Law sitting amicably side by side on the Treasury bench and putting their heads together for a quiet chuckle when a member opposite—and not an Irishman either—opens his mouth and puts his foot in it. Not once in a generation do the leader of His Majesty's Government and the leader of "His Majesty's Opposition" forsake for reasons of state their hostile attitudes across the table like gentlemanly cats across the back fence. It is a little comic and decidedly unusual also to see hailed as the leader of the Opposition a worthy gentleman who in times of peace was notable for leading only himself.

ENGLAND WILL "MUDDLE THRU"

So much for the differences brought about in this war time by the creation of a government of all the parties. The likeness to the House of Commons of everyday life begins to show itself as soon as the vext question of compulsory service drops lightly upon the table. The question is not yet in any way formally before the House, but the Commons has adroit little ways of opening a subject to discussion even under such circumstances, and the hue and cry is soon under way. It is hardly a moment before it is clear that the subject of conscription is really a party one and that the division on it in the Commons and presumably in the country is to be on party lines. It seems unfortunate that when the wise course has been adopted of forming a coalition government in order to present a united front to the common enemy partizan differences should begin to creep in. And on such a subject as this, which, as the Englishman would probably paraphrase our American saying, "has cordite in it." But the Englishman is an Englishman still; and in priding himself on his national habit of "muddling thru" it sometimes almost seems as tho he considered it of equal importance to have the "muddle" and to get thru. And he is a very partizan person, who finds it very hard to give up even in times of danger and crisis his partizan antagonisms. One would feel better about this looming controversy over conscription if the suspicion were not present that both sides had their eye not so much on England's present needs, as on England's future policies. One can only hope, if one is England's friend, that she will "muddle thru"—"as usual."

London

MAKING THE LAW WORK BOTH WAYS

BY GEDDES SMITH

IF you have been arrested in any county but Los Angeles, and have no money to pay a lawyer, the judge before whom you are arraigned will designate some one to defend you free of charge, for the law recognizes your right to legal advice. But the lawyer who is thus thrust into your affairs is likely to be either too anxious or too reluctant to serve you. The anxious class is made up of briefless youngsters who haunt the courtroom in the hope of getting experience and notice by just such cases as yours. The reluctant lawyers are men well established in their profession who happen to be in court on other business when your case is called and who serve you ably if they can spare the time. It would be foolish to assert that all lawyers serve such clients ineffectively: there are thousands whose public spirit is as great as a physician's. But in neither case can you be sure of the faithfulness and ability you need, and if you are so unfortunate as to engage one of the "shysters" whose runners hang about the jail to waylay you, then you can be sure that your case will be mishandled and your money filched from you without scruple.

But in Los Angeles County, if you are penniless and in jail, you can say a word to the turnkey, and an experienced lawyer will come promptly to see you, to talk over your case, to advise you whether to plead guilty or not guilty, and to conduct your affairs from arraignment to acquittal or sentence. And for all this service to you the county pays the bills. Your lawyer is the public defender.

The only requirement is that you shall be too poor to hire a lawyer of your own. If you are in that class you can look to the public defender for defense not only if you are accused of crime before the Superior Court (the lowest court of record), but also if you are being "persecuted or unjustly harassed" by collection agents. Furthermore, if you have a claim for unpaid wages or other money due you, up to the sum of $100, the public defender will help you to collect it, and if necessary bring suit in your behalf, tho three-fourths of the time he is able to settle your difficulties out of court.

The man in the office, Walton J. Wood, is a Stanford graduate who was appointed in January, 1914, thru the civil service. You would call him young, and you notice while you wait for him to speak that his profile is keen and a little masterful. When he turns to face you the smile-wrinkles about the eyes show a man of geniality and humor—a man you would trust with your troubles.

Take the office and the man together, and it is not surprizing that in a single month no less than 1058 persons have asked for help in civil matters at the "legal county hospital." Almost a third of them want unpaid wages, which, without legal advice, it is difficult enough to get. The people whose cases must be refused—151 in the month just mentioned—are sent to the proper officer or to one of the thirty-five private attorneys who have agreed to coöperate with the public defender and make no charges without his approval.

These civil cases take the greater part of the public defender's time and form the most broadly useful branch of his work, but it is in the criminal court that his service becomes spectacular. There, while the public prosecutor, on behalf of the state, protects society, the public defender, *also on behalf of the state,* protects the individual.

At every step from arraignment to sentence or acquittal the public defender busies himself with the defendant's interests as assiduously as a good lawyer. He advises the prisoner how to plead, gets his story before the court clearly, conducts the case if it comes to trial, and digs into the farthest recesses of his history for information which bears on an application for probation.

But it is taxpayers' money that is thus making the road smoother for suspects and convicts in half the cases that the court handles. Does it pay? Mr. Wood believes that in spite of the cost of his office—he has eight deputies besides investigators and clerks—the county saves money. More than one judge agrees that there is a real reduction in trial expenses. Judge Charles Monroe of the Superior Court sums up the matter in his statement that "the whole attitude of the office, so far as this department is concerned, is endeavoring to avoid litigation instead of fostering it."

Not only are criminal cases more speedily handled; they are better handled. The public defender has no occasion to stoop to the marginal practises sometimes used by paid attorney. In one murder case in Los Angeles a precedent was set that deserves emulation in cases far from the public defender's jurisdiction both socially and geographically. The mental condition of the prisoner was in question, and the prosecutor and defender, instead of arraying alienists against each other, joined in asking the Court to appoint three disinterested physicians. These were the only expert witnesses called.

But the real gain lies deeper than mere efficiency. Mr Wood believes that the most important fruit of his work is the prevention of over punishment. Take the case which we shall call *People vs Black.* Black, a stranger in California, had no work. He lived on nothing at all some days, and little enough at best. Finally he entered a building, stole some tools, sold them and spent the money at an employment office. He was arrested and confest. The Court hesitated to grant probation because the man, with neither friends nor employment, was likely to have increasing difficulty in



TELLING HER TROUBLES TO THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

Walton J. Wood has made the "legal county hospital" a big constructive social factor in Los Angeles County



DAVID ROBINSON
Portland's public defender, who works in the police court

keeping straight, and would undoubtedly have sent him to jail had not the public defender found compatriots of the prisoner who promised to employ him, and thus persuaded the judge to release the man on probation. This is constructive work; it saves men. The poor man commands the services of a public officer, single of purpose, sympathetic as a well-paid lawyer and disinterested as a judge.

Where Los Angeles leaves off in this new system Portland, Oregon, begins. Mr. Wood is concerned only with the courts of record, but David Robinson, Portland's city public defender, works entirely in the lower court, generally known as the police court. Every morning he goes the rounds of the jail, and by nine o'clock has the story of every prisoner who needs him.

The man who has spent a night in jail, weary, unshaven, forlorn, is in bad shape for his hearing the next morning. His appearance and manner are against him. The patrolman who accuses him is cocksure and indifferent. The prisoner can seldom tell a coherent and convincing story, even if the facts are on his side.

The public defender is an efficient mouthpiece for these inarticulate men and women. He promises to stand by the terrified first offender. He warns the old-timer against bravado. When the magistrate calls the case the public defender is ready to tell the man's story more briefly and clearly than he could have told it himself. In this way the court's time is saved and the tendency of the police to make irresponsible arrests is checked.

Here, too, the public defender's office is the refuge of unpaid workmen, persecuted debtors, and folks in trouble generally. The defender and public prosecutor together have even begun to patch up domestic difficulties. The wife takes her woes to the prosecutor; the husband is arrested and comes under the care of the public defender; and then the two officials, each with an outraged partner in law, arrange a meeting and often work out a reconciliation on the spot.

What does it all signify? The district attorney himself is charged with the duty of treating the prisoner fairly. There are many legal aid societies to do just what the public defender does for poor litigants. Charity organizations and probation officers help men to get a fresh start. All these were at work long before the public defender was thought of.

But it is the people who hire the public defender, and they hire him for this one duty. The district attorney is elected to get convictions; at best he can do little for the prisoner. Private agencies lack the essential quality of the new office: the recognition of the whole community's obligation to the man in court and to its own self-respect as a democracy. "Equality before the law" sounds well, and we take its existence for granted, tho when the public prosecutor is matched by the poor man's inexperienced or reluctant or unprincipled attorney, it is more theoretical than real. But Los Angeles and Portland are playing the game. The public defender serves the whole people by turning a catchword into a fact.

OUR NATIONAL WEALTH

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY

IN a special bulletin of the Bureau of the Census is given the total and per capita national wealth of this country from 1850 to 1912.

Year.	Total (exclusive of exempt real property).	Per capita.
1912.....	$175,426,000,000	$1836
1904.....	100,273,000,000	1234
1900.....	82,305,000,000	1083
1890.....	61,204,000,000	975
1880.....	41,642,000,000	830
1870.....	24,055,000,000	624
1860.....	16,160,000,000	514
1850.....	7,136,000,000	308

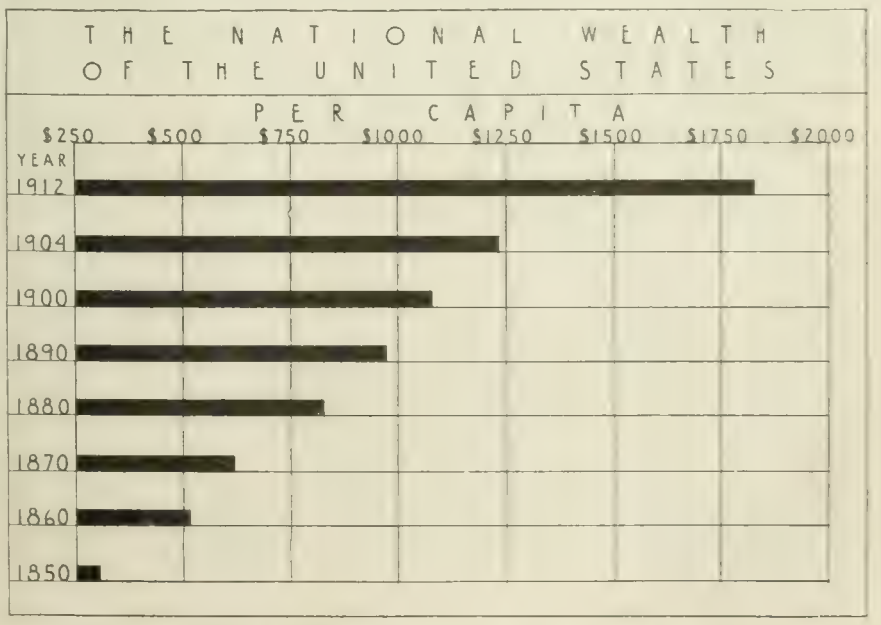
In this total exempt real estate to the value of over twelve billions of dollars was not included. This is made up of the real property owned by the federal, state and local governments, together with the real property of educational, charitable and religious institutions exempted from taxation. If this amount were included the per capita wealth for the United States in 1912 would be $1965. The largest items which make up the total wealth of 175 billions of dollars are:

Taxed real property and improvements	$98,363,000,000
Railroads and equipment	16,149,000,000
Manufactured products.	14,694,000,000
Furniture, vehicles and kindred property.....	8,463,000,000
Live stock.....	6,238,000,000

The total wealth of New York state is about twenty-five billions of dollars, followed by Illinois and Pennsylvania with about fifteen billions each. There are ten other states with a total wealth of over five billions.

When we come to the per capita wealth the order of states is very different. Nevada leads with $4965, followed by Iowa with $3335, North Dakota with $3210 and California with $3113. There are six other states in which the per capita wealth is over $2500. Neither New York nor Pennsylvania, however, is in this list.

It is impossible to give comparative figures for many countries. In 1903 the total wealth of the British Empire was estimated at 108 billions. In 1908 the wealth of Germany was estimated at seventy-eight billions of dollars.



THE STEADY INCREASE OF OUR WEALTH

THE ASSASSINATION OF A RACE

THE HOPES AND THE THREATENED FATE OF THE ARMENIANS

Just at the time when it seems that the tyranny of the Turk is about to be broken and the submerged Christian peoples given an opportunity to develop a national life of their own, the terrible news comes to us that the Armenians are being massacred, dispersed and enslaved with the object of extirpating the race before the hour of their deliverance has come. In an editorial on another page of this issue we consider what this means to the world. We have also asked one who is better informed on the Armenian problem than any other man in America to explain who the Armenians are and what might be made of them if the red hand of the assassin can be stayed. On account of his official position and close relations with the people now endangered, it is necessary to conceal the name of the author, but we can vouch for his competency, high standing and truthfulness.—THE EDITOR.

THE Armenians in Turkey before the present onslaught upon them numbered about two millions, but their importance in the empire is not to be measured by their numbers. Intellectually and physically they are vastly superior to the Turks. In education, enterprise, industry and love of home they surpass all the other races. Among all the peoples of Turkey they have been the quickest to catch the spirit of modern education and twentieth century progress. Within the last fifty years in the eastern part of Turkey wholly, and in a measure thruout the empire, they have been the artizans, the leaders in the learned professions and promoters of commercial enterprises.

This ancient and proud-spirited race, conscious of its own innate superiority, ambitious to educate its children, Christian in its religion, and eager for progress, cherished the hope of an independent Armenia reëstablished upon the ruins of its ancient kingdom.

For thirty years a few of the more hot-headed youth, both within and without the country, have carried on a revolutionary propaganda that was as hopeless of successful achievement as it was foolish in organization. The loud talk of some of these revolutionary leaders frightened Abdul Hamid into a nightmare of massacre and brought untold suffering upon innocent heads. There has been comparatively little of this in more recent years, but the fear of this aggressive, successful, prolific and industrious Christian race never departed from the councils of the Mohammedans.

When Turkey entered into this war, the Armenians enlisted in large numbers and showed themselves loyal Ottomans. For some reason not explained—some say because of German prejudice—arms were gradually taken away from them and they were set to other tasks.

Early in March the Russians were drawing down toward Van, where, as has already been stated, the Armenians are unusually strong. The Governor of Van was Jevdet Bey, a brother-in-law of Enver Pasha, who, with Talaat Bey, controlled the fate of Turkey. The Armenian men of Van loyally offered their services to the Governor, who, under pretense of gratitude, tried to conduct the leaders into an ambush for their destruction. Three of the five leaders and spokesmen for the Armenians were killed, but two escaped. These rallied their followers while Jevdet called out his troops and enlisted the services of the Kurds to annihilate them. For five weeks they maintained their position, until the Russians entered the city and the Turks fled to the west.

This attempt of the Armenians to defend their lives against treachery and open attack seemed to awaken in the Turks a generation of slumbering wrath. From that hour, so far as the leaders at Constantinople were concerned, the Armenians were doomed to extinction thruout the length and breadth of the Empire. Not only were men and boys imprisoned without charge, assassinated, tortured beyond comprehension, and killed, singly or in groups, but the women were ravished, girls carried into Moslem slavery, and entire towns—what remained after the slaughter—sent across hundreds of miles of country, without preparation for the journey, to die like animals upon the road thru disease, starvation and repeated attacks by their guards or other ruffians, and ultimately miserably to perish in the deserts of northern Arabia.

This process of destruction, begun last March, is now going on, according to indisputable evidence of creditable eye witnesses recently compiled from authentic documents by a special committee designated to that task, and recently made public. Constantinople is threatened, and the 150,000 Armenians in that city may any day be started upon their death march to the desert.

Our Ambassador, Dr. Morgenthau, at Constantinople, is doing all in his power to stay the gruesome tide of death, and we note with gratification that the public sentiment stirred by a knowledge of this tragedy is moving the President to protest in the name of humanity against such crimes against civilization.

If the Central Powers win in this war over the Allies, Turkey will become a German province, in which the Armenians would find scant place. Officials at Constantinople have declared that the Greeks also must follow in the same path, so that when Germany becomes master of Asia Minor, no stray races claiming the land as inherently belonging to them thru centuries of occupation, and dreaming of possible independent principalities, will be there to challenge the German right of occupancy. The Kurds could be easily subdued and the Turks would have no spirit to resist. Some have gone so far as to declare that the present attack upon the Armenians is but the first step in the preparation of the promised land for the incoming hosts.

On the other hand, if Constaninople capitulates to the Allies, and the two men who drove Turkey into war and rule her today with an iron hand and their German advisers are shorn of their power, there is reason to expect that the Turks as a whole will sue for peace, as multitudes of them today keenly desire to do.

We can hardly conceive of any power's favoring the perpetuation of Turkey in any form, after this ghastly exhibit of Moslem incapacity to rule alien peoples or even Mohammedans. At once then will and must begin the repatriation of the exiled Armenians and Greeks, for the Greeks also in a measure are suffering the same treatment. This will be an expensive task, but the civilized world must unite to achieve it. There are said to be 300,000 refuge Armenians in Russia and more than half that number in Persia. In their return naturally the most of them will drift back to the land of Ancient Armenia, where in a few years it will be possible to create, under the protection of one or more friendly powers, an autonomous Armenia. In western Asia Minor, where the Greeks predominate, a Greek principality would be the natural outcome.

We have reason to expect that following this baptism of fire and blood, Asia Minor, freed from Turkish domination, will become a place in which non-Moslem races may, for the first time in a century, live in peace and enjoy the prosperity due their quiet, constructive industry.



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WHAT IS HE WORTH?

GERMANY HAS DEFINITELY ABANDONED HER ORIGINAL SUBMARINE POLICY AND HER SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN AS A WHOLE IS A FAILURE. APPARENTLY THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEW TERROR OF THE SEAS WAS OVERESTIMATED



Arnold Genthe

TO BE THE FIRST LADY OF THE LAND

MISS NORMAN GALT WAS MISS EDITH BOLLING OF VIRGINIA. WASHINGTON HAS ALREADY FOUND HER CHARMING, AND HER ENTHUSIASM FOR BASEBALL HAS WON HER WIDER POPULARITY



© *Paul Thompson*

THE PRESIDENT'S WEEK

WITHIN SEVEN DAYS MR. WILSON ANNOUNCED HIS ENGAGEMENT, DECLARED FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE, AND OBTAINED FULL SATISFACTION FROM GERMANY IN THE SUBMARINE CONTROVERSY



A NIGHT IN GALLIPOLI

THE SKY IS ILLUMINATED BY GUNFIRE AND STAR-SHELLS

THE CASE FOR GREECE AND BULGARIA

GREECE—BY SOLON S. I. VLASTO

EXARCH GENERAL OF THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

THE present crisis in Greece, culminating in the resignation of Venizelos, is due to the dissension between the King and his Prime Minister as to the proper policy for Greece to follow in the present war. Rumors that the King is pro-German are absolutely without foundation. Above everything else the King and Queen are Greek, and they would certainly do nothing to endanger the dynasty or to antagonize the popular feeling of Greece, which for historical reasons could not be otherwise than with the Allies. To England, France and Russia we owe our independence.

The real cause of the controversy seems to be that, contrary to the Constitution, Venizelos permitted the landing of the French and British troops at Salonica without submitting the matter to the Chamber and asking for authority. His protest was made after troops had been landed, tho he had been notified in advance. If a protest was to be made it should have been made before.

But Greece has repeatedly declared that she would give Serbia material and financial help if she should be attacked by any of the Balkan states, tho the treaty of alliance between Greece and Serbia unfortunately ceased to exist from the moment that Serbia, without consulting Greece, offered Bulgaria a considerable part of the territory conquered during the last war.

Greece mobilized her army to protect her own frontier against any Bulgarian attack, and the policy of armed neutrality, which is supported by all the four former prime ministers who are in the new Cabinet, seems to me to be the proper policy for the safeguard of Greek interests. Greece cannot afford to go to war with Austria and Germany, and if French or English troops were to go to Serbia they could have been sent without violating Greek neutrality.

From the new ministry, with Zaimis at its head, Venizelos has been left out, altho he has a majority in the Chamber and is the most popular man in Greece. Today we do not know where we stand. Venizelos refused to the last moment to state what his foreign policy was going to be. The new ministry will probably make a declaration about the course which Greece will pursue.

Bulgaria's claim to a part of purely Greek Macedonia was only a pretext for mobilization in order to cast in her lot with the Central Powers. Bulgaria has no right whatever to Greek Macedonia or Thrace. They are Greek by tradition as well as race.

Yet Greek aspirations for national unity are not as wild as some are trying to represent them. Our Greek population in the former European and present Asiatic Turkey is between eight and ten millions. The coast of Asia Minor, from the Syrian Gulf to Constantinople, is Greek, and the interior for a distance of 500 to 800 miles from the coast is mostly inhabited by Greeks. Venizelos's dream was to unite all these Greeks.

The Asiatic shore, it is true, was offered us by the Allies. But to appease Bulgaria they asked Greece to surrender Kavala and the adjacent territory to Bulgaria, and to do so immediately. Public opinion in Greece is unalterably opposed to such a cession. The Allies promised to give us territory—Turkish land—some time in the future. They asked us to give up something we hold now—Greek land. Who could say whether tomorrow they would not ask us to give up Asia Minor also?

Greece must defend herself against Bulgarian aggression. Further than that, in spite of her friendliness for the Allies, her best interests lie in neutrality, at least for the present.

BULGARIA—BY SVETOZAR TONJOROFF

OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE NEW YORK "TIMES"

THE policy of Bulgaria in the Great War is governed absolutely by one vital consideration—the recovery of the lands which were taken from her by her former allies and by Rumania under the provisions of the treaty of Bucharest at the close of the second Balkan war. The urgency of the need for a complete and final restoration of the major part of Macedonia and of the part of Dobrudja annexed by the nations adjoining Bulgaria, is emphasized by the detailed and specific charges made at Sofia that, in Serbian as well as in Greek Macedonia, the predominating Bulgarian element is being eliminated or placed in a state of hopeless economic and cultural disadvantage.

Recognition of the justice of Bulgaria's claims to the "lost provinces" was distinctly implied by the promise of the Allies of the Entente, several months ago, to induce Serbia, Greece and Rumania to cede territories taken away from Bulgaria.

This promise has not been carried out. Greece, since the first fall of the Venizelos cabinet, has given no indication of a willingness to surrender Kavala, which was included in the irreducible minimum of the terms submitted by Bulgaria at the behest of the Allies. Rumania, it is disclosed by Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria, has assumed a similar uncompromising attitude. The concessions offered by Serbia in response to pressure from London and Paris comprized only about one-third of the territory designated by Bulgaria, and its surrender was to be deferred until the end of the war.

Promises, however, are no longer accepted as currency by Bulgaria, in view of the painful experiences which that country had with the unsecured paper of the powers constituting the Triple Entente, at the end of the first and second Balkan wars.

There was no great surprize in Bulgaria when Serbia, even while the collective struggle against Turkey was pending and the Bulgarians were fighting the common battle of the Balkan states in the trenches of Tchatalja, deliberately broke her ante-bellum territorial agreement and referred the new issue to Russia as arbitrator—an arbitrator pledged by her minister at Belgrade, the late Baron Hartwig, to a complete adjudication of the case in Serbia's favor. But that France and Great Britain would countenance such facile treaty-breaking was wholly unexpected at Sofia.

The second painful experience that Bulgaria had with foreign promises came with the reoccupation of Adrianople and the Thracian triangle by the Turks, in clear violation of the treaty of London. Under this treaty Bulgaria had accepted the minimum of territory which she had conquered in Thrace, in consideration of the pledge of the powers—and especially of Great Britain and Russia—that Turkey would be held responsible by Europe for the observance of the agreement. And yet the Turkish reoccupation of Thrace was permitted by Great Britain, France and Russia when the ink of the signature of Sir Edward Grey upon the treaty was hardly dry.

As between friends who have failed her in her dire need, in violation of their plighted word, and a foe whose enmity has been open and unconcealed, Bulgaria has chosen to cast her lot with her former enemy—Germany. And in the background of the failure of the Allies to secure to Bulgaria her right to unity and liberty, lies the sinister shadow of the persecution of two millions of Bulgarians in Macedonia, continued in all its ferocity even while Serbia was ostensibly negotiating a reconciliation.

THE WORLD OVER

City-Grown Physique

If you were to tell the average proud parent in the average small town that almost any school boy of the big, congested, play-suffocating cities can jump farther, run faster, and has stronger arms than his own village-bred son, he would be inclined to dispute the point emphatically. People have heard so much about how the slums dwarf children and how the city has to recruit its sound, able-bodied men in rural districts, that the inferiority of city-grown lungs and muscles has become a by-word.

In order to get at the facts in the case, a man connected with the Russell Sage Foundation was recently led to apply his yard stick to this particular tradition. Selecting certain athletic tests which are commonly used by large numbers of schools in New York and other large cities, he took them back to the good old New England town of Ipswich and tried them on its home-grown school children.

The tests were in jumping, running, and chinning, and the passing marks in these three events which the Ipswich boys were asked to make are met each year by thousands of boys of the same age in many large cities. Only one of the country boys, however, was able to fulfill the requirements for elementary pupils and among the high school boys there was not a single student who was able to make the marks set by the city boys of that age.

Mr. Howard Roscoe Knight, who made this investigation, does not claim that the results demonstrate an all-round physical inferiority on the part of these Ipswich boys. They had had no body training in their schools. The New York boys, on the other hand, had enjoyed systematic physical education since entering school. The comparisons, in other words, are straws which indicate that the large cities are overcoming their defects as habitats for the human animal, and that if the towns and villages do not wake up they may some day suffer the chagrin of having to look upon the large cities as health resorts.

Mr. Knight's survey of the recreational life of Ipswich which, by the way, numbers about 6000 souls, throws an illuminating light upon several features of the recreational life and needs of a small town. Among the recommendations given are the following:

Physical training for all boys and girls as a regular part of the school curriculum.

The extensive use of group games in physical training.

Equipment of each school and school yard with playground apparatus.

Gymnasium with lockers and shower baths in the school building.

Movable furniture, so that the class rooms may be used for civic, social, and recreational purposes after school hours.

The organization of a Public Athletic League.

Shoes That Sell Themselves

"The Kafateria Shoe Store," probably the latest adventure in the retail store line, has just made its appearance in Pasadena, California. It is just what its name implies, a store where the customers wait on themselves. The proprietor argues that this "wait on yourself" plan has been successful in the "eating" line, and there is no reason why it should not win out in the shoe business.



A STORE THAT SAVES TIME AND MONEY

This store is divided into two sections, the lobby and the counter section. Upon entering the establishment the prospective customer is confronted by a sign which reads, "Check your parcels and grips before passing thru gate." After complying with this demand he passes thru the gate in the "fence" which separates the front from the rear section of the store. When once behind the railing the customer is permitted to roam around at will and to take as long as he cares to in the selection of shoes. All of the shoes are separated, sized and priced, and the customer is required to select his shoes, fit them to his own feet, and, in fact, sell himself the shoes he desires. There is but a single clerk present, whose business it is to answer questions and to assist customers when requested. Upon making a selection the buyer pays the cashier and passes his shoes to the wrapper.

There are numerous signs upon the walls of the store explanatory of the store's method of doing business. One of these reads, "If you want to wear your new shoes home, take them off, pay the cashier, then put them on again in the lobby." By the amount of success this new style of shoe store is experiencing it would seem that the "Kafateria" plan, even in the shoe line, is meeting with the approval of the general public. The ordinary store does not encourage the customer who is "just looking," clerks are apt to force a hasty and sometimes unsatisfactory selection in the interests of a "trade"; but in the Kafateria shoe store there is ample opportunity to look around leisurely and to weigh the merits of style versus comfort, unhampered by the insistent reiteration of "Perfect, Madam, just what you want, I'm sure."

Photographic Speed

Can a camera shoot as fast as a gun? The answer has always been No. But Captain F. J. Behr, of the United States Coast Artillery, has recently invented a camera that will actually photograph a mortar shell at the instant when it leaves the muzzle of the gun. The snapshot even shows the curious "smoke ring" or "gas ring" that accompanies the projectile as it emerges.

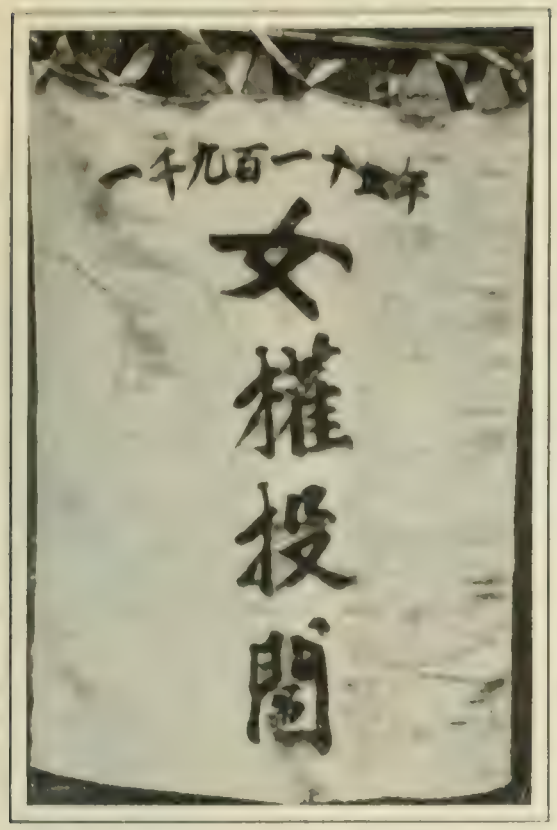
The camera differs from the ordinary one in size and in the mechanism of its shutter. An electric motor that makes several thousand revolutions a second works the shutter and its speed can be so accurately adjusted that the photographer can determine the length of exposure down to 1/5000 of a second. The camera box is about four feet high—the electric motor precludes the possibility of a vest pocket size.

As yet its use has been for the most part in connection with war. It is hoped that it may help to determine exactly what happens when a modern high-power shell plows its way thru solid steel. But its largest possibilities are yet to be developed in the general field of mechanics.

The School House Pig

"The school house pig" is the latest result of the effort being made to introduce a more extensive raising of live stock in the South. In some sections wealthy patrons give a pig or sheep to the school children of the local district. The older boys construct a pen for it in a suitable place on the school grounds. The smaller boys gather pine needles and other leaves for a bed and the girls daily collect the scraps of food left from the lunches and carry them to the feed trough. Over Saturday and Sunday a boy living near the school sees to the feeding. At the end of the year the pig is disposed of. In some districts it is killed and served at a district banquet. At others it may be sold and the proceeds used to buy books for the school library or for any other need of the school.

The object is to teach the value of thrift and economy. Incidentally the



CHINESE VOTES FOR WOMEN

young people learn something about hog raising that will yield rich returns when they are settled on farms of their own. The greatest attention is needed to keep the pig from being overfed. Parents say the children carry away lunch baskets fairly groaning with eatables, yet they come home at night hungry enough to eat a threshing man's meal. They have divided liberally with the school house pig.

Campaigning in Chinatown

Chinatown and Woman Suffrage. Somehow the connection is rather startling. For Chinatown—the real Chinatown, that is, and not the lurid, megaphoned district of the New York Sightseeing Bus—is a community remote from the march of modern events, keeping rather tenaciously to its old-world customs and traditions. To invade its Oriental impassivity with the enthusiastic propaganda of "Votes for Women" was a tribute to the bravery of the suffragists.

But at any rate the idea worked. Chinatown decided that it approved of suffrage, particularly when it was presented by a brightly colored Chinese banner, carried by Miss Lavinia Dock, of the Henry Street Nurses' Settlement. Old rose, light blue and bright yellow, combined with black and white, are the colors of the new Chinese flag. They drew the attention of all Chinatown and Miss Dock's informal speeches and questions did the rest.

"Velly good; all right," said one old Chinese lady of high degree to the question of what she thought of equal suffrage. "I want my wife to be a citizen," added a prosperous looking Chinaman in American clothes. To these immigrants America is the land of justice and progress. That the women here do not bind their feet seems to them symbolic.

A Motor Land Yacht

One of the most unique motor vehicles ever built, recently started over the Lincoln Highway from New York en route for San Francisco. The "Gipsy Van," as it is called, is owned by Roland R. Conklin, of New York, who conceived the idea of an automobile which would provide living as well as traveling facilities.

The body of this land yacht is mounted on a truck chassis, of the motor omnibus type. The inside dimensions of the body are 21 feet in length, 7½ feet wide and 6½ feet high. It is divided into three compartments, and on top there is a full sized deck, fitted with a big folding leather top and Jiffe side curtains.

The forward compartment contains the steering wheel, controlling levers, driver's seat, and gasoline tank. It also has two berths, for the crew, which are raised into the ceiling when not in use. The rear compartment is finished in white enamel. A toilet is partitioned off, and a shower bath and folding lavatory provided. The ice box, holding 100 pounds of ice, and an electric range, with two burners, a broiler, and an oven, cupboards and shelves for provisions, dishes and cooking utensils and a sink with running water, are all included in the equipment. Both hot and cold water are available.

The middle compartment is ten feet long and contains a luxurious couch convertible into a bed, two separate upholstered arm chairs, also convertible into a bed, and four berths which are raised up into the ceiling when not in use. When used for sleeping, this compartment is curtained off so that each of the six beds or berths has the same privacy as a Pullman sleeper berth. Each also has its own electric reading lights, and an innovation locker with special arrangements for hanging clothes. This compartment also has a writing desk and a Victrola.

Folding steps used in reaching the upper deck are convertible into a tea or card table and there is also a folding dining table, eight by two feet, which can be stored away against the ceiling.

The floors are all prest cork.

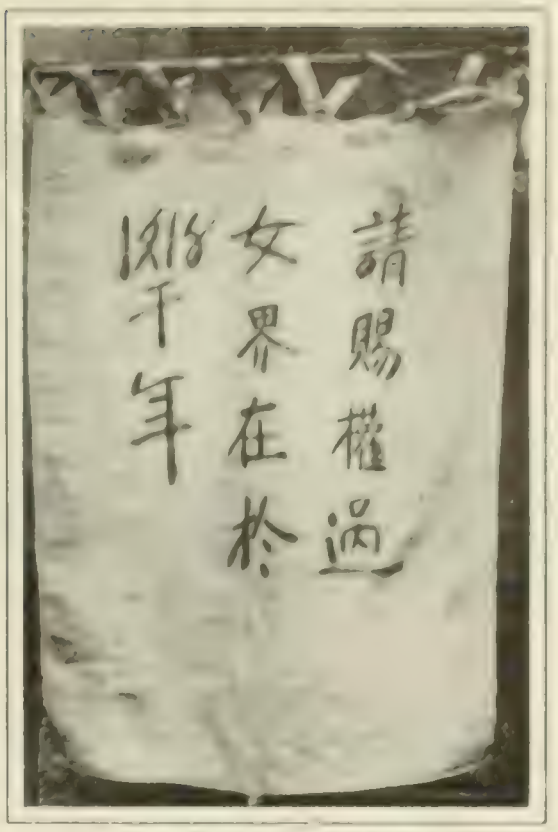
On the upper deck are lockers for guns, fishing tackle and commissary supplies sufficient for two weeks, folding chairs and divans with mattresses, for outdoor sleeping. One locker contains a motor cycle, which may readily be lifted out and lowered to the ground by means of a crane.

One of the most interesting features of the car is its easy transformation into a mosquito-proof camp when the owner wants to stop for the night.

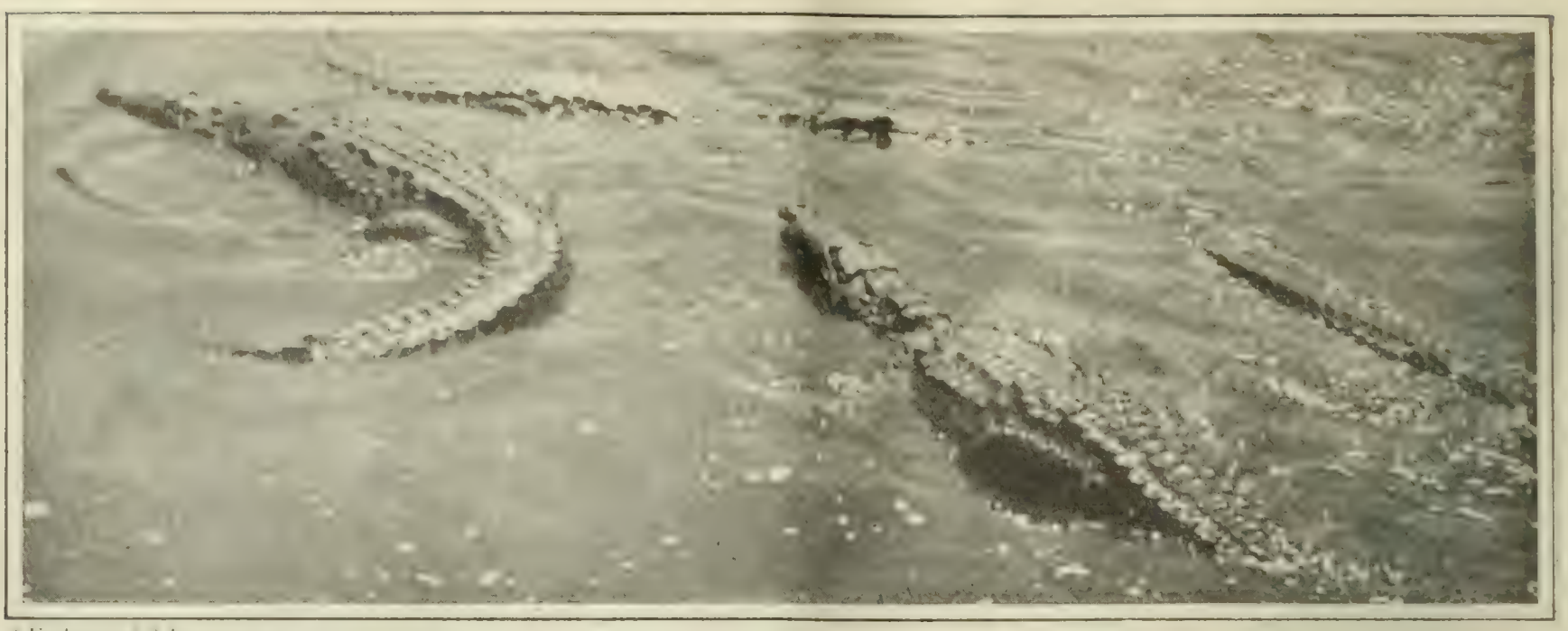
The entire weight of the vehicle is a little less than that of a Fifth avenue motor bus with its passengers. The wheelbase is 206 inches. A six-cylinder gasoline motor with cylinders 4¼ by 5, is used. The transmission is of the selective sliding dog type, with gears always in mesh. It is really a double gear box, as it gives nine speeds forward and three in reverse, an unusual transmission made necessary by the special requirements of this vehicle.



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AN IDYLL OF THE ALLIGATORS

BY E. P. POWELL

When our old friend and contributor, E. P. Powell, died, we had several unpublished manuscripts which he had sent us from his home in Sorrento, Florida, at which he spent all his time in his last years. Two other sketches of the state that shared his affections with rural New York will be published in forthcoming numbers of The Independent.— THE EDITOR.

ALLIGATOR is simply the Yankee pronunciation for lizard. This particular fellow has a savage reputation, and whoever sets out for Florida expects to be careful of exposing himself when he goes in bathing, and that possibly his boat may be upset by the huge whack of a saurian tail. Yesterday our neighbors, a couple of gentle ladies, called to us to assist them in photographing a young alligator who had strolled up to their cottage door. He was not full size, to be sure, about four feet long, but quite inquisitive. We could not find out exactly what he wanted, only it was evident that he did not understand the difference between civilization and the wilderness. A touch of broomstick on his nose brought a snap of anger and a blow of his tail that would have been equal to a schoolma'am's ruler. He scrambled away, however, as soon as we would let him.

Driving around Lake Emerson the other day, we saw a very domestic group on one of the little islands consisting of a mother and half a dozen young ones climbing or resting on her back. They were enjoying the sunshine hugely and were evidently happy. But they saw us at quite a distance and had no desire for close acquaintance. We have been finding out that the alligator has no disposition whatever for quarreling. Take them in the lagoons where they are crowded and where food is not over-abundant, and their companionship may as well be avoided; but everywhere else over Florida they run loose with no more danger to human folk than the wild pigs, nor so much. They frequently travel from one small lake to another, especially in breeding time, and if you do not turn out for one in the woods he will turn out for you.

An old fellow whom we call Ahasuerus spends most of his time in Lake Lucy, buried in the mud when it is cold, and occasionally showing himself like a bit of an island when it is warm. We in our corn fields leave our hoes to look at him, and once in a while we hear him growl, but anything like war between us is absurd. The growl or call is more than half bellow, very much like that of young bulls. He must be a big eater, but he cannot do much damage among the fishes, as he is too heavy and sluggish. We caught a turtle the other day that had alligator teeth marks dented heavily into his shell. Turtles both in the lake and out are so common here that he is welcome to what he can catch.

It becomes a matter of sentiment whether we shall allow alligators to indulge their tastes in our preserves or not; it would probably be very difficult to hinder them without killing. A darky will surely shoot a "'gator" if he gets a chance and is permitted. They are becoming extinct very rapidly, thru a class of tourists who pass themselves off for sportsmen—a folk with at any other purpose in life but to shoot something. These people come into Florida once a year like an overflow of uselessness, seeing nothing that is beautiful and having nothing to do that is useful. They bring along an inherited desire to hit something and destroy all that they can.

So our saurian is going out with the wild hogs and the wild cattle. Florida is destined to become a wonderful home of stock growers. We are glad to see the last of "razor backs," but we are rather proud of still having an alligator in our pond. Lake Lucy is about half a mile across and three-quarters of a mile in length. We pet it a good deal as we would pet an orange orchard in the pine woods or an apple orchard in New York. It gives us a dinner now and then and no end of fun, and it can indulge in one or two alligators without harm to anybody.

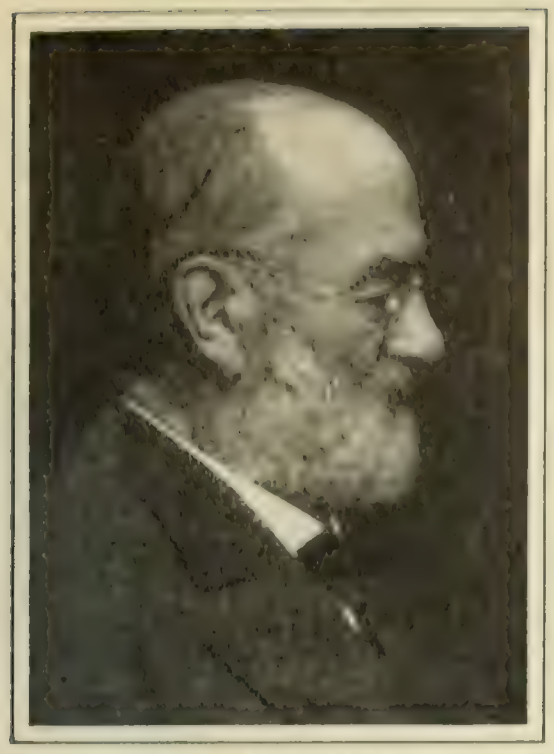
Ten more years and we shall see the last of an alligator, unless legislation protects them from obliteration. The whole land is being transformed, just as Ohio and New York were transformed seventy-five years ago. But we are trying to keep a little of our wildness by aid of the Government. Our lakes are being restocked and the land which is recovered from racing, ravening hogs is rapidly being turned into stock farms. It is not likely that alligators will ever destroy a lamb or a calf, tho it is just possible.

At any rate, our little home lakes are absolutely safe for human beings to row about them and fish as they please. Florida is a wonderful state for an alert mind, and before long it will be enabled to feed twenty-five millions, only these must be men. Better than many of the tourists would be an increase of alligators and wild cattle. They would do less harm on both land and water.

DR. WARD'S CREDO

A REVIEW OF "WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY."

BY WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D.D.



DR. WARD TODAY

Many who followed during the past year the articles in The Independent by Dr. William Hayes Ward, for nearly fifty years an editor of The Independent and now its Honorary Editor, entitled "What I Believe and Why," will be glad to learn that the series has been republished in a volume with the same title. We asked Dr. Washington Gladden, pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio, and author of many books on religion and ethics, to review the book. Dr. Gladden was associated with Dr. Ward on the editorial staff of The Independent in the seventies and has frequently contributed to these pages since then.* — THE EDITOR.

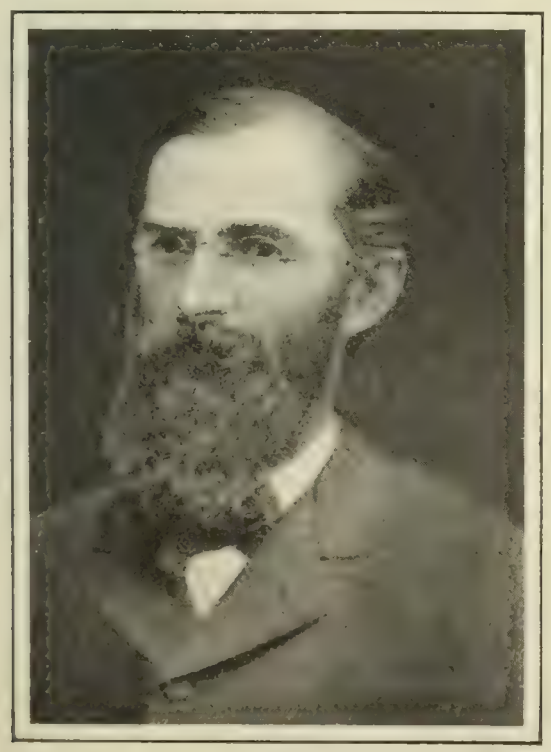
I HAVE known Dr. Ward for forty-five years. The first five years of that time we were shopmates in a newspaper factory, working side by side on the task of filling the columns of the New York Independent with sound and wholesome teaching. We consulted freely about the policy of the paper and the questions then pending in the political and the religious world, and came to know each other's minds about as well as men can.

For myself I can only say that my respect for the intellectual and moral integrity of my comrade steadily deepened; I grew to value more and more his judgment and his character. Such questions as those discussed in this book were often cropping up in our conversation, and the thoroness of his thinking and the firmness of his grasp on reality were always reassuring. I find many echoes of those old talks on these pages.

The bit of autobiography which Dr. Ward gives us in the Introduction is informing. Such an education is not the portion of many boys. To have read the Bible thru in Hebrew before he was nine years old was a strenuous propædeutic. His father was his teacher. "He believed, I am glad to say, that Hebrew was an easier language to learn than Greek or Latin, and with three years for each and in the reverse order, he required me to read the whole Bible in the original tongues, with the Old Testament also in Greek and the New in Hebrew and both in Latin." I think that there is a legend of that remarkable family, two sons and two daughters, reading the Bible thru, verse about, at family prayers, each in a different language. This is, perhaps, the second miracle of the tongues. This splendid linguistic training was what opened the gates of the buried languages to Dr. Ward and gave him for playthings, cuneiform inscriptions and Assyrian cylinders.

But his interest in scientific and philosophical questions has been hardly less keen; the latest news from the laboratories has always been interesting to him, and the explorations into the mysteries of life and being have held his attention.

For such work as he has undertaken in this book he has, therefore, some unusual qualifications. His mind is keenly analytical; the larger aspects of scientific discovery are familiar to him; he knows pretty well what has been proved by scientific investigation and what is still *sub judice;* and while he is absolutely veracious and not a bit afraid to face any truth, no matter how disturbing may be its implications, he is yet constitutionally conservative, and not disposed to relinquish any portion of his ancestral faith until it is shown to be no longer tenable.



DR. WARD IN THE SEVENTIES

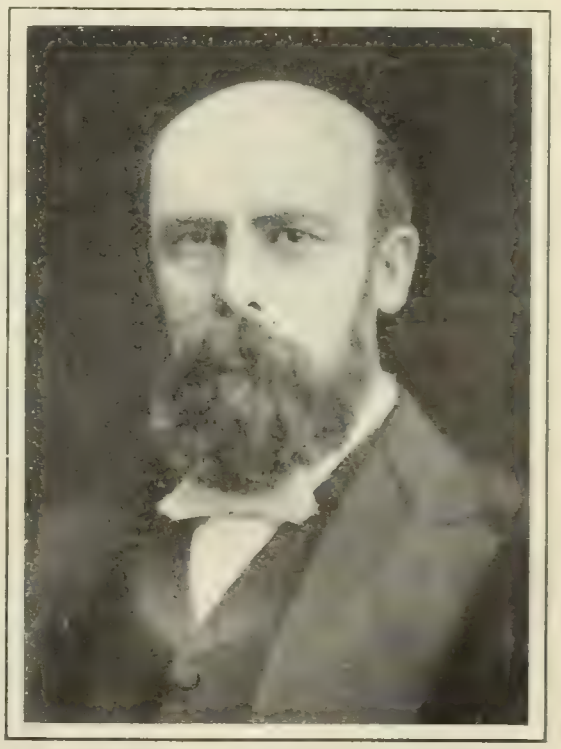
*Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.



WASHINGTON GLADDEN TODAY

This book of his might be prescribed by the doctors as a regimen for a manly mind. Any man who wants to put himself thru a course of straight and severe thinking on the deepest themes with which the human mind can grapple, would do well to read it. It is not technical; the argument can be followed by any fairly intelligent man; and the exercize will be mightily invigorating. I have observed that some of the brightest scientific men I know have followed these articles thru The Independent, with steadily deepening interest.

The ontological and cosmical discussions of the opening chapters lead the mind out into a large place and give us some great impressions of the magnitude of the things by which we are surrounded; the chap-



FORTY YEARS AGO—DR. GLADDEN

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ters on The Mystery of Life, Foresight in Evolution, and Nature's Preparation for Man, will force a man to think deeply, and the more theological chapters, on The Direct Vision of God, How to Think of God, Essentials and Non-Essentials in Religion, The Scriptures, Jesus the Christ, and The Future Life are full of spiritual insight and fine interpretation.

Dr. Ward has lived a very brave, devoted, laborious, self-denying Christian life; he has given himself unreservedly to all good causes; he has devoted days and months to the drudgery of committee work, with no bouquets and no bands of music; he has been one of the most genuinely serviceable men I have ever known; yet I doubt if he has ever done any greater service to the cause of the Master whom he loves, than he has done by writing this book.

It is doubtful whether the literature of apologetics contains any better work than this. I wish that a hundred thousand copies might be sold. It would greatly help to make Christianity intelligible and rational and credible.

THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIETY

Appreciating keenly the value of the methods and the principles of biological sciences, Professor Keller in his new book, *Societal Evolution*, attempts to adapt them to his field. While criticizing many of his colleagues for confusing evolution with Spencer, he himself confuses evolution with Darwin. He gives some very interesting examples to show the "adaptive" value of many customs and conventions under divergent maintenance conditions, and emphasizes the fundamental influence of such conditions in determining religions, moralities, decencies. He does not object to his views being called "economic determinism," but he does object to socialistic inferences being drawn from these views. At the same time he ignores the biological and the social fact that many characters resulting even directly from the reaction to the environment are quite without "adaptive" value, and certainly without selective value. Biologists today are about a generation ahead of the position attributed to them by Professor Keller. The practical inferences that the author permits are thoroly Spencerian, that is to say, negative.

With a sounder understanding of psychology and of economics, Professor Ellwood of the University of Missouri discusses *The Social Problem* in broad outlines, to discover a guide to practical statesmanship. The problem of social advance appears in terms of individual adjustment to artificial surroundings. Society is always changing and eventually becomes conscious of its own changes, and deliberately plans its further progress. The agencies of practical optimism are education and a well-balanced program of social progress.

Assuming on the part of thinking people a desire to make practical application of the results of scientific studies of social problems, Dr. Melvin in his *Things, Sensations or the Sensory-*

ical Ideal, attempts to formulate the humanitarian and democratic ideals of the day and to show what kind of program can best carry them into effect. Government is shown to pass from a restraint upon persons to a management of affairs of common concern: the practical problems of society are therefore those that have to do with the relation of communal enterprise to individual enterprise. There is an interesting differentiation of socialism from government action, in terms of aims and spirit.

Societal Evolution: a study of the evolutionary basis of the study of society, by Albert Galloway Keller. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.60. *The Social Problem*, by Charles A. Ellwood. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25. *Socialism as the Sociological Ideal*, by Floyd J. Melvin. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.25.

INSECT ROMANCE

A fourth volume in the collection of remarkable descriptions of insect life by the late J. Henri Fabre, the "insects' Homer," has been translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. In this are described the *Bramble-Bees and Others*, the others being all the wild bees reported by Fabre except the Mason-Bees (the notes on which were printed in a previous volume), and include the plasterers, the burrowers, the leaf-cutters, the cotton bees and the resin bees. The author's tendency to "humanize" his interpretations of insect activities is one of the chief sources of his charm to the lay reader; and it does not appear to affect the accuracy of his observations, which make these books of great value to the scientific student.

Bramble-Bees and Others, by J. Henri Fabre. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE WAR IN SEVEN COLORS

Problems of Readjustment After the War is a syndicated book written by a number of the intellectual leaders of the nation. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University reviews the various suspensions of parliamentary authority and of constitutional guarantees during the course of the war in the belligerent countries, but prophesies a reaction toward liberty and democracy when the struggle is at last ended. Professor George Grafton Wilson, also of Harvard, regards the European conflict not as an interregnum in the reign of international law but an important step in its further development. Less optimistic is Professor Seligman of Columbia, who ascribes the war almost entirely to economic causes and sees no hope for universal peace until all the backward regions of the earth have been fully exploited and industry is world wide and no longer national in scope. Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia and Professor W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins interpret the Great War as a struggle between the political system and ideals of central Europe, based on coercion, autocracy and collectivism, and those of western Europe and the United States, based on voluntary action, democracy and individual liberty. Professor Emory R. Johnson treats of the possible transfer of commercial and financial hegemony from Europe to the

EDISON DAY
OCTOBER 21st



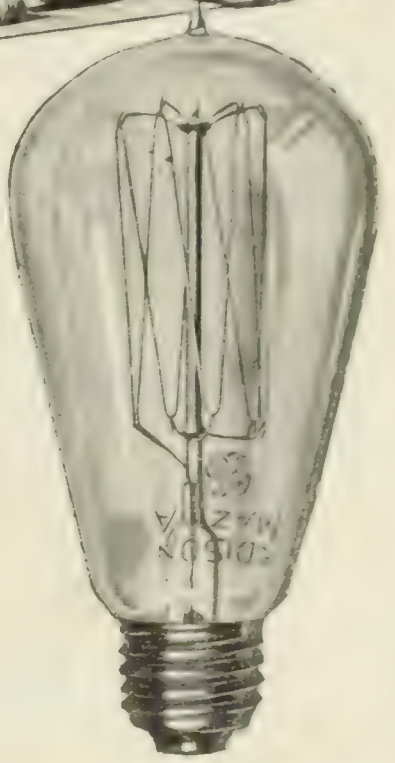
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J. W. HURLEY, Manager

United States, and Rear-Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich concludes the volume with a cautious discussion of the military and naval lessons apparent from the events of the past year.

Problems of Readjustment after the War. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

LAUDANDA EST CALIFORNIA

"California invites the world." But this is no R. S. V. P. affair for the world to take or leave. California follows up her invitation in the most approved business fashion. Two great fairs have turned the eyes of the country toward the Golden State, and now appears *California's Magazine.* The "Cornerstone Number," a sumptuous thing of fine pictures, rich color-plates, and the glowing articles that only a Westerner can write, devotes its four pounds of weight and 672 pages to preaching California from every possible text. The editors, headed by Professor E. J. Wickson of the University of California, expect to repeat the clarion call, a little less stupendously, once every quarter.

Eugen Neuhaus has written another book for art-lovers who visit San Francisco. *The Galleries of the Exposition* is practically a well-drest critical catalog of the contents of the Fine Arts Building, not too esoteric for the layman's use, and with a sprinkling of general comment and a number of very beautiful reproductions that somewhat modify the book's essentially ephemeral quality.

For those who like their antiquarian guide-books freshened with a conversational style and dissolved in a trickle of fiction, *The Lure of San Francisco* is just the thing. There is plenty of ancient romance and some lively description in it, and charcoal drawings by Audley B. Wells harmonize with the eminently well-brcd text.

California's Magazine, edited by E. J. Wickson. San Francisco: California Publishers' Co-operative Association. $1.50. *The Galleries of the Exposition*, by Eugen Neuhaus. Paul Elder. $1.50. *The Lure of San Francisco*, by Elizabeth Grey Potter and Mabel Thayer Gray. Paul Elder. $2.25.

A GOOD COOK BOOK

An excellent *Text-Book of Cooking* has been prepared by Carlotta C. Greer, of the East Technical High School of Cleveland, Ohio. In it she takes nothing for granted. The seeker after guidance in cookery is scientifically but clearly instructed as to the baking of potatoes and other simple processes as well as the more elaborate dishes. The standardized process of [illegible] making in relation to food values is [illegible] with. The book is a safe and sure guide toward food efficiency.

Allyn. Boston. $1.00.

ESSAYS AT RANDOM

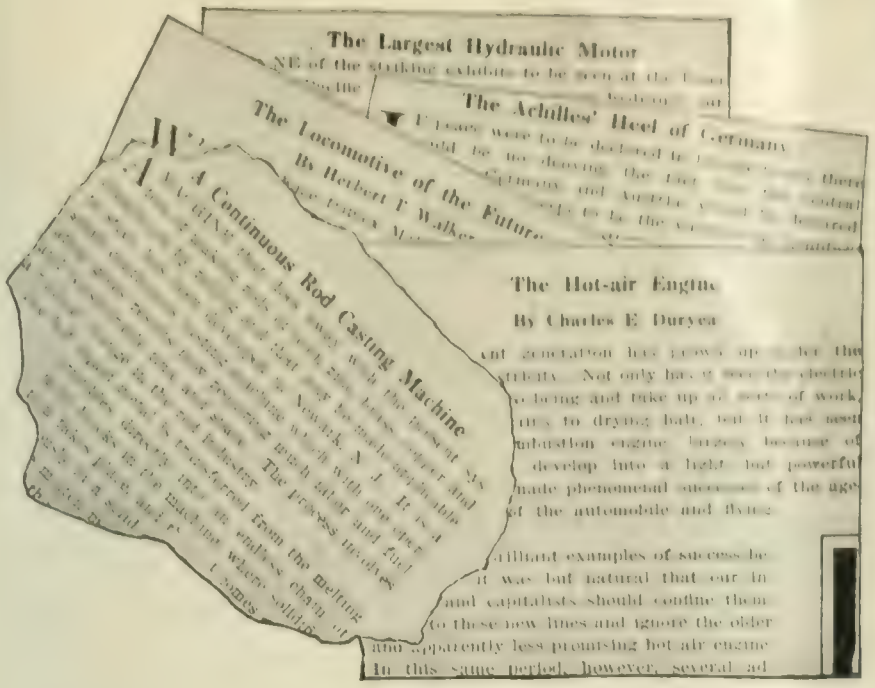
Politics and Morality, by Frank Preston Stearns, treats a wide range of topics in a thoughtful [illegible] sometimes rather superficial fashion. One [illegible] in the book considers the [illegible] of Machiavelli, which the [illegible] Prince to be [illegible] and ill-informed attack on the position of [illegible] Times, whose doctrine, says Mr. Stearns, "might be described succinctly as materialism based on skepticism." Shades of Mrs. Piper!

Badger. Boston. $1.50.

THE ALL AMERICAN VACATION

"The dreadful truth about the summer is that most of it is [illegible] in work rather than in play." So Harriet

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Another—"The Achilles Heel of Germany," tells of one grave danger which Germany runs in the present stupendous conflict.

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Where Wings Are Made for Fighting Men.
Emergency Exit from Boiler Rooms.
The Austrian Submarines.
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How the War Has Modified the Aeroplane.
A Million Chicks to the Acre.
Influence of the War on the Automobile Industry.
Chain Screen Doors for Oven and Furnace Openings.
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To Make Coal Tar Dyes in America.

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National Humour, by David Macrae, is a random compilation of characteristic jests from various parts of the English-speaking world: Scottish, Highland, English, Cockney, Welsh, Irish and American. We hope for another volume of Canadian, Australasian, Manx and South African, in order that no part of the British Empire may be neglected.

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Doubleday, Page. $1.35.

NOT VERY WICKED

It would be easy to draw a wrong conclusion from the title of Mrs. David G. Ritchie's latest novel, *Two Sinners*. It is a quiet story of English country life, low in key as an English landscape on a gray day, with nothing hectic about it. An attractive heroine very nearly marries for his money a man she doesn't love, but repents in time to save her from the sin which Mrs. Grundy has always condoned.

Dutton. $1.35.

ANOTHER ROUTE TO THE MILLENNIUM

To endeavor to convert into story form a theological treatise on the Prayer Book is like mixing oil and water, tho undoubtedly E. M. Greene hoped to gain a wider audience for his message under the cloak of narrative in *The Archbishop's Test*. As a treatise, while its theology is indigenous to the Church of England, its spirit is universal, but as a story it is a book without a country.

Dutton. $1

UNOFFICIAL HEROES

Those unofficial heroes, few of them remembered even by name, who helped win an empire for the Stars and Stripes, make the theme of E. Alexander Powell's *The Road to Glory*. Vividly the historian's neglect is made good, as the author follows his adventurers amid Florida swamps, across torrid Texas plains and Chihuahua deserts and into the fastnesses of the Indian country. A fit companion-piece to his *Gentlemen Rovers*.

Scribner's. $1.50.

A MORAL ENTHUSIAST

Whatever one may think of his judgment in this attempt to awaken the conscience of the absentee landlordism that [illegible] shooting [at Ludlow], and the support that relieves these absentee landlords with spiritual consolation, the devotion and sincerity of Bouck White are revealed in his *Letters from Prison*. If those who do not accept his conclusions will give us an equally impassioned reply they will do the public valuable service.

Boston, Badger. 50 cents.

THE NOVELS OF DOSTOEVSKY

While the *House of the Dead* was written in 1854 and has twice appeared in English under slightly varying titles, it is necessary to call attention to the publication in the series of excellent translations of Dostoevsky by Constance Garnett, Nos. [illegible] and Miss Garnett proved admirably capable of carrying over the spirit of the book and also makes plain many local details of Siberian life otherwise [illegible] to the American reader.

Macmillan. $1.50

EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

CONDUCTED BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON
DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

162. Mr. T. F. D., New York. "In your article on The Road to Efficiency, you spoke of the brain's being made to double its output by regular use of the right methods. As a literary worker I am particularly interested in what you term *intensive farming* of the mind, and should be glad to have suggestions. I sincerely appreciate the work you are doing."

The brain is like a field, and must be tilled accordingly. Among the essentials of intensive farming are soil selection, seed selection, irrigation, fertilization, planting time, protecting from weeds and insects, harvest and sale, rotation of crops.

Apply those principles to your work. Let your mind and your work be suited and adapted to each other; select your thought seed with utmost care; ventilate your mind with humor, candor, faith; enrich it with observation, toil, sympathy; plant your best ideas alone, in the early morning; protect them from the weeds of conceit, the blight of discouragement, the peril of interference; harvest your thoughts effectively, and sell them wisely. Learn to vary your mental productions to rotate your crops. I know an author who, formerly a mere poet, now writes poems in the morning, epigrams or advertisements in the afternoon. He rests one group of brain-cells by cultivating another.

---

163. Rev. J. W. M., Illinois. "(a) I would like to systematize, for easy reference, all valuable information found in my reading of books and magazines. Please give suggestions. (b) How can we apply your principles of organization to a church? There is great need for such application. (c) Is there a practical, helpful book on the development of the will?"

Partial answers to your three questions have already appeared in the Question Box. Consult all back numbers.

(a) The answer to X. Y. Z., Brooklyn, gives references on filing methods. You should construct a topical index, alphabetically arranged, of general subjects; and under each a series of subtitles, with location of article, chapter or clipping referring to these respective subdivisions. Then as you read a book or magazine, note on your index the memoranda which may be valuable later, with page on which it occurs.

(b) Write the Seabury Society and the Laymen's Efficiency League, both of 49 East Twenty-fifth street, New York. Also obtain list of publications of the University of Chicago Press.

(c) Frank Channing Haddock's book, *Power of Will*, is one of the most widely known; write Pelton Publishing Company, Meriden, Connecticut.

---

164. Mr. C. W. H., New York. "I read your articles with great interest and believe you can help me to eliminate these conditions of ill health: Auto-intoxication, low vitality, spells of mental depression, haze over the mind, excessive desire for sleep, chronic constipation, headaches from worry or prolonged study. Have consulted several doctors, with no marked improvement from their treatment."

Drugs will never cure you. But a sane combination of diet, exercize, baths, and psychology should be effective. Your greatest trouble may be a sluggish liver, producing the constipation. Write for list of books to the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan; to *Health Culture* magazine, Passaic, New Jersey; to *Physical Culture* magazine, Flatiron Building, New York; to Lindlahr Sanitarium, 525 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago; to Corrective Eating Society, Maywood, New Jersey. Other books of interest: Dr. E. H. Dewey's *No-Breakfast Plan*, Alfred McCann's *Starving America*, Adolf Just's *Return to Nature*. Can you not join a Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, and put yourself under the physical director? He should be able to outline a good system of exercize. A copy of the *Nautilus Magazine*, Holyoke, Massachusetts, should start you to thinking along hygienic lines.

165. Professor E., Minnesota. "I solicit your help. My weakness seems to be indecision. I am twenty-three years old and a school principal. I am not successful as a disciplinarian. I cannot act promptly in a crisis. My efforts to instruct the boys in better methods seem to fail. I keep cheerful most of the time, but my responsibilities beat too much on my mind. Inexperience hampers me. I should like to be a medical missionary, but hardly see my way to it. Have I missed my calling?"

You need *action*, and lots of it. Tennis, boxing, bicycling would make your mind more alert, with your muscles. Hire a lonely barn somewhere and in solitude learn to be a *leader* in some athletic sport. This will give you confidence, and immediately put you on a pedestal with the boys. Youth listens not to the man who talks, but to the man who does things. Get a sporting goods catalog, then get busy. Secure a copy of my booklet, *The Triumph of the Man Who Acts*.

Do you really want to be a medical missionary? Then you should be, and you can be. First, however, prove equal to the job you have!

---

166. Mr. C. V. J., Michigan. "Our fraternity chapter of forty men has undertaken a study of personal efficiency. We understand that the problem in its final application must be worked out by the individual, but we want to find a general method of attack which we can all follow in becoming more efficient students and in solving the various problems of college work. Can you suggest a plan?"

We can suggest only the beginning of one. To make it effective, you must work it out yourselves.

Obtain for each member of your fraternity a copy of The Independent Efficiency Booklet. Have him grade himself (silently) and write down (perhaps anonymously) the subject he considers most profitable to study. Take a vote on these subjects, and ask us for information on the one representing widest need and interest.

Or, secure all back files of The Independent containing Efficiency articles and Question Box. Assign to each member an article, a test or a group of eight or ten Question Box answers. Let each man gather ideas and possible applications for college work, then have your secretary put these in a joint report. Send this to us for criticism and coöperation, or submit to one of your college faculty. We specially applaud your endeavor as a much-needed innovation.

---

167. Miss R., North Dakota. "I am a teacher in a normal school. I know we teachers generally are not efficient as women, and you have led me to think we fail partly because of our inability to play. Am I right? I am a plodder by day and night, and am a very uninteresting, clumsy-minded person in society. I don't know how to have a good time and can't help others play. Is there any tangible remedy?"

There is always a remedy. Ask the Playground Association of America, at No. 1 Madison avenue, New York, for all their literature, and for a list of books on the hygiene, psychology and sociology of play. Then plan how to introduce the playground movement in your school, or adapt it thereto.

Subscribe for a good "funny paper" and take a large dose of mirth after dinner. Cultivate a fondness for funny stories and absurd fiction. Maybe you could write a fairy tale yourself—who knows? Try it.

Do not think of yourself as "clumsy-minded" in society. Society itself is clumsy-minded, artificial, stupid and unfair. It can never appreciate your full worth. But when a sincere woman like you learns to *enjoy herself*, she can help society more than the common, thoughtless women can.



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Structural Engineer	Industrial Designing
Concrete Construction	Commercial Law
Mechan. Engineer	Automobile Running
Mechanical Draftsman	Teacher
Refrigeration Engineer	English Branches
Civil Engineer	Good English for Every One
Surveyor	Agriculture
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The Chautauqua Idea

Helen Keller and Mrs. Macy have made their first Chautauqua tour. "Happiness" was the subject announced for the address by the famous deaf and blind authoress and her companion.

Alice Nielsen, operatic prima donna, and Creatore's Band were the two most expensive new attractions on Chautauqua circuits this season. $50,000 is reported as the contract price for Miss Neilsen's tour of 120 towns.

The International Lyceum Association convention of people actively engaged in Lyceum and Chautauqua work met in Chicago September 13-17. Besides a general program of platform performances, problems of lecturers and the question of subsidies were discussed.

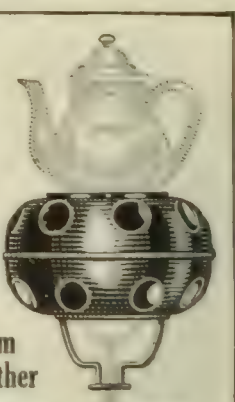
The Pennsylvania Chautauqua Circuit introduced the feature of a town parade this season on the day before the Chautauqua opened. Churches and civic associations, boy scouts and the like, as well as suffrage societies and merchants, took to the idea. Motion pictures of the town parade were exhibited later at the Chautauqua.

Twenty-six people graduated from the Chautauqua Home Reading Course at the Chautauqua Assembly in Long Beach, California. The exercizes were carried out in detail in imitation of the Recognition Day at Chautauqua, New York. The city of Long Beach contributed the municipal band and mounted guards for the march of the graduates.

One hundred and forty graduates of the four-year Chautauqua Course past thru the Golden Gate at Chautauqua, New York, on Recognition Day. They represented nearly every state in the Union and several foreign countries. Dr. Shailer Mathews delivered the baccalaureate sermon. Bishop John H. Vincent presented the diplomas.

Members of the new class of the Chautauqua Home Reading Circle from all parts of the country elected the following class officers at Chautauqua, New York, during the season: President, J. Spencer Voorhees, Lee, Massachusetts; vice-presidents, Rev. F. B. Allnut, Montreal, Canada; Mr. J. V. Gano, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Ida R. Wholey, Baltimore, Maryland; Dr. W. L. Bevat, Hengchow, Hunan, China; secretary, Mrs. W. J. Bradberry, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; treasurer, Miss Karl Switzer, Orlando, Florida. "America" was chosen as the class name, "Peace and Democracy," the class motto, the American Beauty Rose, the class flower.

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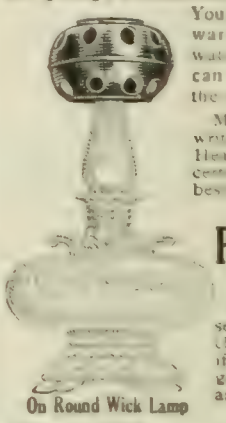


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On Round Wick Lamp

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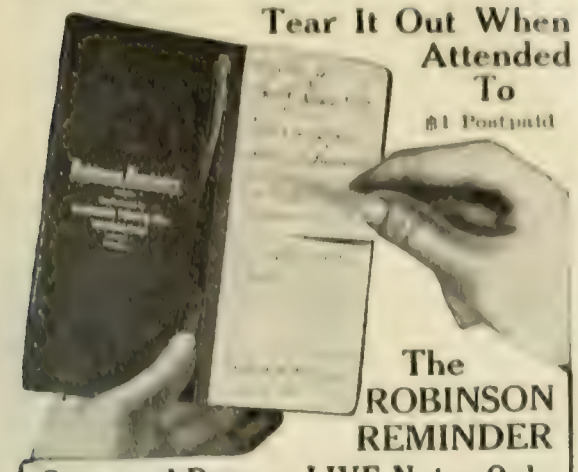
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Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

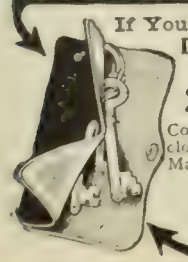
A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

Get the Saving Habit

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Geo. E. Ide, President.
256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

You Can't Lose Your Keys



If You Carry Them in a
DANDA LEATHER KEY CASE
With Your Name Stamped in Gold Leaf
25c By Mail Postpaid | **40c** With Pocket for Pen Knife
Convenient, prevents keys from rusting, saves clothing and is a neat case for the pocket. Made of strong, black leather with key ring.
Write for Illustrated Catalog of Danda Leather Goods and Novelties
DANDA IT. MFG. CO., 82 John St., New York

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

FURNISHING FORGOTTEN FACTS

This department of The Independent has just performed for one of its readers a service which, considering the discouraging circumstances under which it was undertaken, may fairly be regarded as gratifying. The interesting nature of the incident warrants its narration.

A reader in China wrote in substance: "I have lost my insurance policy of $1000 in a company the name of which I have forgotten. I have not paid anything on it for at least fourteen years. I took it out in 1894 and kept it paid up, I think, until 1901. The company's headquarters were in Connecticut and it seems to me it was called the Connecticut Mutual. There was a series of values on the face of the policy, varying with the number of years it was kept up. What should I do in the premises?"

Here was a hard one. As may be seen, the facts presented were meager and of the most indefinite character. It looked a hopeless task. But it was not.

The policy was issued in 1894 on an application made at Omaha, Nebraska, and, as stated by the correspondent, was kept paid by him until its anniversary date in 1902, when it lapsed. As paid-up insurance it is worth $244, plus $19 bought with dividends. There also stands to his credit $6.96 in cash dividends. The details of the transaction may be found elsewhere in this department.

C. J. W. O., Springfield, N. J.—According to its report of December 31, 1914, the company you mention is fully solvent and has a small but sufficient surplus. My judgment respecting its advantages as a policyholders' company do not at all coincide with the claims made by its managers. During the brief period the company has been operating under its present system it has produced no results that would justify me in believing that it will, in the future, surpass or even equal those achieved year after year by twenty companies I could name. I am not convinced as to the future of the company and, while I may be mistaken on that point, I cannot recommend to another something I would not do myself. A life insurance policy is generally a long contract and it cannot be too secure, particularly as to the future.

G. C., Kia-ying Chau, Swatow, China.—In 1894, at Omaha, Nebraska, you applied to the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, for a $1000 policy, naming your wife as beneficiary. That company issued to you its 39-Year Life Rate Endowment policy for that amount. The policy lapsed in 1902 for non-payment of premium, and automatically became paid-up for the sum of $244. There are also to your credit accumulated dividends of $6.96 and $19 of additional insurance purchased by dividends. Communicate with the company, state your wishes in the matter, and you will be instructed how to proceed.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 30th day of September, 1915

RESOURCES

[illegible]	
Public securities (book value $[illegible], market value $[illegible])	$[illegible]
Private securities (book value $[illegible], market value $[illegible])	
Net value	[illegible]
Real estate owned	[illegible]
Mortgages owned	[illegible]
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	[illegible]
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	[illegible]
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	[illegible]
Overdrafts (secured)	[illegible]
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	41,239,90[illegible]
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	168,000.00
Other cash items	1,243.24
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)	250,000.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	830,242.55
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	332,572.20
Advances to trust (secured)	47,287.08
Total	$152,725,87[illegible]

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund	15,000,000.00
Undivided profits	[illegible]
Surplus on book values	16,252,643.60
Deposits:	
Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks	218,842.[illegible]
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	950,073.57
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	936.39
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check	97,082,748.[illegible]
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	6,240,805.73
Demand certificates of deposit	4,619,756.79
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	57,760.28
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	22,890,356.7[illegible]
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	250,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes	71,790.14
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	681,290.42
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	258,849.50
Estimated unearned discounts	67,299.01
Total	$152,725,875.09

THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

THE INVESTOR'S SERVICE

The Independent is now offering a Service for Investors which will give personal attention to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. The Independent has always given more space to financial affairs than any other popular weekly. It maintains departments of finance and insurance and carries an exceptional amount of financial advertising. Now "The Market Place" is to be expanded so as to meet the needs of the average investor. We cannot of course decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them either by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves on this important question. Our aim, in brief, is to aid our readers to invest with full knowledge, to help them select investments wisely, to help them distinguish the best investments and know what is back of them, to make them familiar with these four cardinal requirements of sound investment: security of principal, ready convertibility, fair interest rate, steadiness of income.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN

The books for subscriptions to the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000 were closed on the 5th. Many applications were received by mail or telegraph afterward. While there has been no official publication of the figures, it is understood that the subscriptions have exceeded by $100,000,000 or $150,000,000 the $500,000,000 required. It is asserted that the first six subscriptions amounted to $100,000,000. It is reported that there may be another loan, a few months hence.

Mr. Bryan has continued to express his disapproval of the transaction. Henry Ford, the manufacturer of automobiles, who promised to withdraw from banks participating in the loan any funds deposited by himself or his company, is annoyed by a boycott of his motors in Canada.

Two or three weeks ago, Dr. Hexamer, president of the German-American Alliance, sought, by many telegrams, to cause withdrawals in various parts of the country. The loan, he said, was the project of a Money Trust conspiracy. Similar appeals to depositors were made by the American Truth Society, a prominent officer of which is Bernhard Ridder. Threats that withdrawals would be made were sent to many banks in the West. A Magyar mutual aid society withdrew its fund of about $500,000 from a Western bank and urged its 28,000 members to take similar action. In New York, the German Savings Bank, which has $92,000,000 of deposits, addrest to banks in which its cash had been placed inquiries which foreshadowed withdrawal. The American Truth Society has appointed a committee of one hundred men, directed to visit the savings banks and other banks, and to ascertain whether they have a financial interest in the loan. The officers of one savings bank reminded the committee that the institution held mortgages on the homes of more than 5000 German-Americans, and might decline to extend the terms of these liens. While this movement in relation to deposits is said to have affected the action of a few banks in the Middle West, there is some evidence that it stimulated investment in the loan by individuals who regarded it with resentment and hostility.

A BILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT

From month to month the Government's estimate of this year's wheat crop has been growing, and now the billion mark has been reached. Last week's report adds 23,000,000 bushels to the yield of spring-sown wheat, and thus makes a total of 1,002,029,000. While, of course, this is the greatest crop ever harvested in this country, it should not be forgotten that its immediate predecessor (891,017,000 bushels) was also the largest that had then been known.

Nearly all of the great surplus for export from last year's crop has been sold at high prices. Probably there will be a good market abroad for the new and larger surplus. Exports are increasing. Last week they were nearly 11,000,000 bushels, altho the weekly average in July was only 3,500,000 But the prices of a few months ago will not be paid. The supply is very large; Canada has a great surplus, and if the Dardanelles should be opened, Russia's surplus for two years would be released.

Our wheat crop is not the only one that breaks the record. There are 1,317,178,000 bushels of oats, or 100,000,000 more than the greatest of preceding crops, and 376,000,000 more than we had last year. New high records are made by barley, rye, and hay. The corn crop of 3,026,159,000 bushels (valued at more than $1,750,000,000) has been surpassed in only one year, and last year's yield was smaller by 350,000,000. Gains over the crops of 1914 are shown by flax, rice, tobacco and peaches. The yield of potatoes is a notable exception. A reduction of the estimate by 37,000,000,000 bushels in September, due to unfavorable weather and blight, makes the crop a short and poor one. The report as a whole, however, shows that our country has been remarkably fortunate in a large majority of the products of its soil at a time when Europe needs what we can spare.

Cotton cannot be included in this majority. The latest official report, issued three days before the report about grain, disclosed a sharp decline of condition to 60.8, which permitted an estimate of only 10,950,000 bales. This is the smallest crop in ten years. It follows one of 16,135,000 bales. The change is due in part to a reduction of planted area by 14 per cent, or 5,297,000 acres, and this reduction was caused by the war, which so seriously affected the marketing and price of last year's great crop.

THE STOCK MARKET

On the New York Stock Exchange last week the daily average was about 1,350,0000 shares. From the beginning, wild speculation in war order shares was subjected to some restraint, owing to advice given by brokerage houses to their customers, the exaction of larger margins on purchases, and a higher commission on odd lots. In the first three days there were net losses for the war shares with one or two exceptions. Selling pressure compelled a general decline. The most notable exception was Bethlehem Steel, which rose to 401. Sales were made in January at 46. On Thursday, recovery caused net gains thruout the list. On sales of only 6300 shares Bethlehem advanced to 450, showing a gain of 48½ in one day. An irregular market on Friday showed no uniformity in the changes. For the five full days there were losses for nearly all the war order shares. Bethlehem Steel's net gain was 64 points.

For American Car and Foundry and Crucible Steel a net loss of 12 may have been due in part to official statements which swept away delusions. There had been reports that Car and Foundry's war orders amounted to $90,000,000. The company's president, Mr. Eaton, said to the public that the total was only $7,561,000 and that no negotiations for additional contracts were pending.

In the latter part of the week there was a noticeable revival of activity in railroad stocks, with gains of 3 or 4 points for several issues. 8 for Lehigh Valley and 7 for Reading. This was unexpected and encouraging, for the railroad shares had for some weeks been neglected.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 24th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, $3,400,000), market value	$3,782,[illegible]35
Private securities (book value, $13,000,[illegible]3,001), market value	13,[illegible]23,001.[illegible]0
Real estate owned	1,949.69[illegible]91
Mortgages owned	1,[illegible]84,37[illegible]8.[illegible]4
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	2,812,48[illegible].10
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	11,813,166.20
Overdrafts (secured)	60,[illegible]17.[illegible]
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	1,[illegible]17,8[illegible]3.9[illegible]
Specie	2,800,[illegible]00.00
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	100,[illegible]10.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	53[illegible],0[illegible].[illegible]1
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	121,363.18
Suspense account	243,[illegible]00.31
Total	$43,194,975.59

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund	3,780,013.81
Undivided profits	33,732.[illegible]0
Surplus on book values	3,775,240.20
Deposits:	
Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks	309,420.14
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	2,152,076.46
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check (on 10 days' notice)	28,307,696.27
Demand certificates of deposit	1,572,025.00
Other certificates of deposit (on 10 days' notice)	2,331,859.84
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	110,918.34
Extend total deposits	$34,843,996.05
Other liabilities, viz.:	
General account interest	$418,342.24
Annuities	2,283,398.13
Life insurance	366,822.42
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	11,667.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	321,594.35
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	87,630.92
Contingent account	2,349,11
Estimated unearned discounts	38,829.30
Total	$43,194,975.59

1850 THE 1915

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., *President*

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, *Banker*

EDWARD TOWNSEND
Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

WE HAVE NOTHING TO SELL BUT

SERVICE

And for that we obtain a commission only, on transactions. We should like to establish relations with a limited number of readers of The Independent who, living outside of New York, desire counsel in making sound investments. Any Business Inquiry will receive prompt attention.

DOMINICK BROS. & COMPANY

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE 49 Wall Street, New York

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, $1,834,178.68), market value	$1,849,540.00
Private securities (book value, $9,678,617.50), market value	9,698,350.00
Real estate owned	1,195,000.00
Mortgages owned	3,101,625.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	39,936,785.50
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	12,817,468.86
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	11,587,121.19
Specie (gold certificates)	4,500,000.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	520,548.49
Total	$85,201,409.04

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund	12,000,000.00
Undivided profits	2,438,017.34
Surplus on book values	14,407,923.52
Deposits:	
Preferred	8,862,358.03
Not preferred	59,176,473.88
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserve for taxes, expenses, etc.	66,500.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	611,756.29
Estimated unearned discounts	46,303.50
Total	$85,201,409.04

DIVIDENDS

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

October 6, 1915.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid Nov. 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business October 29, 1915. Transfer books will not close.

A. H. PLATT, Secretary.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, October 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 30, 1915.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Board of Directors of the above Company at a meeting held October 5th, 1915, declared a cash dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock; a cash dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Common Stock, and a dividend at the rate of Two and One-half (2½) shares of Common Stock on every One Hundred (100) shares of Common Stock outstanding, all payable November 1st, 1915.

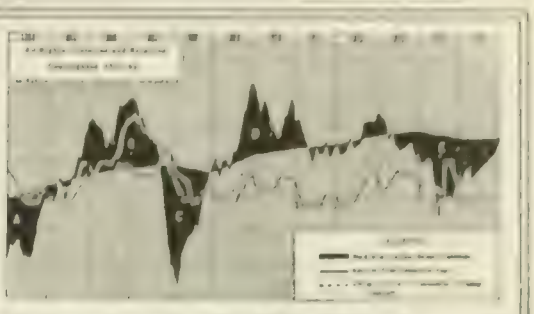
The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. on October 15th, 1915, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 1st, 1915.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary

First Mortgages on Oregon

Washington & Idaho Farms conservatively worth three times the amount loaned will net you 6%. Write for list.

Devereaux Mortgage Co. 603 CONCORD BUILDING PORTLAND OREGON



Market Still Rising?

Babson clients have taken good profits on investments since January 1. Babson Service will keep *you* informed as to which securities are still a "good buy" and which are not.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free. Write to Department Z-2 of the

Babson Statistical Organization

Executive Offices, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Statistical Organization of its Character in U. S.

6% NORTH DAKOTA FARM MORTGAGES

Six per cent; on a natural security, not man-made; all the time growing in value; safety not depending on an uncertain franchise or on the demand for a manufactured commodity, but based on the value of rich farm land, a national resource, God-made and everlasting. Here's your opportunity

Write for Descriptive Booklet 210

Walter L. Williamson
Lisbon North Dakota

6% DIVIDEND COUPON CERTIFICATES

PAYABLE ON DEMAND AT ANY TIME

THESE certificates are issued in even multiples of $100.00. They bear dividends at the rate of **6 per cent** per annum, payable semi-annually from the date of issue, **and have done so for 24 years.**

They also participate in an additional dividend at the end of each five years, netting 7 per cent for each year.

They are amply secured by first mortgages on homes; part of the principal and all of the interest being paid back to us each month.

We are the oldest Savings Association in this State. Under strict supervision of the State Banking and Loan Examiners. Many of the best business men invest here and put their savings with us. There is no safer investment.

Send for booklet and list of properties in Denver and West.

7 1-5 per cent paid in monthly savings for 24 years.

$5.00 saved monthly. $1,000 at maturity.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
338 15th Street, Denver, Colo.

Independent Opinions

THE position which the United States occupies as the only great maritime power not involved in the war imposes upon us as our especial duty the safeguarding of the freedom of the seas. This impels us to protest and remonstrate first with one side and then with the other, for any nation when at war, not excepting the United States, is tempted to interpret international law in its own interests and to disregard the rights of neutral nations.

But the efforts of the United States to maintain the principles of international law against violation from either side naturally subject us to dislike and misconception from both. The Germans can conceive of no reason why we should object to the sinking of the "Lusitania" and the "Arabic" except our being bought by British gold. The British regard our protests against their confiscation of our beef and their stopping of our ships as proof of our mercenary nature. Whenever we write an editorial on this question we get hit from both sides, as the following letters show:

Your editorial of September 13 on "For the Freedom of the Seas" certainly has for its thought a timely subject, but the soft way in which you handle it, and especially toward England, the country which far more than any other has interfered with our freedom of the seas, leads me to feel that your sympathy for England is so marked that you cannot speak out as you do against Germany. I have felt at times that you have gone out of your way to give Germany digs and at the same time you were silent as to England's high-handed course upon the high seas. Why do you not say something about the 2000 cargoes that have been detained in British ports, many of which were seized upon the high seas, even tho consigned to a neutral port?

History proves that we have vastly more to fear from the navyism of England than the armies of Germany. Go on, and close your eyes to the horrible hell made by our shrapnel, but I shall continue to pray that God may open your eyes that you may see. Possibly God is getting after a nation that has lorded it over the earth for two hundred years and some day Gibraltar, the Boers, and many islands and countries, will be vindicated. REV. H. A. OTT

Grace Lutheran Church,
Columbia City, Indiana

I read your colleague's, Mr H Howland's, letter in the *Daily Express*. I think he takes too narrow a view of the war, as if it were a personal affair—a little war between two peoples instead of a world wide war, a war that will more or less affect the power and liberty of every neutral country, great or small. Once Germany becomes top-dog we all go under, her own Austria and Turkey. So instead of harassing England with the loss of a few dollars of a few weeks or months delay in trade, why not unite and strive with every nerve to help England to starve, to crush, to do anything to stop the war? No peace proposals will stop the war—it's a fight to the finish now. And the Allies still never field —they are for Right and the Germans for Might! The United States must practise and preach less; they are in a very safe area; they can greatly help us with munitions, and *no one* but Germany wants them to join in fighting. H. DOVE

Hastings, England

In relation to our editorial of August 16 on the problem of the Pribiloff seals we have received the following communication from one who has a thoro acquaintance with the situation:

While certain phases of the fur seal matter are very well stated in your editorial, the real point at issue now is omitted. Not only was pelagic sealing stopped in 1911 by international agreement, but commercial sealing was also stopped in 1912 by act of the United States Congress, altho an agreement to share our land catch with Canada and Japan was the consideration on which these nations agreed to discontinue pelagic sealing. It was this action of Congress that continued the "seal controversy."

The report under discussion condemns anew this law of 1912, stating at page 105 that it "now offers no compensations for its many disadvantages." It further states, as you point out, that we should "resume commercial sealing at once." This is in effect a recommendation that the law be repealed. The investigation was concluded in August, 1914, but the report was not submitted to Congress until February 17, 1915, too late for action to save the commercial catch of 1915, a matter of half a million dollars worth of sealskins. This is part of the $2,700,000 of loss which you point out is to result from the failure "to take and market the skins at the proper time." A million dollars worth of this loss occurred in 1913 and 1914 for the same reason. My reports for 1912 and 1913 calling attention to the imminence of the loss unless the law was repealed were ignored and suppressed by the Secretary of Commerce. He has now delayed the new report with its reiterated recommendations for repeal until too late to make it immediately effective as contemplated, and his colorless letter of transmittal gives no assurance of active effort to secure repeal in the Congress to convene in December.

It is the duty of a journal like The Independent to help arouse and shape public opinion so that such mismanagement of public property shall not pass unscathed of criticism. GEORGE A. CLARK

Stanford University, California

The question of what can be done to revive our merchant marine is one of such timeliness and perplexity that we are glad to give space to one who can speak from experience as a seaman.

Mr. Edwin E. Slosson's article in your issue of September 6 I read with great interest. I would like to take issue with him on one of the reasons he gives for the decline of the American merchant marine, which he expresses in the following statement: "We have never recovered from the destruction of our shipping during the Civil War by cruisers 'made in England.'"

The principal cause, and the only one of the disappearance of the American flag abroad is wages.

In all the literature on the subject, only one man hit the nail on the head. That was the late Senator Frye of Maine in an article in The Independent of June 21, 1906.

The writer has sailed in American sailing ships deep water voyages a number of years, both before and abaft the mast.

When in the 80's American ships were paying able seamen $25 a month on deep water voyages England paid £3 10s., roughly speaking $17.50 which at that time was the highest wage out of Europe. Germany, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Italy did not pay nearly that much.

That was and still is the reason why so many nationals of these countries sail in British ships. As soon as they came to an American port a great many took French leave, to secure the higher American wages.

Then, too, the United States built wooden ships mostly. England built iron ships, then steel ships, which she is still building today, and which both England and Germany can build considerably cheaper than American shipyards. *Wages* again!

A vessel under the American flag does not get a penny more freight than ships under a foreign flag.

Not many years ago a French ship came in ballast from Valparaiso to Philadelphia to load case oil for Japan, at a lesser rate than a large American ship, the "Emily E. Southard," I believe, in port at Philadelphia at the time, could carry it and come out even, let alone make a profit.

We have heard a great deal of late about the American merchants buying some of the large German steamers tied up in American ports. They are not the class of ships that do the bulk of the carrying trade to foreign ports for their respective countries. It is the tramp steamer from 3000 to 6000, tons that can wallow along at a ten or thirteen mile clip, with low coal consumption.

Our coasting trade, and the trade on the Great Lakes, at which our national Solons point with pride, are monopolies.

The whole thing in a nutshell, from beginning to end, is simply a matter of *wages, wages, wages.* E. M. WITSCH

St. Louis, Missouri

The observant reader will note that the statement he quotes from the "Conquest of Commerce" article is literally true, but that it was not given as a reason for the present condition of American commerce. Mr. Slosson did not accuse England of being to blame for our present lack of shipping for obviously we have had plenty of time in the last fifty years to recover from that blow and would have built up a new merchant marine if it had paid us to do it.

In writing to us about our editorial, "Making Every Vote Count," the editor of the Hillsdale *Leader* expresses the opinion that the reason why proportional representation, which is so logical and just in theory, has failed to gain general acceptance is because it seems too complicated and difficult to operate. He suggests a plan for effective proportional representation which makes simple both the voting and the counting of the ballots:

Provide for election on a general ticket. Allow each voter but a single vote for his first choice only. Then provide that the required number of candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected, but that the terms for which they are elected shall be of different length according to the number of votes received. For instance, if a board of commissioners of ten members is desired, let four be elected each year, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years and two for one year. If seven members are required elect three each year, for four years, two years and one year respectively; or one for three years, one for two years and two for one year. Almost unlimited variation is possible to provide for large or small boards and for terms of considerable length or comparatively short.

This plan might not always result in effective representation of so large a portion of the voters as would a more complicated plan, but the greater simplicity far outweighs this theoretical objection, especially when we consider how much more satisfactory in every respect such a plan would be than any plan which has ever been put in general operation.

Hillsdale, Michigan RAY ROSSON

The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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JUST A WORD

The cover of The Independent this week is taken from a photograph copyright by Van der Weyde, New York.

Mrs. Fannie Bullock Workman, who has traveled extensively in the East and has been the first woman to climb many peaks, will tell the readers of The Independent her experiences in *Exploring Asia's Greatest Glacier*. A contribution will be published in the near future from the able pen of Gertrude Atherton. Christabel Pankhurst and Fola La Follette will discuss some phases of feminism. Mrs. Corra Harris and Irving Bacheller are to answer the question of perennial interest, "Do women understand men or men women?"

What Is the Best Thing in Your Town we asked our readers in the October 4 issue of The Independent. What is it that makes your town the best place in the world to live? Already we have had many interesting and varied answers. "The town library," says one; "crops" says another. But what we want is an answer from every town in the United States. Perhaps opinions may differ and we shall have two or three "best" things for one town. So much the better.

For the most interesting article we will give a prize of $100. For any other printed in full we will give $25. If we use quotations we will pay for them according to space. Don't make your article over 1200 words and remember that an illustration may add greatly to the interest. All manuscripts must be in hand not later than December 1.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

MRS. GALT—Isn't it perfectly beautiful?

J. P. MORGAN—Business is picking up.

WILL S. HAYS—The good is dead.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK—The dead do not die.

PROF. H. T. BOREHAM—What is a press agent?

DR. CARL T. CHAPMAN—The President is a nice man.

PROF. GEORGE F. GUNDELFINGER—Salmon needs exercise.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY—I never read the newspapers.

IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI—All I have is my country's.

HENRY FORD—Anything imaginable can be accomplished.

SENATOR BURTON—Passively I may be regarded as a candidate.

MRS. HOBART CHATFIELD TAYLOR—I advocate a larger army.

REV. E. C. S. DORIAN—How many people ever pray for the police?

MAY IRWIN—If your savings amount to $2000 put them in four banks.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—My father does not know the meaning of fear.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL BONAPARTE—I have no faith whatever in treaties.

ALICE NIELSEN—I haven't found that motherhood interfered with my career.

REV. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD—The sword of flesh is fast cutting its own throat.

SECRETARY DANIELS—Hazing of all kinds is to be ended at the Naval Academy.

JUDGE BEN LINDSAY—I will use a shotgun if necessary to protect my reputation.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—Upon the future attitude of labor depends the issue of the war.

DR. KOO, CHINESE AMBASSADOR—Columbia I regard as the great university of the future.

ROSHANARA, DANCER—American women would be more beautiful if they would live more upon the floor.

PROFESSOR M. V. O'SHEA—There is a fascination for both sexes in promenading the streets at night.

WALTER CAMP—Driving maketh a proud man, approaching maketh a dangerous man, but putting maketh a winner.

REV. BOUCK WHITE—No clergyman has the right to bind a man and a woman together so long as life shall last.

W. J. BRYAN—I regard it as entirely too early to discuss the next national convention of the Democratic Party.

LILLIAN RUSSELL—To preserve the feet in a thoroly healthy and comfortable state, the first object of attention should be cleanliness.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON—I have been very much struck with the assumption of my critics that as I am a writer of fiction, I must necessarily be a liar.

KING GEORGE—I have had electric light at my dinner nearly all my life, and I am not going to do without it now, whether there are Zeppelins or not.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN—Suppose the women had the money and a man had to come to her for every hat, for every suit of clothes he wanted to wear.

MISS ALBERTA HILL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE WOMEN'S POLITICAL UNION—It doesn't make a bit of difference to me what happens to suffrage, I'm going to be married.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT—Anti-suffragists are demanding the right of freedom from a duty. . . . The guillotine answered this claim of the right of aristocracy to be free from its political duties.

ED. HOWE—In every crowd, when the band strikes up "Dixie" or a speaker mentions Roosevelt, there is applause. It is a habit. "Dixie" isn't a very good tune, and Roosevelt never reduced taxes.



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The Independent

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THE DEMONSTRATION OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE

LAST week for the first time the women of Norway exercized the parliamentary suffrage on the same terms as men. This is no revolution: this is the result of no violent agitation. It is the completion of a quiet and normal process of political development. A hundred years ago the Norwegian people determined that they wanted a complete democracy. Now they have got it. The Eidsvold constitution of 1814, one of the most remarkable political documents of history, gave the rights of citizenship to all men and women of twenty-five. But the powers of Europe, then combined for the suppression of democratic movements everywhere, crushed out independent Norway, and since then the people have been slowly striving to realize the ideal exprest in that famous instrument. One by one the clauses of the Eidsvold constitution have been put into effect, until now the people have practically gained all the liberties to which they then aspired. The emancipation of women began in 1901 and proceeded by easy stages; first, local suffrage with property limitation; then limited suffrage in general elections. In 1911, Anna Rogstad was elected to the Storthing. In 1912, women were made eligible to all offices except ecclesiastical, military or cabinet. In 1913, full parliamentary suffrage was given to women, and now it is being exercized.

In all of the Scandinavian countries women now have the suffrage; complete in Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland, partial in Sweden. Besides this, the women have the right to vote in Australia and New Zealand, and in twelve of the American states and Alaska, not counting such limited electoral privileges as they possess in most of the other states and Great Britain. The territory now under the equality régime embraces 5,287,000 square miles and a population of 28,000,000. In some of these communities the women have been voting for over forty-five years.

Whatever else may be said of woman suffrage it can not be called a theory. It is an established fact. It is no longer an experiment; it is a demonstration. It is not a question; it has been settled for lands much larger than all Europe. It is the one reform that never goes backward. Never has any community which introduced full adult suffrage by popular vote or popular legislature shown any signs of repenting its decision. There are not enough antis left in the Western States even to bring up the question again thru the initiative and referendum. It may safely be said that in the communities where the régime of equality has been for some years established the right and expediency of allowing women to vote is no more questioned than is the right and expediency of allowing men to vote questioned in our Eastern States, if so much.

To the theoretic argument for woman suffrage there has not been much to add since the time of Plato, who appears to have been the first president of the Athens branch of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage. But the experimental demonstration of its feasibility and success has been left to our own times. If the man-on-the-fence doubts whether the example of such small and isolated communities as Iceland and the Isle of Man can be taken as examples for New York or Pennsylvania, he can be referred to Australia and New Zealand, which are more nearly like America in the character and conditions than any other foreign country, or he may take a transcontinental excursion ticket and find out for himself that the people living in the western half of his own country are not so alien as he thinks they are.

It is funny to hear a man in Massachusetts or New Jersey say: "I, for one, will never live under a petticoat government." Poor man, he can't help himself unless he emigrates to some other country, and these are mostly at war. He already is living under a national government elected in large part by the votes of women. The women help elect twenty-four senators out of ninety-six. They control a sixth of the President, or, according to last week's announcement, the whole of him. The real situation is more striking than appears from these figures, for, owing to our unequal allotment of representation, the women voters of the West have more political power in national affairs than the men voters of the East. The ballot of one woman in Nevada will outweigh in senatorial legislation the ballot of 111 men in New York. So the question which the voter in New York or Pennsylvania has to decide next November is not, as he sometimes conceives it, whether he will allow women a share in the government under which he lives. It is merely whether he will continue to deprive his mother, wife or sister of the rights which the unknown women of the West have in the nation.

IT is over fifty years since The Independent advocated woman's rights in all three fields: educational, the right of women to enter educational institutions; industrial, the right of women to engage in any occupations; political, the right of women to an equal share in government. We may say—since none of the editorial staff of those days is with us now—that to take such a step at that time required some moral courage, also financial courage. Highly respectable people regarded us with abhorrence because of these demoralizing doctrines, and some of our friends deplored our eccentricity. Nothing that we have advocated brought down upon us more opprobrium unless it was our other queer idea, that human beings ought not to be held in slavery.

But now two-thirds of our woman's rights program

is accomplished, and one may advocate the third in almost any circle without being regarded as a social incendiary. The political rights of women in the matter of voting have been allowed to lag behind, because they were regarded, perhaps rightly, as less necessary than the educational and industrial rights. But the successful exercize of these has demonstrated the eligibility of women to the political rights, and these cannot be longer denied without rank injustice and obvious absurdity.

Lincoln and Wilson, Republican and Democrat, stand on the same platform in regard to equal political rights for women. But during the fifty years that separates them, woman suffrage has been tried in three continents, so that what was to Lincoln a hope is to Wilson a demonstrated fact. In 1865 it required prophetic faith to see the feasibility of woman suffrage. In 1915 it requires no more than candid observation.

THE END OF TURKEY

IF there is any justice in the course of history the end of the Turkish Empire must be not far off. What a happy, what a glorious conclusion of an inglorious history that will be!

We still anticipate, notwithstanding Germany's magnificent attack and defense, that the Allies will wear her out and the two empires she has led. But, whatever the result of this war Turkey as an independent power will be wiped off the map. If Germany wins Turkey will be under her sphere of influence, independent only in name; if the Allies win the Turkish Empire will be blown to the four winds of heaven, and this last is what we devoutly hope for and believe.

The Turkish rule for the past five centuries has insulted heaven. It has been the rule of cruelty, murder and lust, and the present attempt to exterminate its Christian subjects has simply filled up the measure of its wrath. Of the facts there can be no doubt, from many sources of information, from American citizens escaping the massacres, and now fully confirmed by Ambassador Morgenthau. The Turkish rulers made a suicidal blunder when they put themselves under the orders of Berlin, and they must suffer the consequences.

Beyond the present horrors we look forward to the happier days when Moslem rule shall be ended. The Turkish Empire covers the choicest region historically of all the earth's surface. It yields not even to Greece. There human history begins. There ruled Babylonia, then Assyria, then Persia, then the Macedonian Empire, then that of Rome, till Constantine established his capital on the Hellespont and ruled the world from the city that bears his name. Within what is now the Turkish Empire the three great historical religions, the Hebrew, the Christian and the Mohammedan, had their origin.

The resolution will be a renaissance by which these ancient lands, so long opprest, come under the rule of civilization, for Turkey has never risen out of barbarism. An American traveler, after riding from sunrise to sunset in the incredibly fertile valley of the lower Euphrates, saw not a single man or beast, only the remains of former irrigation. Reaching at night a miserable village of agricultural Arabs, he asked why the land had been deserted, and was told that some years before the Turkish ruler doubled the taxes, and when the people could not pay he shut off the water from their irrigating canals. The people died of starvation or fled the land. That was Turkish rule.

The British are marching on Bagdad. They will hold the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates. They have had their eyes on the railroad connection with India ever since sixty years ago Colonel Chesney mapped the route along the Euphrates. England holds the Nile and Bagdad will be a British capital, and once more the desert shall become a Garden of Eden and populous as in the days of old. The Arabian coast from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea will equally be under British rule, with a fair hope for the renewal of the old fame of Araby the Blest. From the north Russia will allow its fugitives to return to Armenia and will hold that splendid region under some such independent rule as it promised Poland. Constantinople as a new capital of Russia, or as a free city under the protection of the powers, will again flourish as the emporium of the world. Asia Minor and Syria will be portioned out under the control of European nations, and wealth and enterprise will flow in a golden stream, while the scholarship of the world will for centuries search the ruins and mounds for the recovered records of ancient civilization.

Or if the Teuton hosts prevail the Turkish Empire will remain as a name and a fleshless ghost subject to the will of its German protectors. Even so, barbarism will go, and civilization will come imposed by force. The old Moslem power must end. The world demands it, and in one way or another it will effect what it demands.

IS IT NECESSARY?

THE plans worked out by Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels for increasing the army and navy were given out at Washington last week. They are said to have the President's approval.

The Garrison plan calls for an increase of our regular army from 93,000 to 140,000, and the establishment of a continental army of soldiers who will enlist for six years. During the first three years they will be required to serve two months each year. During the last three years they will be subject to call to the colors at any time.

Secretary Daniels proposes a naval program for five years. The first year there will be begun two dreadnoughts, two battle cruisers, twenty-five coast submarines, five sea-going submarines, twelve destroyers, etc., and there will be an increase of 8000 men in the navy and an addition of 2500 to the Naval Academy. This program will increase the army appropriations by $75,000,000 a year and the navy appropriations about the same. The entire program for national defense will total $400,000,000 for next year

This raises two questions that the American people have got to face, and face squarely. How are they going to raise the money? What are they going to get for it?

First. The National Government is proposing a budget of a billion and a quarter dollars.

Excluding postal appropriations, which the Government ultimately gets back in charge for service, Congress must provide about $900,000,000 next year. Over $600,000,000 of this will be for army, navy, pensions and interest on the public debt, all war items. This is more than twice as much as were expended on the German army and navy the year before the war

Thus the total expenditure for war will be more than two-thirds of all the disbursements of our Government. This means that the American people have got to go deep down in their pockets. And what for?

To be sure, methods of warfare have changed, but defense as a political philosophy or a practical proposition of statesmanship remains about the same as ever. Defense is only the last link in a long chain of reasoning. As has been said, "before defense comes attack, and before attack come all the motives for aggression, all the misunderstandings and racial prejudices, all the intrigue and secret diplomacy and military preparation."

The war has no doubt rendered a change in military methods necessary, and undoubtedly a strengthening of our forces. But why should the American people go beyond this and overload themselves with taxation for defense, when Europe is bleeding to death and Asia is straining every nerve to keep on good terms with us, and when war is certain to be the most hated word in existence when peace is once declared?

The United States never was so safe from invasion as it is today. Even tho the proposed increase is not unbearable it will necessarily tend to promote a feeling which will involve year by year greater expenditures until finally we fall under the same burden as the European nations.

We are at the parting of the ways. Let us give this matter the most sober consideration before it is too late.

A GAINFUL LOSS

ONE item in the receipts the past year from internal revenue shows a great loss for the national treasury. That loss amounts to over $23,000,000. It would be a very serious loss but for the fact that it comes where the greater the loss the greater the gain. From 1860 to 1907 there was a very rapid increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquors, beginning with six and a half gallons per capita and reaching nearly twenty-three gallons per capita. Then for several years there was little change, and, indeed, a slight lessening of the per capita rate. This of course was due to the increase of prohibition territory. Now, for the first time there has been a great downward swing and a falling off in the consumption of 15,000,000 gallons of distilled spirit and 6,358,744 barrels of beer in one year, with the loss of $23,000,000 of revenue. There is a further loss of $307,379 from the tax of $25 which every retail liquor dealer must pay, and this indicates that there are over 12,000 fewer saloon keepers doing business in 1915 than in 1914.

It is not strange that the liquor business is disturbed and is going actively into politics. There are now eight prohibition states and eighteen other states in which local option laws have shut out the saloon from more than half the population. At present it appears as if the anti-saloon movement might overtake the movement for female suffrage.

Prohibition does prohibit, as proved by the decreased internal revenue receipts. Whatever the treasury loses the country gains ten times as much in wealth. Such a loss is a great gain.

When we say that prohibition prohibits we do not mean to declare that there are no drunkards and no liquor selling in prohibition territory. Whether the law will be faithfully executed depends upon the temper of the people particularly in the larger cities and on the character of the sheriffs elected. The execution of the law depends on the sheriff and sheriffs are not all of a sturdy mold. In many places it is very easy to get around the law. As an illustration we give one case that has come under our observation. In a county in a prohibition state a new sheriff of another party was elected. Immediately the representative of a large wholesale liquor house in one of our largest cities called on the county chairman of the successful party and asked that the arrangement of previous years might be continued by which his firm would have the right to supply all liquor sellers in the county, and offered as hitherto to pay $500 a month for political use, the sum to be paid to him or the sheriff or any one he might select. Under this arrangement, of course, all such saloons would be unmolested, while any which bought their liquor elsewhere would be sternly suppressed. There is, no doubt, much similar evasion of the law, but the returns of the internal revenue receipts prove conclusively that prohibition is not a failure.

OUR SHAMELESS PENSIONERS

THE newspapers report that in a single day at the opening of the college term at Harvard University the bursar received $400,000 from a portion of the four thousand students. This they paid for tuition. They paid all that was asked of them and doubtless felt as if they had fully met an honest charge, but they had not paid the cost of their tuition, scarce a third of it. About two-thirds of it was a gift. For from four to eight years, these students are receiving a pension, and not a bit ashamed of it. They are proud to be pensioners of the university, and the university is proud to have them as its pensioners. The university with its $37,000,000 of property is untaxed by the state and so these four thousand students from all over the country and the world are also pensioners of the state of Massachusetts.

What is true of the pensioned youth of Harvard University is true of a hundred other colleges in various degrees and still more of our state universities which charge no tuition and where the state entirely pensions its students. We need not speak further of the children and youth in our public schools who are equally pensioned from the public treasury. It is all right. We are glad to have it so. The education of children and youth at public expense is our wise policy, but it is well that attention should be called to our pension system in the case of young men and women who attend institutions like Harvard, which make a partial charge for tuition. Yale University received by gift during the past year nearly a million dollars and the entire income of it goes to pension its students, who feel no shame in receiving the annual grant.

And why should they? A writer lately spoke of Erasmus as the glory and shame of his century. The glory certainly, but why the shame? For no other reason than because over and over again he applied to patrons persistently for support in his unwearied scholarly labors. He found it disagreeable enough to make these appeals, but he was not ashamed to. In those days it was the duty of men of wealth to patronize letters. So it was in the older days of Virgil and Horace and of every one else who wrote. Every one had to have his Mæcenas. The patron and the patronized had equal pride.

With the increase of the reading public this relation of the pension giver to the pension receiver has largely past away, but we retain it for our youth. It continued in Edmond Spenser's day, but the author of the "Faery Queen" expresses no shame at seeking support, as a poet, from titled patrons, but he felt the indignity of seeing such demands refused. In a famous passage he writes:

> Full little knowest thou that has not try'd
> What hell it is in suing long to byde;
>
> . . . . . .
>
> To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run,
> To spend, to give, to want, to be undone;

but he always felt he had a right to ask what ought to be given. So he says again

> It most behoves the honorable race
> Of mightie peeres true wisdome to sustaine
> And with their noble countenance to grace
> The learned foreheads, without gifts or gaine.

In Thomas Gray's time this system of patronage had so far past away that pride and shame prevented him from suing for such pensioning and he wrote as his epitaph:

> Too honest to steal and too proud to importune,
> He had not the knack of making a fortune.
> Could love and could hate, so was thought rather odd,
> No very great wit, he believed in a God.

Nowadays the literary pensioner scarcely lingers except in a tun of wine annually given to the Poet Laureate. But our literary youth take proper pride in accepting their annual pensions.

THE MYSTERY OF DELCASSÉ

THE chief German victory of the month is not the capture of Belgrade but the mysterious disappearance of Théophile Delcassé from the French Cabinet. Ten years ago, when he resigned from the Foreign Office, it was interpreted to mean that France had given way to Germany on the Morocco question, and we now know that that interpretation was correct. The French Government of 1905 counted the cost and the chances and concluded that they could not afford the risk of a war with Germany then. The Ministers of War and Navy reported that the army and fleet would have to be strengthened before France could meet Germany with any chance of success. Russia was exhausted by her war with Japan. The Anglo-French *entente* was only a year old and it was doubtful whether the British would be willing to take up arms to enforce the claims of their hereditary enemy to territory they formerly had hoped to possess for themselves. So the French Government threw overboard Delcassé and consented to refer the Moroccan question to an international conference. The Algeciras conference was a stately farce. The representatives of thirteen countries, including the United States, spent three months at the only decent hotel in the town and, having talked themselves out, signed an agreement to which no attention has been paid since. The integrity of Morocco and the sovereignty of the Sultan were among the provisions of the agreement. When a few years later France acquired Morocco as a protectorate nobody made any fuss about the violation of the treaty except the Germans, and they would not have done so except that it interfered with their business.

Of course, the French and British Governments knew in advance that the Algeciras conference could not accomplish the ostensible object for which it was called, the rehabilitation of Morocco under an independent Sultan, because the Anglo-French convention of the year before contained a clause, kept secret at the time but presumably known or suspected by the Kaiser, providing for the eventuality of the acquisition of Morocco by France and Egypt by England. It was arranged at the same time that Italy was to annex Tripoli. All this has come to pass exactly as planned when M. Delcassé and King Edward first put their heads together at Paris in 1903. According to André Tardieu, the chief authority on the subject, it was Edward VII who "both conceived and facilitated" the *rapprochement* between France and England which has altered the aspect of the world. Two months after the King's famous visit to Paris, President Loubet and his Foreign Minister returned the call, and M. Delcassé and Lord Lansdowne carried on the conversations which resulted in the Anglo-French convention of April 8, 1904. Three years later Great Britain and Russia came to an agreement which completed what the jubilant journalists of that time called the "Iron Ring" about Germany.

But Germany, in her frantic efforts to break thru the Iron Ring, at last discovered in the Balkans what seems to be a weak point. Only thirty miles of Serbian mountains separate Hungary from Bulgaria, and this once past the way is clear to Constantinople. The Allies have been taking such pride in their skilful diplomacy in contrast with the clumsy way of the Germans that it is especially humiliating to find that they have failed to win over any of the Balkan states. And now, in order to check the German drive thru Serbia, the French and British have had to cross Greece and the Russians are threatening to cross Rumania, both violations of neutrality, which, however defensible, bear an unpleasant resemblance to the crossing of Belgium by the Germans.

Naturally the disappointment of the Allies over this failure in diplomacy falls upon the two men who are held responsible for it, M. Delcassé and Sir Edward Grey. The former is out and the latter has been subjected to such hard criticism from both parties that his resignation would not be surprizing. Obviously some one has blundered, but who? The official statements in both parliaments throw no light upon it. Immediately after the return of the Premier from London M. Delcassé sent in his letter of resignation, but when the deputies called for the reading of it Premier Viviani refused, altho his refusal imperiled his position.

Delcassé is one of the ablest diplomats of the century and no one understands better the relations of the powers joined in the *entente*. He spent the spring of 1914 in Petrograd at the invitation of the Czar, perfecting the arrangements for the war which was, even then, regarded as inevitable and imminent. The French Government would not be likely to dispense with his services unless there was a serious disagreement with his colleagues over the policy to be pursued. But Premier Viviani flatly denies such a disagreement. Hence the mystery. Perhaps we shall know next week why Delcassé resigned. Perhaps we shall not know until, some fifty years hence, the diaries, the letters and the chancellery pigeonholes give up their secrets to the historian.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The War in Serbia

General von Mackensen, after the capture of Belgrade, attacked the Serbian fortifications on the hills beyond the city. Here they occupied a strong position consisting of four successive lines of entrenchments protected by barbed wire entanglements and defended with artillery under French, British and Serbian officers. But these defenses were bombarded at long range by the Austrian guns at Semlin which fired across the Save River and over the city of Belgrade. After weakening the lines by bombardment the Germans, following their usual tactics, charged en masse and captured the positions, altho at terrible sacrifice. According to Serbian accounts 20,000 Germans were killed in this assault.

General von Gallwitz, who crost the Danube at Semendria, east of Belgrade, has advanced some ten miles up the Morava River and along the railroad that leads to Nish. A further advance in this direction will divide the Serbians on the eastern or Belgrade side from those on the western or Bosnian side.

The Bulgarians have crost the Serbian frontier at several points with the object of cutting the lines of communication. Their attack near Zaitchar, about twenty-five miles northeast of Nish, is said to have succeeded in cutting the railroad which leads from Nish to the Danube and the Rumanian frontier. This would make it impossible for Rumanian aid to reach Serbia.

South of Nish and near the Greek border the Bulgarians entered Serbian territory to cut the Orient Railroad where it crosses the Vardar River, and runs close to the Bulgarian boundary. They are reported to have been repulsed by the Serbians who, with the aid of the French troops, then carried the war into the enemy's country and attacked Strumnitza, a Bulgarian town where the Greeks were defeated by the Bulgars on July 17, 1913.

The censor allows nothing to be disclosed about the movements of the French and British troops which were landed a week ago at Salonica. It is not known, therefore, how many of them have been sent into Serbia to help the Serbs meet the Teutonic invasion from the north or whether they are still encamped near Salonica for the purpose of invading Bulgaria from Greek territory. Premier Zaimis, who has replaced Venizelos at the head of the Greek Government, declares that Greece will preserve an armed neutrality. The London papers, fearing lest the allied expedition when it gets into the interior of the Balkans will be attacked in the back by the Greeks, are urging the Government to seize the Greek shipping and islands and blockade the coast in order to force Greece to drop her neutrality and take side with the Allies.

The allied fleet has blocked the Bulgarian ports at the Aegean Sea and a Russian expedition is said to be preparing for descent upon the Bulgarian port of Varna on the Black Sea. It is also reported that a Russian force has been assembled upon the borders of Rumania with intent to force their way across Rumanian territory into Bulgaria in case Rumania does not voluntarily espouse the cause of the Allies. German mechanics from Constantinople are said to be at Varna putting together submarines for service on the Black Sea. Turkish troops have been sent from Constantinople to Varna and Dedeagatch in order to defend these ports against the attack of the Allies while the Bulgarians concentrate their forces on the Serbian and Greek frontiers.

It is positively asserted that Italian troops are to be sent to the Balkans, but if so, it is expected they will be employed against Bulgaria instead of being sent into Serbia. This will avoid a conflict with the Germans who are invading Serbia, for Italy is not yet formally at war with Germany.

THE GREAT WAR

October 11 Bulgars invade Serbia northeast of Nish. Germans take Illuksi near Dvinsk.

October 12 Parliament approves American loan of half million dollars. Fighting about Tahure Butte continues indecisive.

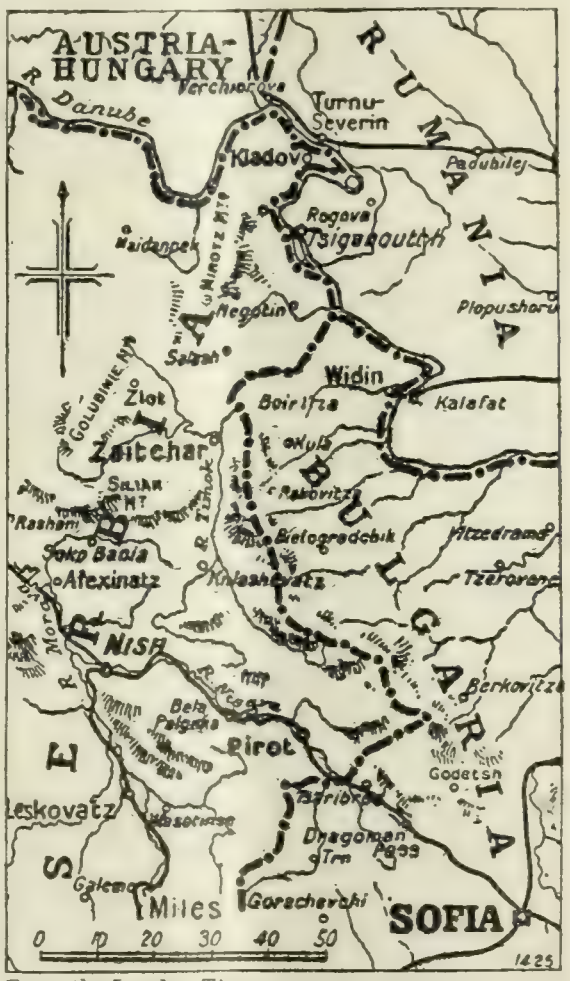
October 13 Foreign Minister Delcassé of France resigned. Zeppelins kill 35 in London.

October 14 British take main trench in Hohenzollern Redoubt, near Loos. Bulgars try to cut Orient R. R. near Serbo-Greek border.

October 15 Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria. Russians drive Austrians back to Stry river, Galicia.

October 16 French recapture Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, Vosges. Allies blockade Bulgarian coasts.

October 17 French invade Bulgaria near Strumnitza. Hindenburg dislodges Russians east of Mitau.



From the London Times

THE STORM CENTER IN THE BALKANS

The armies of seven nations are now being rushed to the old Serbian town of Nish, which has since the war began served as the capital of the kingdom. German, Austrian and Hungarian troops are marching down from Belgrade, 130 miles to the north. French, British and probably Italian troops are on their way from Salonica, 240 miles to the south. Bulgarian troops from the east have crossed the Serbian boundary near Zaitchar, Kniashevatz and Pirot in the effort to cut the railroad which leads from Salonica to Belgrade

The Balkan Imbroglio

The failure of the Allies to win over any one of the neutral Balkan States to their side has caused bitter disappointment in France, Russia and England. The Duma is muzzled, but in the House of Commons and the Chamber of Deputies the Government was criticized more openly than at any time since the war began. The British public awaited Sir Edward Grey's explanation with intense eagerness and there was general dissatisfaction because the Foreign Secretary spoke in the vaguest terms and threw no light on the situation. He stated that the efforts of the Allies had been directed toward securing an agreement among the Balkan States, but a decisive preponderating advantage was necessary for that policy. The Central Powers offered more to Bulgaria than could the Allies except in regard to Thrace. In order to obtain the consent of Greece and Serbia to the cession of their territory it was necessary that Bulgaria first take up arms against the Turks.

About all that can be gathered then from the cautious statement of Sir Edward Grey is that the Central Powers offered Bulgaria extensive concessions of Macedonian territory at the expense of Serbia and a smaller amount of Thracian territory at the expense of Turkey, while the Allies naturally were more liberal in their offers of Turkish territory and more chary in regard to Serbian and Greek. This tends to confirm the statement of the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, General Jecoff, that the Allies tried to force Bulgaria into the war and that the Bulgarian Government waited to see which side was going to win and decided in favor of the Central Powers. It would have meant suicide, he said, for Bulgaria to have complied with the ultimatum of Great Britain.

The withdrawal of part of the British and French troops from Gallipoli to Salonica has led to the inference that the campaign against Constanti-



AT THE CENTER OF THE WAR NEWS

The detailed map on the preceding page shows the objective of the several armies which are striking at each other thru Serbia. The general situation remains practically unchanged, and there is no authoritative news as yet of the whereabouts of the Allied troops landed at Salonica

nople was to be abandoned. The Government, interrogated on this point in Parliament, refused to confirm or deny the rumor. In the House of Lords it was argued that British prestige would be less injured by the abandonment of the Gallipoli campaign than by persisting in such a hopeless adventure. The British losses in the Dardanelles up to October 9 amounted to 96,899, of whom 29,121 were Australians. The Australian papers are furious at the thought that this sacrifice has been in vain and demand the punishment of whoever was responsible for the blunder of sending the troops to Gallipoli.

Conscription is again urged in England as the only way to find the troops needed on this new field. In the course of a debate on the subject in the Commons, which the Government was unable to suppress, it was asserted that voluntary enlistment had failed to bring forward more than 2,000,000 men, instead of the 3,000,000 announced by the Premier and the 4,000,000 claimed by the press. Skilled mechanics have been brought back from the front to serve in the munition factories, but some of these are non-union men and in the Thornycroft works the employees have struck rather than work with them.

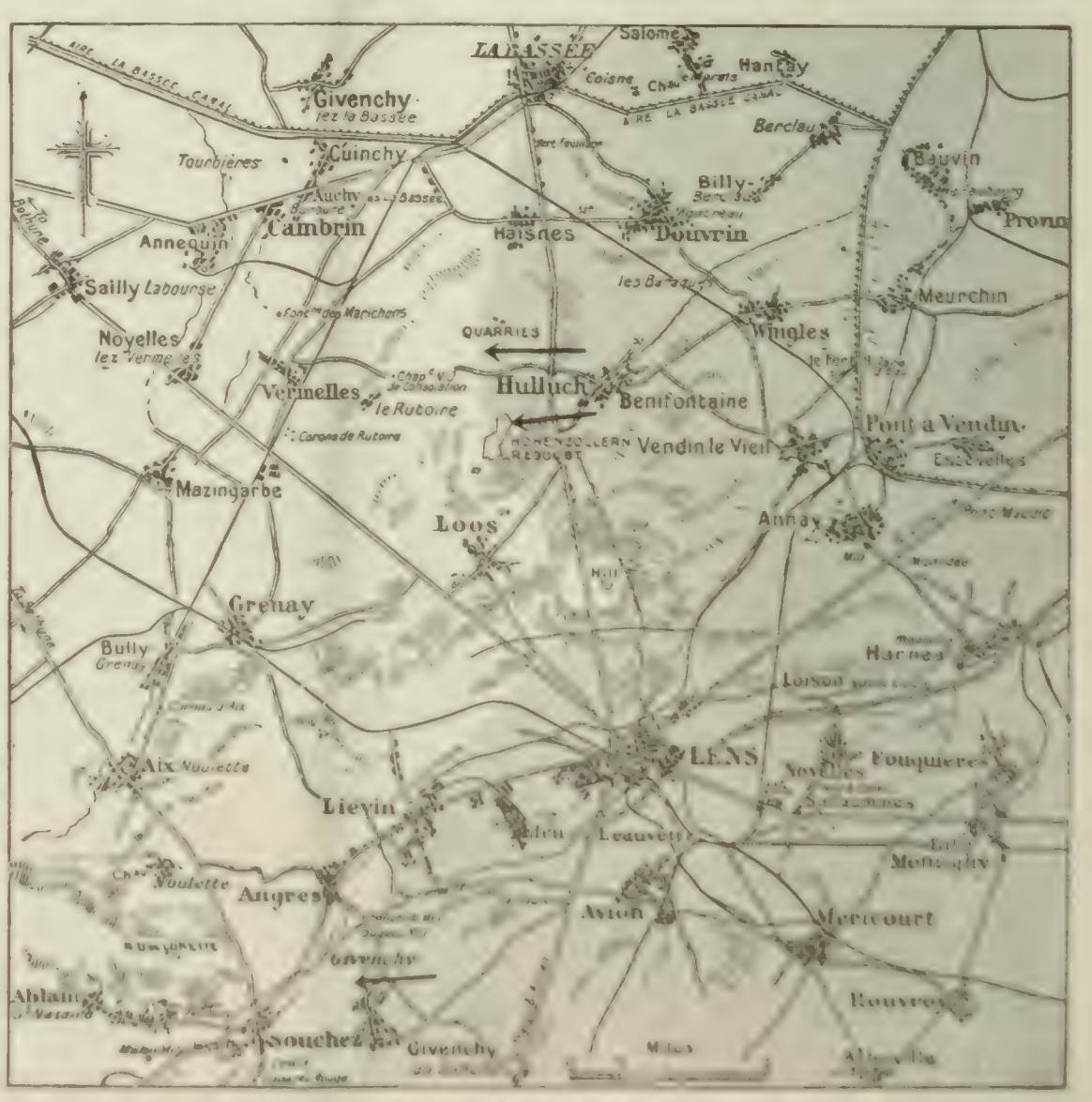
In the French Chamber of Deputies there was wild excitement and disorder when it was announced that M. Delcassé, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, had resigned. The Chamber demanded that the letter of resignation be read, but the Premier refused, stating that it was not on account of any disagreement with the rest of the Cabinet. The Premier admitted that faults had been committed, but it was necessary for France to act in cooperation with her Allies. It was impossible to let Serbia be accumulated either from in front or behind. In the course of the debate it was hinted that France was looking for a ruler in the person of King Albert of Belgium. Some accused the Government of diverting troops needed for the defense of France to the protection of the British route to India, but Premier Viviani stated that the lines in France had not been weakened by the despatch of the expeditions to Gallipoli and Salonica.

The Russian Situation

The German offensive in Russia has visibly slackened in intensity, doubtless because of the withdrawal of forces for the Serbian campaign. On the other hand the Russians have received a new supply of ammunition, and, it is rumored, of reinforcements from Japan. With the aid of these they have attacked the German line at various points and in Galicia, southwest of Tarnopol, the Germans were dislodged from their entrenchments and driven back nearly five miles to the Stry River.

In the north Hindenburg doggedly continues his efforts to capture the city and fortress of Dvinsk, tho with doubtful success. He is making renewed efforts to gain the port and fortress of Riga and has driven the Russians from their positions east of Mitau.

It is evident that important political changes are taking place in Russia altho the censorship prevents us from



THE BRITISH DRIVE

ascertaining much about them. The news some weeks ago that the Government was about to pass into the hands of the progressive element of the Duma proved fallacious. Instead of this the reactionaries got the upper hand. The Duma was dismist and members of the Government suspected of progressive tendencies have been replaced by conservatives. Thru German channels we learn that the students of the university and civilians at Moscow rose in revolt against the Government and erected barricades in the streets. In this outbreak eight officials and twenty five policemen were killed and also several civilians. In Petrograd and other cities similar riots occurred.

Prince Cherbatoff, a progressive who was appointed Minister of the Interior last June and undertook to introduce various reforms, especially in regard to freeing the Jews from their legal disabilities, has now been discharged and the place filled by Alexei Khvostoff. He is a reactionary, leader of the extreme right in the Duma, and as Governor of Nishni Novgorod acquired an unenviable reputation for severity. He has announced that he will curb the activity of speculators and will organize the Russian workingmen "on a national basis." He is opposed to allowing the Jews to buy land because they are so clever that the Russian peasants would be swallowed up. Alexander Samarin, Procurator of the Holy Synod, is also retired because of a disagreement with the Czar.



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THE BULGARIAN BORDER COUNTRY

News of attacks on Bulgarian points by Serbia and vice versa has been received. The Bulgarians have a high mountain range, running north and south along the Serbian frontier, to cross before they can get to the central valley

Zeppelins Again Attack London

The most extensive and destructive raid of dirigibles on England took place on the night of the 13th. The number of Zeppelins in the German fleet is not published in England but from Rotterdam it is reported that four passed over Holland on their way back. The Dutch fired upon them for crossing their territory and one of them was, it is claimed, hit and crippled. Since the Dutch Government has adopted the rule that all telegrams warning England of approaching Zeppelins be held up for six hours unless they actually pass over Dutch territory the Zeppelins have avoided such violation of neutrality on their way out, tho they have not been so particular in going back.

No detailed information is allowed to be sent out as to the places struck, but it is stated that the airships visited "the eastern counties and a portion of the London area." The Germans claim to have inflicted severe damage upon the Ipswich batteries, the London docks and waterworks and the Woolwich arsenal. It is evident that some military damage was done for the official British report specifies fourteen soldiers killed and thirteen wounded. The civilian casualities were, killed, 27 men, 9 women and 5 children; wounded, 64 men, 30 women and 7 children; total, 142. Nine of the victims, mostly women, died of shock and heart failure due to fright. One, a taxicab driver, was killed by shrapnel from an anti-aircraft gun. The Royal Field Artillery bombarded the Zeppelins and five aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps went up, but none of the attacking fleet was brought down.

The chief effect in England is to increase the abhorrence of German methods of warfare and to stimulate recruiting. A recruiting stand erected in the midst of a hole made by a bomb in the middle of the street proved even more effective than the "Lusitania" sufferers, wounded V. C. men, and other speakers who have been pleading for enlistments. Newspapers and mass meetings are demanding that the Government adopt a systematic system of reprisals and "bomb the Kaiser's sleeping towns as he bombs ours."

On their side the German papers are equally angry against the aerial bombardment of the open city and royal castle of Stuttgart, in which women and children were killed.



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MOBILIZED, BUT STILL NEUTRAL

Greek troops marching thru the streets of the Piraeus during preliminary mobilization. The refusal of the king to use the army against the Bulgars was a severe blow to the Allies and the failure of Allied diplomacy to line up the Balkans against Germany and Turkey is causing much discontent in England and France

The Struggle for the Hulluch Hills

There has been no respite in the conflict that has been raging for a month among the bluffs which shelter Lens on the northern side. The Germans found in the chalk pits of this region fortifications already half made and they have spent the year in putting them into the highest possible state of defense. The long hill which lies just west of the village of Hulluch was converted into a fortress of a complicated system of entrenchments of which the southern terminus near Loos was distinguished by the name of the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Further to the south between Hulluch and Lens is the hill designated on the military maps as No. 70.

This line of fortifications was assaulted by the British on September 25 after a furious bombardment of three days and they captured a large part of it along a front of about five miles. It was announced by Sir John French on September 30 that Hill 70 had been taken by the British. The Germans, however, claim to hold the hill and when the question was raised in Parliament by Annan Bryce the Under Secretary of War, Mr. Tennant, said that the despatch referred to the quarries about the hill. As will be seen from the map Hill 70, if it were captured, would make a salient in the line which would be difficult to hold.

The Germans, with a force of some 50,000 men, have made violent counter attacks in which they have suffered almost unprecedented losses. In an effort to regain the chalk pit north of Hill 70, on October 8, the Germans assembled behind the woods 300 to 500 yards from the British trenches. But when they charged they were met with such a furious fire from rifles, machine guns and artillery that not a man succeeded in getting within forty yards of the trenches. The French report of October 11 states that from 7000 to 8000 German soldiers lie dead between the lines. The wounded must number some 30,000 if the usual ratio of one to four for killed and wounded holds here. The British official despatches mention for the first time their use of gas and smoke in these recent attacks. The Germans some months ago asserted that the British and French were using asphyxiating fumes but the charge was at that time denied with indignation.

In Lorraine the struggle about the village and hill of Tahure continues indecisive, claims of trenches gained on one side being matched by counter claims on the other. In the Vosges mountains the French have made an admitted gain in the recapture of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. This important strategic position, the most easterly of the peak, has changed hands several times during the war.



Janet M. Cummings

READING THE WAR NEWS IN BUENOS AYRES

The great Argentine newspaper, *La Prensa*, announces by a siren the receipt of important news and the crowds gather quickly about the bulletin boards. At the right is a subway entrance

Army and Navy Plans

Our Government's plans for enlarging the army and the navy have excited much interest thruout the country. The estimates prepared by the Departments for the coming fiscal year were given to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 15th. While the exact figures have not been published, it is known that the total is about $1,240,000,000, the largest sum Congress has ever been asked to appropriate for a year in time of peace. Estimates for several Departments are not far from those of last year, but the Department of Commerce asks for an increase of $16,000,000, to be used in promoting foreign trade, and the additions proposed for the army and the navy may exceed $150,000,000.

For the navy a five years program has been planned, the cost to be $500,000,000. It is proposed that in this time the strength of the navy shall be doubled. The additions indicated include 10 dreadnoughts, 6 battle cruisers, 85 submarines, 50 destroyers, and 10 scout cruisers, with auxiliaries. Secretary Daniels asks Congress to authorize the construction, in the first year, of 2 dreadnoughts, 2 battle cruisers, 25 coast submarines, 5 seagoing submarines, and 12 destroyers, with an addition of 8000 to the number of men. Something is sought, also, for the proposed $3,000,000 experimental laboratory. An addition of about $100,000,000 to the appropriation for the current year would be required.

Secretary Garrison's plans and estimates include an increase of the regular army to 140,000 men, and the creation of a citizens' force of 400,000, to be called the Continental Army. It is proposed that men between the ages of 18 and 28 shall enlist in this army to serve for six years. During the first three years they are to be in summer training camps for two months each



International Film Service

UNCLE SAM'S CRUISING SUBMARINES

Three new submarines, the K-3, K-4 K-5, and K-6, made the trip of 2427 miles from San Francisco to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, under their own power and in safety. This record is said to be a first for American submarines, but it does not approximate that of the German submarine which ran from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles

year, receiving the pay of regulars. For the remaining three years they are to be on furlough, subject to call in case of war or a threat of hostilities. The camps are to be at abandoned or unused army posts. One third of the force is to be enlisted the first year, one third the second, and the remainder in the third. The term of a regular is to be made six years, with the provision that he shall be on furlough four years, subject to call. The National Guard of the States is to be encouraged and strengthened. Enlargement of the regular army will require 10 new regiments of infantry, 4 of field artillery, 52 new companies of coast artillery, 15 new companies of engineers, and 4 new squadrons (48 fliers) of aeroplanes. The additional cost for next year is said to be $72,000,000. By the two additions the total for both Departments is raised to about $430,000,000, and this may be reduced to $400,000,000.

President Wilson has given his approval to these plans, and in public addresses, it is expected, will urge the people to support them. Employers (manufacturers, corporations, and business men) will be asked to support the proposed Continental Army, or reserve force, by permitting employees to serve for two months in the summer training camps without losing their positions. Mr. Bryan opposes the projects, saying the large appropriations involve the setting up of false standards of honor, the encouragement of a military spirit, and the cultivation of international hatreds. He thinks "the jingoes will find it difficult to raise enough money to cover the expenditures they favor." The National Security League says that, in answer to its inquiries, 150 Congressmen have exprest approval of the plans.

Labor Questions

The movement for an eight-hour day, which began with the machinists employed in the munition factories at Bridgeport, spreads slowly but surely. While the changes are made without complaint by these manufacturers who have war orders, they are opposed by those who are not making exceptional gains. Some predict serious controversies between workmen and employers after the war, when there will be an attempt to restore old conditions. In some of the Bridgeport factories, where three shifts of eight hours take the place of two of ten hours, there are employees who work eight hours in one shop and eight in another, in the same day. In another city where eight hours have been granted, many take advantage of an opportunity to work two or three hours more for additional pay.

The strike of 13,000 employees of the General Electric Company at Schenectady was not ended last week, but there were indications that the company's offer of 9½ hours, with increase of pay, would be accepted. One or two small strikes for eight hours, in the West, were reported. Joseph J. Ettor and other representatives of the I. W. W. are organizing 23,000 employees of the Paterson silk mills, in order that a demand for higher pay may be made.

Declaring for Suffrage

The woman suffrage cause has recently added some important names to its roll of adherents. President Wilson's declaration "I intend to vote for woman suffrage because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the state" is of course of first importance. Tho he speaks merely as a private citizen, his opinion cannot fail to carry weight.

Most of the Cabinet agree with the President on the suffrage question. Secretary Garrison, Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Redfield, Secretary Lane, and Secretary Wilson all believe that women should have the right to vote.

Headed by Thomas A. Edison, fourteen of New Jersey's best known citizens have issued a statement of the reasons why they vote for woman suffrage, "the next great forward reach in the eternal onward march of the human race." Colonel George Harvey, Senator William Hughes, Attorney General John W. Westcott, ex-Governor Franklin Fort, Richard Lindabury, Judge Robert Carey, Senator Charles Hennessy and Judge Thomas A. Davis are some of those men who believe that "not only justice but expediency dictates that the amendment is adopted."

The Closed Panama Canal

Dredges are working night and day in the Gaillard (formerly called the Culebra) cut, but there is little hope that the Panama Canal will be opened before the beginning of next year. It is estimated that 10,000,000 cubic yards of soil and rock must be taken out. The present rate of excavation is less than 1,500,000 yards a month. The slide extends for nearly half a mile along both banks, reaching back from the center line of the waterway for an average distance of 1500 feet. Unfortunately, the removal of the soil by dredging causes new slides, and in some places the dredges have been unable to withdraw material as fast as it comes in. Sometimes the pressure from the hills causes the bottom of the Canal to bulge up fifteen feet above the surface of the water.

General Goethals, who superintends the work, has made preparations to remain on the Isthmus for six months. In messages to Washington he advises the discontinuance of sailings via Panama Canal until further notice. In all, there have been 111 ships waiting for passage. The railroad service has been insufficient for prompt transportation of cargoes. Several ships have started to go around South America. Others, on the Atlantic side, have turned back to seek passage thru the Suez Canal. Our Government loses the cost of excavation (which will exceed $2,000,000) and the passage fees of many ships. Exporters and importers who have been using the Canal must now pay higher freight charges, required by the additional thirty days for a voyage around South America, or by the expense of shipping cargoes by rail across the Isthmus. It is said that the increase for iron and steel will be about 30 per cent. The companies have to bear in mind, however, the competing rates of the transcontinental railroads.



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THE SUMMER WHITE HOUSE OF 1916

The John A. McCall residence, "Shadow Lawn," at Elberon, near Long Branch, New Jersey, which Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will occupy next summer during the President's expected campaign for renomination. It is a costly and spacious building



Paul Thompson

THE ALLIES' DRIVE

These crawling wagons make possible the successes which the French and British have won. They bring up ammunition from the railroads to the lines for use in the big guns that clear the way for the bayonet charges

The Recognition of Carranza

All the Governments represented in the conferences relating to Mexico have approved the proposed recognition of Carranza's Government, and this recognition is soon to be announced. At the same time our Government will forbid the exportation of arms or ammunition to any faction which opposes Carranza. For some days, however, there has been an embargo on supplies for Villa, and ammunition on its way to him has been seized at El Paso. Carranza, sailing from Vera Cruz, has visited his forces at Tampico and Monterey. Zapata still menaces the capital, but Carranza asserts that two of his generals have offered to surrender, if amnesty be granted. General Gonzales, in command at the capital, is preparing to drop bombs on Zapata strongholds from seven aeroplanes which he has procured.

The recognition of Carranza is sharply denounced by prominent Catholic journals in this country. One of them, calling him an outlaw, a persecutor of the Catholic Church, a despoiler of its sanctuaries, schools and convents, and a murderer of priests, asserts that the recognition is an insult to the Catholics of the United States. Mr. Wilson, it continues, repudiated all the promises given to Catholics when Mr. Bryan was Secretary of State, and the 16,000,000 of Catholics should give him an answer at the polls. Another says the Catholics have been insulted and their protests and appeals ignored. Reports from Guadalajara say that Carranza's men are using the Cathedral there for a dance hall and moving picture shows. Priests and nuns who fled from Yucatan and arrived in Cuba last week, say that Carranza's forces attempted to burn a cathedral during a mass service, and extorted ransoms from the priests, whom they imprisoned.

Reports from Guatemala say that a revolution there has been promoted by Carranza, who sent two expeditions into the country, after he had expelled from Mexico the Guatemalan Minister, Dr Ortego. The leaders of the revolt, however, are two Guatemalan exiles, and Carranza denies that he has been connected with it.

If Carranza should restore peace, the financial obligations of his Government would be a great burden. It is estimated that his fiat money issues exceed 1,000,000,000 pesos; that indemnities to foreigners will equal the old foreign debt, and that the total will be $1,000,000,000 in gold. He intends, it is said, to place export duties on minerals, oil and cotton.

Villa's Course

Villa's determination to go on fighting against Carranza is not approved by all of his associates. Many of his soldiers have deserted. It was reported last week that deserters had killed him, but the report appeared to be unwarranted. His brother, Hipolito, it was said, had been killed by mutineers on a railway train, as he was approaching Juarez. This was not denied, and the story that General Fierro had been drowned was accepted as a true one. Fierro, formerly Villa's bodyguard, was responsible for the death of Benton, the English ranchman, two years ago, and it is said that after a battle he put to death 300 prisoners with his own rifle and pistols. Villa has lost Guaymas, his only seaport, which was captured last week by Carranza soldiers, who landed from transports. General Ornelas, Villa's commander at Juarez for a long time past, advised him to retire and to permit his officers to make peace. Whereupon Villa ordered that he be brought to Chihuahua City. Ornelas intercepted a message in which Villa directed that he be put to death during the journey. Therefore he fled to El Paso, and was joined there by the mayor and several other civil officers of Juarez, where a revolt was expected.

Villa and his Governor in Chihuahua directed the American Smelting and Refining Company to resume work and to refine ores which they had confiscated, the penalty being seizure of the company's smelter and mines. Complaint has been made at Washington. The company says the departure of Americans, in obedience to our Government's warning, has left no expert workmen, and that for this reason the Mexican employees are idle. Later reports said that Villa insisted upon seizing the property. He levied a tax of $8 a head on 7000 cattle owned by a resident of New York. Villa's soldiers had been living on the ranch and killing about 200 cattle every day. The owner has consented to pay "at the border," if the cattle are permitted to cross the boundary. He thinks that only in this way he can save them. All exports of cattle, ore and cotton are now held at El Paso in order that the owners of the property, stolen or confiscated, may identify and claim it. This deprives Villa of a considerable part of his income.



A FRIENDLY ATROCITY

Hayti

The Chamber of Deputies, or lower branch of Hayti's Congress, has ratified, by the decisive vote of 75 to 6, the new treaty which gives control of the country's finances to the United States. Similar action in the Senate is expected. The treaty will be considered by our Senate at Washington in December.

It appears that the rebels have been true to their agreement, reached on September 29, binding them to lay down their arms, for an American expeditionary force that visited several ports and towns along the north coast, has returned to Cape Haytien with a report that quiet prevailed. American marines are now serving as police at various points in the interior, and as far southward as the boundary of Santo Domingo. Dr. Bobo, recently a leader of revolutionists, is in Cuba, near Guantanamo, and several of his followers have joined him there. At first the Cuban Government suspected that he sought to cause an uprising of negroes in the island, but it was shown that he was plotting against the new Government in Hayti.

S'POSIN'

BY WASHINGTON GLADDEN

(UNCLE SAM LOQUITUR)

Some folks is layin' awake o' nights,
  Harkin' fer noises of furrin invaders,
Conj'rin' up all sorts o' frights,
  Wond'rin' when we shall see the raiders;
Nuthin's doin' yit, ez fur's I know,
  But while their common sense is dozin',
Some on 'em's lettin' their guess-crop grow,
  An' workin' their wits on jest supposin'.

"S'posin," they say, "that the Teuton allies
  Sh'd jine with the Slavs 'n' the French 'n' the British,
An' jest drop daown on us aout o' the skies,
  Wouldn't we feel a leetle mite skittish?
An' s'posin' they brung a dreadnought fleet
  An' lined it up out in Boston Bay there,
An' shot up the city with shrapnel sleet,—
  (The wust east wind that was ever astray there,)—

" An' battered the Bunker Hill moniment daown,
  An' the rest o' the chimblys that overtop it,
An' bored some holes in the golden craown
  O' the Hub o' the Univarse—(who could stop it?)
An' blew up the Cradle o' Libutty,
  An' levied a tribbit o' twenty bilyuns,
An' then marched over the Land o' the Free,
  An' baound their yoke on a hundred milyuns!

"Naow jest supposin' all that," they say;
  "An' that ain't the wust; fer the stars in their courses
Is fightin' forever, night 'n' day,
  Agin all peoples, that lack big forces;
Look at the moon! S'posin' *she* lets go,
  An' drops on the airth; (an' what's to prevent it?)
She could flatten New York to a pancake, you know,
  An' nobody know what fate had sent it.

"The Great B'ar's bin seen swingin' his tail,
  Orion's said to be gittin' his back up,
An' fust you know, they'll be comin', full sail,
  An' no time left us, even to pack up;
This cont'nent's got to be roofed with steel;
  No time's to lose; there's a good job in it;
Preparidniss means a big, big deal,
  An' we can't afford to wait one minnit."

Naow talk like that's tew blamed histericky,—
  Fencin' the state with fears 'n' flurries;
Tain't my notion o' free Americky,
  Livin' on s'pishuns 'n' hates, 'n' worries,—
Takin' a fog-horn fer Gabri'l's trump;
  Spellin' aour guesses from A's to izzards;
Seein' a ghost 'hind o' every stump,
  Spinnin' aour s'posins aout o' aour gizzards.

I mind haow a niece o' mine, naow long dead,—
  A maiden who fifty summers carried,—
Was cryin' 'n' wouldn't be comforted;
  "S'posin'," she said, "that I sh'd be married;
An' s'posin' a little gal o' mine,
  While I was a lookin' out o' the winder,
An' jest a thinkin' the weather was fine,
  Sh'd fall in the grate 'n' burn to a cinder!"

"I know it," I said; "'twould be awful, sis;
  You couldn't stand it; I know you couldn't;
But did you ever consider o' this—
  S'posin' she didn't,—an' s'posin' you shouldn't?"

"Sure enuf," she said, with a kind o' [illegible]
  Ez ef she had won her heart's best wished;
An' chirked right up, 'n' dried her eyes,
  An' went right on awipin' her dishes.

Same mind cure's got to be tried, I think,
  On all old maids o' the male perswashun,
Drivin' theirselves 'n' their nabers to drink
  By fidgettin' over a furrin invashun;
What's the mortal use o' addlin' aour brains
  'Baout things that ain't never agoin' to be so,—
Borryin' trouble 'n' payin' with pains?
  Ain't it stoopid? It looks to me so.

S'posin' some nation, bleedin' 'n' pale,
  Sore with her waounds 'n' faint from fightin',—
Bendin' under a burden o' bale
  That toilin' years won't greatly lighten,
Sh'd stagger aout o' her pool o' blood,
  To run amuck, when she knew she couldn't,
An' strike at aour land! Yas! s'posin' she should;
  An' then, agin, *supposin' she shouldn't!*

Ain't that a blamed sight better surmise?
  I've faound, in farmin' 'n' huntin' 'n' trappin',
In figgerin' aout how the futur' lies,—
  That the likely things is the ones that happen;
Git ready for them, 'n' trust yer pluck;
  Stay right with the trail that looks the plainest;
Yer wild-goose-chasin' after ill-luck,
  Of all fool things is jest the insanest.

We *kin* hev' war, ef we want it so;
  Hev it we shall, ef we keep on s'posin' it;
The camel gits inter the tent, you know,
  By dent o' pokin' his pesky nose in it;
But ef we keep on, ez aour fathers begun,
  Bound to be friends with every nation,
There's nothin' onlikelier, under the sun,
  Than war, for another generation.

An' naow, by yer leave, I'll take a walk
  In the gardin plot that the futur' grows in,
An' listen to hear the spring buds talk,
  An' pluck fer myself a sprig o' s'posin'.
S'posin' these nations, tatter'd 'n' rent,
  Sick with the surfit o' shame an' sorrow,
Their lands all wasted, their strength all spent,
  All dreadin' today a darker to-morrow,—

S'posin' they sh'd break the shackles o' fear,
  An' the bonds o' hate, 'n' the chains o' s'pishun,
An' wake to the day that is dawnin' clear,
  An' ketch at the light of a great new vishun,
An' put on the beautiful garments o' peace;
  An' s'posin' we sh'd go aout to meet 'em;
What c'd we do fer their joy's increase?
  What sh'd we show 'em? Haow sh'd we greet 'em?

Not with dreadnoughts 'n' submareens,
  Not with armies in milyun masses,
Not with an outfit o' killin'-masheens,
  Shrapnel 'n' bombs, 'n' noxious gases,—
No; but with blessin's 'n' praises, 'n' prayers,
  Hands reachin' aout with love's endeavor,
Prayin' with faith that never despairs,
  Fer peace 'n' good will, forever 'n' ever.



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ENGLAND'S DISAPPOINTED FOREIGN SECRETARY

SIR EDWARD GREY HAS BEEN UNDER FIRE FROM THE PRESS AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BECAUSE THE ALLIES HAVE ACCIDENTLY FAILED TO SECURE THE COOPERATION OF ANY OF THE BALKAN STATES ON ACCOUNT OF THE ENMITY OF BULGARIA AND THE NEUTRALITY OF GREECE AND RUMANIA THE TEUTONIC ATTACK ON SERBIA ASSUMES VERY GRAVE PROPORTIONS

THE TOTTERING TURK

BY FULLERTON L. WALDO, F. R. G. S.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER

Constantinople is now the critical point in the Great War. The issue of the conflict turns upon it, and the next few weeks may decide the question. The city is besieged by armies of Russians, English, Australians, New Zealanders, Indians, French, Senegalese and Italians. Armies of Austrians and Germans are pushing down thru Serbia to reach Constantinople before it falls. British, French and Italian troops have rushed up to stop their onward march. Meanwhile "the Sick Man of the East" is in mortal danger. The Turk feels that he is losing his grip and the subject races who have suffered under his tyranny for centuries are getting restive at the thought that the day of their deliverance is at hand. He has determined that they shall be destroyed rather than be freed. The colleges which Americans have founded in Turkey are threatened with extinction. It makes an American thrill with pride to read in Mr. Waldo's article how these educational outposts of ours in the East are calmly continuing their work in the midst of war.—THE EDITOR.

WHEN I was in Constantinople the air seemed more than ordinarily surcharged with that sense of things sinister and grewsome that somehow the city never quite shakes off even in its most lethargic moods in times of peace. The Armenians, in mid-August, had spread about, like running torches, the rumors that sealed orders were at every police station for a general slaughter on the third day of Beiram. Twenty years ago the pavements were reddened with the blood of 8000 massacred innocents: and those who remembered thought the time ripe for a repetition of the horrors of 1895. For the Young Turks, betwixt the upper millstone of a German vassalage and the nether of the Allies battering at the Dardanelles and toiling up thru Mesopotamia, have determined on Turkey for the Turks, and Armenia without the Armenians. Betwixt devil and deep sea, the German incubus and the Ægean, Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey and Shukri Bey are playing out the lurid drama to the end.

There are 100,000 Armenians in Constantinople. The Turks whenever they please hale them to the police stations, soak their feet in salt water, and then apply the bastinado till their victims have to walk about on their knees for many days thereafter, if they walk at all. One man I talked with, a cook in charge of a bake oven at an American institution, had recently received the full official tale of seventy strokes while the doctor held his pulse to make sure the exquisite torment did not send the victim's fluttering life quite over the brink. But a weak old man, who in the same hour was given but twenty strokes, died on the day following.

The newspapers today are filled with the execrable deeds of hireling Kurds and Bashi-Bazouks in Asia Minor. And still, Ambassador Morgenthau assured me, the half has not been told. The Black Sea and the Tigris River hold the secret of struggling thousands ruthlessly thrown into deep water and shot from the bank. A good woman that I knew wanted to go down from Scutari to Nicomedia by rail to help the evicted there, but the Turks would not let her, for they did not wish her to see the crimes committed and apprise the world of them. From that region 30,000 at least had been thrust forth to desert wanderings, and tens of thousands more were interned in and around the station, waiting till the cattle-cars had dumped their human freight and returned for more.

Of course, the Turk, with his sluggish mentality, is jealous of the Armenian's progressive temper that outbargains, outbuilds, outparleys and in all non-military ways outgenerals him. The Turk fears the league of the Armenians and the Russians, for which the former have toiled as their one hope of political and social salvation.

In the meantime, this man Morgenthau, his soul fired to white heat by Russia's oppression of his own people, the Jews, is determined to do his best for those whom Turkey so barbarously mishandles. On his executive capacity nine nations at least are now depending, and the embassy is the camp of refuge for black-clad weeping Armenian women with their infants in their arms, for priests and merchants and teachers with a Damocletian sword over their heads in a reign of terror. When the Turks on a drenching day of rain began to throw the French nuns and the orphans out into the street, Morgenthau rushed round to their place, and Mrs. Morgenthau went with him. While the Ambassador got a stay from the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Morgenthau procured the title deeds and the money and ran the gauntlet with them hidden in her dress and her heart fast beating. The Turks tried to kidnap Sir Edwin Pears, for two score years a highly respected advocate, whose knowledge of the Levant almost reached to the encyclopedic understanding of the late Dr. Washburn. Morgenthau heard of it and saved him, and Sir Edwin is now safe at home in England.

Then there is William Wheelock Peet, the famous missionary treasurer. He has been thirty-four years on the scene, and knows Asia Minor, Macedonia, Albania as a hadji knows the Koran. "How are you getting the money to the missionaries in these troublous times?" I asked. "I used the money-orders of the post office till the post office broke down," he said "then the tobacco monopoly distributed it for me, and now it is the Standard Oil agents. They've never been able to stump me yet!" That is the American spirit—the same spirit that keeps Gates at Robert College, Dr. Patrick at Constantinople College, Dr. Howard Bliss at the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, determined not to haul down the flag to Islam. I talked with an ensign from our tiny *stationnaire* the "Scorpion." She is a boat of 900 tons, carrying ninety men. The Turks have moved her to the far end of the Golden Horn, within the two bridges and the tangle of shipping, where in no case can her limited puissance be made available, tho her men ashore might guard the Embassy. Aside from the "Scorpion's" complement there are perhaps 150 Americans in the city.

Daily more audacious, the Turks cut mail to ribbons and deny to travelers the least written communication in their baggage. They have erased the French and English signs, and ordered these languages off the streets. They aim—successfully—to keep the foreigners in Cimmerian darkness as to all that goes on at Gallipoli. They poison the mind of the Turk against the American by telling him that American munitions feed the guns of the Allies. In spite of all, Robert College—typical of these brave American institutions — has started the year with an enrollment of nearly 400, in the teeth of a famine in oil and coal and bread and many things. There is, at any rate, no dearth of the splendid courage that holds the fort "till the day break and the shadows flee away."

Philadelphia

BARBAROUS SERBIA

BY PALMER SMITH

A party of twenty-three Columbia students in charge of an instructor went to Serbia in June under the auspices of the Committee of Mercy to engage in relief work during the summer. The men drove automobiles and formed a special transportation service for the purpose of distributing medical and food supplies under the direction of the Red Cross. Palmer Smith is a student in the Columbia School of Journalism who was a member of the expedition.—THE EDITOR.

WHAT does Serbia need to put her abreast of Europe? First of all, an American roadmaster and a few American train crews—that was my impression as I journeyed into the country on the "Oriental Express," the best train from Salonica to Nish. We reached Gheuvgeli, the border station, about noon, and did not arrive at Uskub, eighty miles north as the crow flies, until nearly ten o'clock in the evening. This single track, third class railroad is Serbia's only connection with the outside world at present, and to see the warehouses full of food, implements, munitions, and the like, at Salonica, one would suppose that there would be a more rapid system of transportation on a government railroad, as there might easily be if the equipment were worked up to its capacity.

Serbia is building more railways, even during the war. She is using the labor of Austrian prisoners in building a track west from Nish, their chief railway center, to Port St. Michael on the Adriatic. During the whole of her national existence she has been cut off from the rest of the world by hostile tariff boundaries. She expects an outlet to the sea as one of her rewards in the war, particularly as she has conquered northern Albania. The army did not enter Durazzo during the summer because of possible complications with Italy.

A railway to an open market, where the produce of the farmers may compete with the rest of the world on even terms, may prove such an economic stimulus to the country that it will be able to throw off its archaic methods of cultivation and do some real farming. The soil is tilled with primitive wooden plows, drawn by oxen, which do not even turn a furrow. They merely stir the ground for three or four inches. The soil must be very fertile, for even with such primitive methods I saw fields that would yield as much as many in this country. If properly farmed, they ought to be highly productive, and considering the excellent markets along the Mediterranean coast should be very profitable.

During the war the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee and other charitable organizations have sent over huge quantities of good modern American farming implements. The Serbs have been too busy fighting to get these very well distributed, but they are in the country, and when peace returns they will be used. Their superiority ought to make itself manifest immediately and should stimulate further purchase and a more enlightened system of tillage with a resulting betterment of crops and economic conditions generally.

The Serbians also need an injection of the push and vim of the western world. They are slow to learn, and conservative in their opinions. Nearly all the hospitals and relief agencies now operating in the country have given up trying to use Serbs as helpers. Every orderly in the American Red Cross Hospital at Belgrade is an Austrian prisoner. They are more obedient and learn very much more rapidly. Dr. Ryan, head of the hospital, complained that the Serbs were almost useless because of their utter inability to learn or even comprehend the simplest rules of sanitation and cleanliness, which suggests what to me is the most imperative need of the nation.

There is seemingly absolute ignorance or wanton disregard of the primary rules of sex hygiene among all except the wealthier and more cultured classes of the nation, which form only a very small proportion of the population. Several doctors who had been working thru different parts of the country were unanimous in the opinion that an amazingly high percentage of the population were suffering from the ravages of venereal diseases, a condition which seems to arise more from ignorance than from viciousness. It is only the healthful outdoor life which all classes of the people lead which enables them to survive the curse.

They seem to have an almost bestial disregard for vermin. Hotels and lodging houses simply swarm with bedbugs, fleas, and even lice. I have sometimes wondered whether according to the Darwinian theory all those who disliked vermin have either died or lost their reason from the constant torture of the bites so that the children as they were born tended to be immune to the vexation of the insects, altho fortunately or unfortunately, as you please, not immune to the toxins they carry.

Education is the only thing that can help Serbia. And how can education best be accomplished? Not by teaching the older people. They are too conservative. They regard the American doctors who are employed by the Serbian Government to supervise the sanitation in the principal cities and towns as flying in the face of providence. They have a fatalistic belief that if disease is coming it will come anyway, and if precautions are taken it is a sign of cowardice and an endeavor to escape your fate. The only angle of attack that seems to offer any real prospect of success lies in taking the children at an early age and giving them a good education. This seems entirely feasible if money is forthcoming either from the government or from private sources.

The Balkan wars left a great number of orphan children. The present war and the typhus scourge of last winter increased the number tremendously. If these orphans could have the advantages of instruction under English or American methods with a degree of separation from the surrounding sloth, and constant examples of Anglo-Saxon initiative and enterprise, they might prove a leaven that would cause the whole mass to rise somewhat in the course of the next generation or two.

One such institution was expected to get under way this fall at Kraguevatz. It was to be called the Madam Gruetz Baby Hospital, and is sponsored by the mother of the present secretary of foreign affairs, a very capable, well educated, and cultured woman with an eye for the future of the country. Such an institution is not an absolute novelty in the Balkans, but Serbia needs many of them. A school with a similar object has been in successful operation for several years in the neighborhood of Salonica, Greece. Boys are taught on a farm. The day is divided between the class room and the field. Modern methods of farming are demonstrated and it is hoped that these boys will spread the gospel of good cultivation of the soil. The school is not primarily religious and consequently does not run counter to the established church, altho the scholars are under a Christian influence. If any charitable or missionary institution desires to take up such a work there is a great field open to them. This from my observation is what Serbia needs most.

Columbia University

KEEPING THE SERBIAN ARMY FIT



© *International Film Service*

A SLOW-MOVING SUPPLY TRAIN OF THE SERBIAN ARMY

This photograph was taken in Belgrade before the former capital was occupied by the Austro-German forces. The street shows the results of the long, casual bombardment which the city has suffered



© *International Film Service*

HAND-SPRAYED TROOPS TO DEFEND SERBIA

American Red Cross workers applying a disinfectant to soldiers who have just come in from a long stay in the trenches. Serbia is still disease-ridden, tho the typhus epidemic was definitely ended

ADOPT THE NEW YORK CONSTITUTION

BY HERBERT PARSONS

On September 13 The Independent published an article by Frederick M. Davenport, entitled "Elihu Root—Progressive," which outlined some of the innovations which the New York Constitutional Convention, then just finishing its work, had decided upon. The complete draft of the Constitution will be voted on at this November election, and we asked Mr. Parsons to give his reasons for believing that it should be adopted in spite of the opposition to it. Mr. Parsons is a thorogoing Republican. He has been a congressman and served as a delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention.—THE EDITOR.

THE proposed Constitution for New York State should be adopted because it makes changes for the better wherever it is *essential* that changes be made.

A growth in New York State's annual expenditure in twenty years from twelve millions to forty-two millions called for a more scientific method of appropriating money. The proposed Constitution accordingly provides for a budget to be prepared by the Governor, whose subordinates spend the money, know the needs, and can be made by him to estimate closely what is needed. Now the appropriation bills are prepared by legislative committees and passed in the closing days of the legislative session with substantially no scrutiny from the Legislature and with not more than half a dozen members knowing what they contain.

The same period of time has witnessed an abnormal growth in departments, boards, bureaus and commissions—so many in number and so disconnected that the Governor as the executive head cannot secure effective work thru them. Hereafter there will be seventeen civil departments, and all functions, old and new, must be allotted among them. The Governor is given the absolute power of appointment and removal of the heads of most of them, following the provision of the Charter of the City of New York which has done so much to bring about responsible government in this city. Only four instead of seven state officials will be elected, making selection easier for the electors, and fixing responsibility more definitely.

To avoid the necessity of carrying huge sinking funds and paying large interest charges, the state hereafter will issue serial bonds. Bonds will not be payable at a later date than the probable life of the improvement for which they are issued. The emergency message of the Governor, which made possible the passage of bills without the legislators knowing their contents, will be abolished, and no bill can pass until it has been printed in its final form for three days. The salaries of legislators will be increased so that wage-earners can become law makers without the danger of going to the poor-house or the temptation to become grafters.

It will be possible to deal effectively with sweatshop conditions in New York City thru a constitutional provision that will give the Legislature power to prohibit manufacturing in tenements—a power which has been in doubt ever since the decision of the Jacobs case by the Court of Appeals and a power which is essential if legislation already passed unanimously is to be held constitutional. Hereafter, we will be able to say that a person cannot be deprived of his life any more than of his property without just compensation, for the Legislature may extend to "occupational diseases" the principle of workmen's compensation.

In taxation it will be possible for the state to evolve a modern system as other states have done, thru the provisions which, outside of the City of New York, will make possible a county system for the assessment of real estate and give the State board power over the assessment of personal property.

The state every ten years will be saved $500,000 thru the provision in the apportionment article by which future apportionments of Senators and Assemblymen are to be based upon the Federal census, thus eliminating the need of a state census. In connection with the apportionment article, it should be understood that it is not true that the proposed article or the present Constitution provides that Greater New York may never have a majority of the Senators. It may. The limitation which for political purposes is talked about and which is continued is the limitation for which the people of New York City voted twenty-one years ago, and by which Kings, New York and the Bronx (excepting the annexed district) can never have a majority of the Senators. That territory has less than forty two per cent of the citizen population now, is accordingly not entitled to half the Senators, and so far as man can see never will be entitled to half.

Real home rule will be possible, for to every city is given the "exclusive power to regulate, manage and control its property, affairs and municipal government," and the Legislature is forbidden to interfere, the state of course retaining the power to have the Legislature pass general laws such as the Property, Penal and Corporation Laws, and also the power to pass laws which apply to all cities of the state without classification or distinction. The home rule power specifically includes the right "to organize and manage all departments, bureaus or other divisions of its municipal government, and to regulate the powers, duties, qualifications, mode of selection, number, terms of office, compensation and method of removal" of city officers and employees. Every city may also amend its charter and make a new charter, the Legislature only having the power to disapprove changes in the "framework" of city government, and, until the Legislature acts otherwise, a city may even legislate as to matters of state concern, and in cases where a city is concerned with matters outside its territory but relating to its government, action by the Legislature will still be subject to the present suspensory veto power of the mayor.

In the limits of this article it is impossible to give all details, but is it not clear that where it was essential that changes should be made improvements are proposed? Should not the people embrace the opportunity to accomplish these improvements? By contrast the objections are puerile. Despite his eminence, that is the only way that one can characterize the claim of an ex-judge that because the proposed Constitution does not contain something which for 138 years it never has contained and which it is not essential that it should contain, it should be defeated. A prominent local federal official makes the criticism that the Governor is given too much power, which students of government deny, some claiming that he should be given even more. One important city official may claim that the grant of home rule is even more liberal than was advisable, and another that it is not as extensive as his theory calls for. In the face of all these criticisms remains the fact that the proposed Constitution, the result of five months' labor of men from all parts of the state who had had experience in government and earnestly sought to make changes where changes were necessary, contains far reaching and essential improvements and advances. Wherefore it should be adopted.

New York City



Paul Thompson

HAMMERING HINDENBURG

THE HUGE WOODEN STATUE WAS UNVEILED RECENTLY IN BERLIN. IT WAS PLANNED TO ALLOW SUBSCRIBERS TO GERMAN RELIEF FUNDS TO HAMMER NAILS INTO THIS COLOSSUS AT THE RATE OF ONE IRON NAIL FOR A FIVE-MARK SUBSCRIPTION, A SILVER NAIL FOR TEN, AND A GOLD NAIL FOR LARGER DONATIONS

A NEW CROP OF DRAMATISTS

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

AUTHOR OF "FAMOUS ACTOR FAMILIES OF AMERICA," "THE AMERICAN DRAMATIST"



FRED BALLARD
Author of "Young America"



CLEVES KINKEAD
Author of "Common Clay"

WE are all writing plays—some of us for the moving pictures, others for the theater. Within a week I have heard of amateurs from the coast, the Middle West, and the South, who have come North from the ranch, plantation and small town, with full-fledged plays to sell. Something big is sure to come out of this activity.

Professor Baker's "Workshop 47" at Harvard—"47" meaning the course offered in play construction—is at all times rich in instances of this widespread desire to write a play. Hitherto, in the past two decades, our dramatists have been men with newspaper training—Augustus Thomas, Eugene Walter, Rupert Hughes, Thompson Buchanan, A. E. Thomas, Charles Kenyon—to mention a few. The college seems now to be the other chief source where new dramatists will be discovered. Baker has given us Sheldon, Knoblauch, Mackaye, Josephine Peabody, and two new men now before the public.

Cleves Kinkead, author of "Common Clay," was not a student at Harvard when he felt impelled to write drama. He was living in Louisville, Kentucky, practising law and writing political "stories" for the Louisville *Evening Post*. When the feeling came that maybe he could write a play, he wrote to Baker, left for Harvard, studied a year, and graduated with a prize manuscript to his credit. Then he went back to Louisville and started "Common Clay," now running in New York.

Today he is much talked about as a hopeful sign in American drama. The Kentucky newspaper man shows himself to be a reporter in "Common Clay," his court scene reveals him familiar with the law; his technique is indication that Baker has taught him a few tricks of the trade. But the be-a-dramatist-quick method leads to disaster, if there is not back of the desire for dramatic expression, a deep understanding of character and a desire for right thinking.

Whether in "Workshop 47" or in the law court, Kinkead learned the old story of heart interest; either from his newspaper or his social observation, he realized that there is a vulgar curiosity always attractive to people interested in sex. He did not learn the fundamental thing about drama, that it should reflect truth. "Common Clay" is not true; it is manufactured out of old material. Kinkead has yet to learn, despite his study of technique, that principles of life in which people believe must not be made subservient to dramatic effect.

Mr. Fred Ballard, another Baker product, and author of "Young America," lived in a town where the price of hogs was more vital to the community than the refining value of art. In order to escape hogs, he became interested in the theater. Entering "Workshop 47" he wrote "Believe Me, Xantippe," which won the Craig Prize and was ultimately brought to New York with a good cast. "Xantippe" was a bright comedy, but it failed because it degenerated into farce. Then Ballard began to evolve "Young America," showing an interest in an unused subject for the theater—one of public concern—the Juvenile Court. "Young America" shows sincerity all thru. Ballard told his story dramatically and with no more artifice than was necessary.

An example of the hopeful playwright from the newspaper is Mr. Charles Kenyon—a San Francisco reporter on the *Examiner*, who probably was a reader of Shaw's "Widowers' Houses," and certainly is a man with a deep sense of social wrong. He wrote "Kindling" in order to show how deep a scar of moral degradation may be left by the evils of tenement house living. The play failed. Unlike "Common Clay," it had no sex sensationalism; it was life down to the raw bone.

After the failure, Kenyon retired. But this year he came back with another play, "Husband and Wife"—a vigorous treatment of a man's disgrace thru the woman's extravagance. It was a hackneyed theme, but burning with sincerity—an unusual criticism of life and an excellent ability to make his characters, not puppets subject to circumstance, but moved to action by natural motives.

The play was on the "boards" a fortnight, and failed. Did its excellent style kill it; did the absence of garish sex, even tho the wife was about to run off with the usual "other man"; did the intensive gloom of the husband's problem? Kenyon is too valuable a man to be discouraged. There are few men writing with his penetration or feeling.

Here, then, are three types of the dramatists recently discovered. Kinkead stands as a warning to himself and to the myriad others who might have the same mistaken notions as to what is drama. It may be melodrama, it may exploit a theory, but it must *not* violate the fundamental questionings of life, cloaking them beneath a mawkish sentimentality, which "Common Clay" does.

Ballard stands for sincerity, and for healthy democratic love of ordinary things. Kenyon, however, represents the most hopeful signs of what is to come in the future. Feeling the life with which he deals, he penetrates its deeper secrets, and would, I think, make few concessions purely for dramatic effect, unless he felt that the truth of it all would not be materially altered.

THE EYES AND EARS OF PARIS



Illustrated London News. Official Photograph from French War Office

A GIANT SEARCHLIGHT USED TO DISCOVER ZEPPELINS



Illustrated London News. Official Photograph from French War Office

LISTENING FOR AIR-RAIDERS

A *poste d'écoute* or listening station where four reversed megaphones, connected with a microphone, magnify the slightest sound made by an approaching airship till it may be heard from a point miles away

EFFICIENCY IN THE FACTORY

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

ONE of the greatest social needs of today is for a mental, moral, industrial and financial clearing-house of ideas, where the principles, aims and methods of the leading trades and professions may be interchanged and improved. A teacher or minister could often learn more about his own work from a manufacturer than from another teacher or minister. There are about 250,000 manufactories in the United States, with about 7,000,000 employees, and a yearly output valued at $30,000,000,000. Any field of such magnitude is worthy of close study by a man with a man's size ambition.

A more vital reason for knowing factory conditions lies in the certainty that the *families* of employers and employees are directly affected by these conditions. The health, prosperity, morality and usefulness of perhaps 25,000,000 people thus depend on the right management of the factory systems of this country. Furthermore, every one of us gains or loses by the way in which factories are conducted—most of our clothing, work appliances, house furnishings, even our food and drink, bears a factory mark.

The owner or manager of a great modern factory must know, or know where to find out, at least 10,000 different things, a few hundred of which we will barely suggest in this article.

CONSULT AN EXPERT

The first thing to do, when making a plan for a factory building, is to consult a competent authority, known as an "industrial engineer," and certified by some national organization such as the American Institute of Consulting Engineers or the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. You need an expert's advice, from cellar to roof.

In choosing a location, these are a few primary points for you and the architectural engineer to determine: superiority of city or suburb; area needed and cost of land; wages demanded in that section; proximity and abundance of labor, materials and power supply; weather and climate as affecting work and workers; shipping facilities; market for products; home sites for employees.

The building must be adapted to its own specific use. What are to be the methods of manufacture? Have you collected and compared minute descriptions of other factory buildings and systems—a score to a hundred? What will be your machinery equipment, where and how disposed? How will your delivery scheme be most effective and economical, incoming for materials, outgoing for products, retaining for materials and products in storage? How should the yards, tools, desks, departments, be arranged according to the principle of scientific management? Have you figured in detail your designs, estimates and costs, with all specifications minute and proportional? Does your finished plan allow for changes, extensions and improvements later on, without injury to the building or to the scheme of manufacture? What kind of building offers the lowest insurance rates, the least depreciation, the largest salvage?

CHOOSING THE MATERIALS

The structure may be of wood, or wood and brick walls, or steel frame and brick or hollow tile or concrete walls, or reinforced concrete frame and brick or concrete walls. About sixty-one per cent of all the structural material employed in the United States is wood. The percentage is fast changing to a preference for concrete—in 1890 the output of cement was 300,000 barrels, but in 1913 it was over 89,550,527 barrels. The yearly depreciation of wood is about one and one-quarter per cent, while that of concrete is less than half of one per cent. The insurance rate on wood buildings (with contents) is 100 to 125 cents per $100, while that on concrete buildings (with contents) is only twenty to forty-five, approximately.

A wood building may cost $100,000 and a concrete $140,000, on first estimates. But in the long run they will cost about the same, owing to the lesser depreciation of concrete, its lower insurance, its weather-resistance, its non-susceptibility to vibration and oscillation, its evenness of temperature, and smaller demand for power supply. Among the advantages of concrete are that it is fireproof, waterproof and verminproof, easy and economical to build, allows more windows and less walls, gains strength and solidity with age. Among the disadvantages of concrete are that it has little or no salvage value, may be damp, looks ugly, makes machinery connections difficult and future extensions almost impossible. An advantage of hollow tile is the insulation of the building from heat and cold. The only safe way is to think long and compare widely before specifying the material.

Now as to floors. A floor may be a thief. Do you know that a certain type of floor, for example, robs the workers of the normal body heat so that they feel excessively and prematurely tired? Also, it adds to nerve-strain and foot-fatigue because of the hardness of its compact. Molding-rooms may need a mastic and asphalt composition, concrete or brick floor, forge-shops an earth or cinder floor, car-houses a concrete base and granolithic finish, machine-shops a creosoted wood plank on concrete base, offices a maple or yellow pine over concrete.

Your choice of a roof is even more complex; it may be tile, or tin, or slate, or shingles, or composition, or asbestos, or sheet metal, or concrete, or tar and gravel. The points to consider, in specifying a roof, are its ventilation, illumination, water-shedding capacity, endurance, appearance, low cost of repair, suitability to the nature of the factory.

The matter of fire protection is a very serious one. About 2000 fires occur every year in the factory buildings of the United States, with a money loss of $25,000 each or more —usually much more. Nearly all might be prevented by such means of foresight as these: fireproof building materials; protection of steel framing with brick, tile or concrete; self-closing doors; windows with metal shutters; cut-off walls; hollow metal and asbestos wood partitions; separation of belt towers by brick partitions with fire doors; separate outside stairways; automatic sprinklers, fire alarms and extinguishers; frequent inspections and fire drills; red lights at all exits; inflammable materials fully enclosed; order and cleanliness thruout the factory; printed fire instructions posted largely in prominent places.

THE WORKER'S LUNGS

A worker's efficiency may vary as much as thirty per cent, according to the temperature of the room and the purity, humidity, and circulation of the air. It is now fashionable, and desirable, *to wash the air* in a big factory. As many as 221,000 particles of dust have been counted in a single cubic foot of air on lower Broadway, New York. Dust, being a conglomeration of the worst kinds of filth, must be kept out of the organs

ism of the most effective worker. The heating system should also be a ventilating system. The modern "fan" system of heating largely solves this problem, by keeping the air in circulation, and preventing cold drafts from outside tho forcing gentle currents of pure air into all the rooms of the factory. The average steam engine uses only about twenty per cent of its heat production in work radiation, leaving about eighty per cent unused. Why not heat your building by utilizing all this waste?

The exterior walls of factories are now mostly glass. Many structures have window areas of seventy-five per cent of their whole outer surface. A leading authority on industrial engineering says: "No one single factor is as important as light, whether natural or artificial, as an aid in keeping production at a high efficiency thruout the entire working day." Another says: "Light is more valuable than space. The factories erected today probably require and get fifty per cent more light than was common a generation ago."

INEFFICIENT DARKNESS

Experts declare that twenty-five per cent of all the avoidable accidents in factories are due to poor illumination, On dark days, certain factories have lost an average of an hour a day for each employee; yet a labor improvement or increase of only four minutes daily per man will generally pay for the installation of a good lighting system. A fine scheme of illumination reduces errors, increases production, lowers manufacturing costs, lessens the eye-strain, fatigue, headache, nervousness and irritability of employees, adds to cheerfulness of surroundings, and therefore to the willing spirit of workers, renders supervision easier and more economical, promotes hygiene, cleanliness and order, prevents loss of tools—and tempers, aids regularity and uniformity in work.

Electric light seems to be the only kind fulfilling all the conditions: that it be ample, uniform, steady, mild, shaded but concentrated, both general and specific. An overhead system is better than drop lights; but drops are also needed on close, fine work. A low ceiling indicates small lamps in large numbers; a twelve-foot ceiling takes sixty- to 100-watt tungsten lamps, instead of a glaring arc lamp, while a fifty-foot ceiling calls for perhaps 500-watt tungsten lamps. Efficient reflectors, glass usually being preferred, may increase the power of illumination as much as sixty per cent. The lighting system should be inspected daily if possible, for renewals, cleaning, repairs and so forth.

Color is an important factor. Ceilings should be white, or some tint very near white. Green, or buff, or blue, somewhat darker but still light in shade, with a few ornamental panels, would be desirable for the walls.

From the standpoint of health nothing is more vital to a factory than drainage. Among the requisites are a dry subsoil, prevention of sewer gases, immediate removal of waste, constant ingress of pure air, incineration of garbage and other refuse.

A remarkable feature of modern factory ownership lies in the phrase, "Beauty serves utility." Flowers, drives, and fountains, model cottages and other attractions, now form an integral part of the business scheme of the largest manufacturing plants, with bright colors, mottoes, pictures and statuary gracing the interiors.

MACHINES AND EFFICIENCY

When Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, said "No man should be employed at a task which a machine can perform," he put into words one of the great Efficiency truths of modern industry. The more the factory man of today eliminates human labor, the more efficient he makes his plant and the more productive he makes the labor of the human machines he employs.

This brings to mind a large factory where the old-fashioned trucking system has been well nigh eliminated by the installation of a mechanical conveyor system which carries on its broad belts a steady procession of merchandise in every stage of manufacture, climbing from floor to floor, running along the ceiling, crossing the street to the packing room, and finally, delivering the finished product, in great boxes and cases, to the warehouse. A complementary device utilizes the cheapest power known. Down smooth spiral chutes goes the mechandise, not only annihilating the space between floors but speeding up (or rather down) the delivery of the product, saving thousands of steps and reducing the pay roll. Many another example of progress in factory economy thru judicious selection of labor saving machinery might be cited. But these are typical and sufficient for my purpose here. The point is this. Study your manufacturing problem closely—do not rest till you are on speaking terms with every machine on the market which will save a step or speed along your product.

TEACH WORKERS HOW TO WORK

In the last few years it has been discovered that workers do not know how to work. There may be 100 ways of doing the same job—and of course ninety-nine of them must be wrong. How to locate and eliminate the ninety nine wrong methods, how to evolve and establish the one right method: this is the great problem of the manufacturer. An authority states that, because of incompetence of both employers and employees, in the trades alone "the loss is probably more than sufficient to pension, under full pay, one half of the workers of the country." To put it concretely, half the motions of the 30,000,000 workers in the United States are utterly wasted. Probably nine-tenths of their thoughts are also wasted. Teach a man how to work and how to think—and you make him at least 300 per cent more valuable to the business and to himself. Scientific management teaches him how to work, and personal efficiency teaches him how to think.

The Taylor plan of scientific management is based on (a) scientific system of work, (b) scientific choice of the man for his work, (c) scientific training of the man in his work, (d) scientific promotion of the man thru his work. The Taylor principle is that tasks should be set only as the result of scientific investigation, and on the basis of mutual interest, benefit and satisfaction. Mr. Taylor himself defines it thus: "Science, not rule of thumb; harmony, not discord; coöperation, not individualism; maximum output, in place of restricted output; the development of each man to his greatest efficiency and prosperity."

An outline, condensed, of the Taylor system, we give as follows:

1. Find ten or fifteen men in a given trade peculiarly skilled in the work to be analyzed.
2. Study their exact series of elementary motions or operations, with implements used.
3. Study with a stop-watch the time required to make such elementary movements, then select the quickest way of doing each.
4. Eliminate all slow, false and useless movements.
5. Collect into one series the quickest and best movements, as well as the best implements.
6. Standardize all work accordingly, and train workers in new methods.
7. Provide just rewards, and human interest factors in rousing, impelling and educating workers.

By the Taylor system, unusual results have been achieved. In a bicycle factory the working period was shortened from ten and a half to eight and a half hours, the pay and the output remained the same, and the accuracy was two-thirds greater than at the former slow rate. In a big steel plant, employees were taught to load forty-seven and a half







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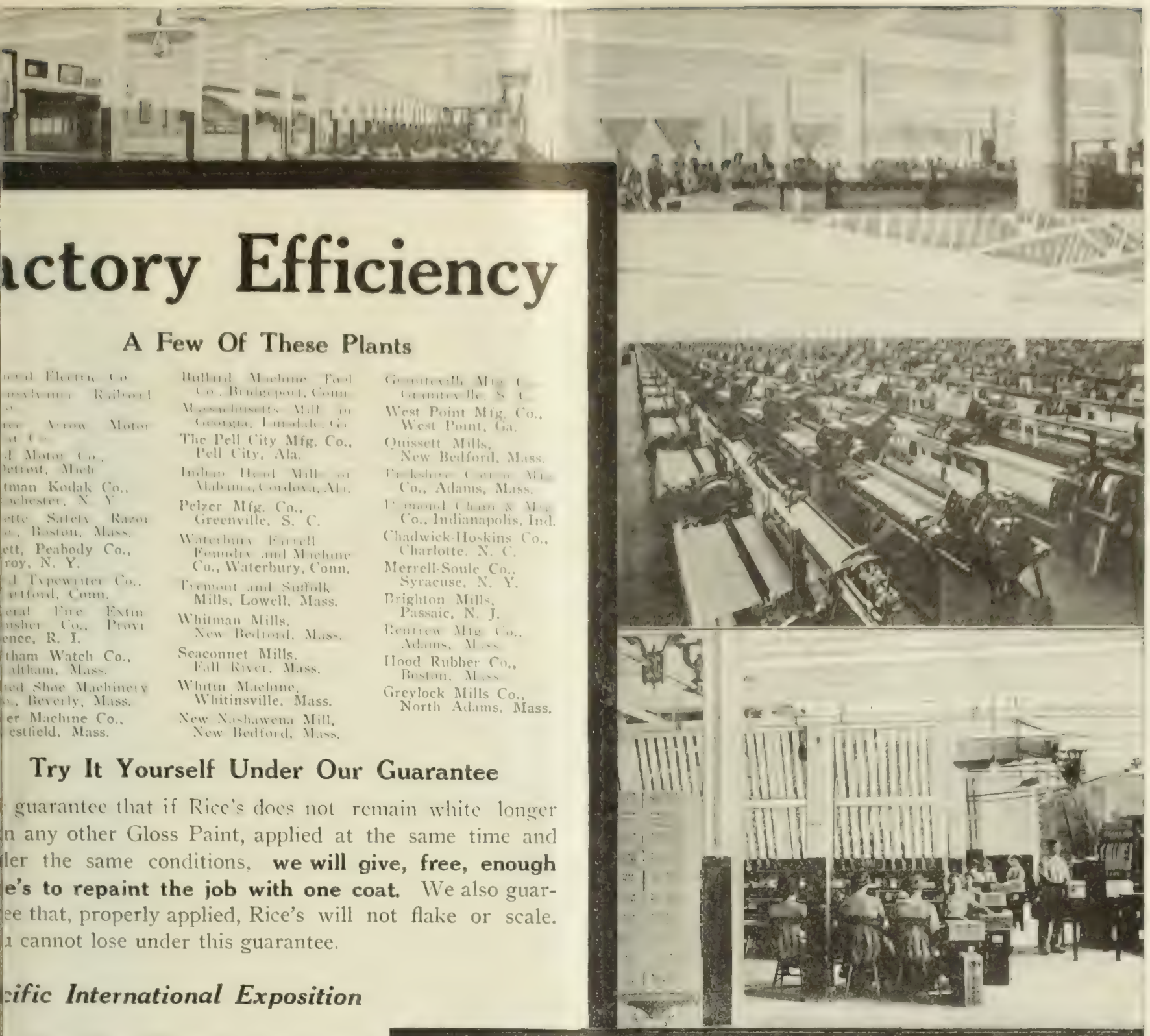
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tons of pig iron daily instead of their usual amount of twelve and a half tons; their average earnings were increased from $1.15 to $1.88 daily; the savings to the company ran from $35,000 to $80,000 yearly. A very simple example is that of a girl in an office who applied the principles to herself and learned to stamp 110 envelopes a minute.

Next to Mr. Taylor, the leader in this field is perhaps Mr. Gilbreth. He has revolutionized the ancient, onerous and profitless trade of the bricklayer, till now it comes under the dignity and reward of skilled labor. On the Gilbreth system a man lays 350 bricks per hour—as against the former systemless average of 120 per hour. Mr. Gilbreth says: "Wherever motion study has been applied, the workman's output has been doubled." A manufacturer, indeed any employer and any employee, unfamiliar with Taylor and Gilbreth, has overlooked a fine chance for at least a forty per cent gain in working output and income.

INCENTIVES TO BETTER WORK

There is a human side, and a purely mechanical side, to industrial management. Each is indispensable, neither may safely be neglected. No man ever did his best merely for wages. We have the statement of an authority: "The average workman engaged in construction work under the wage system is capable of increasing his output seventy per cent if given sufficient incentive to do so, and this without the least physical injury to himself." And the same truth applies to the mental worker, as I know from experience.

A little reflection will show how unfair the wage method of payment is to both employer and employee, since flat wages can never gage the actual amount of work done. The newer and better systems include the following:

Bonus system. Worker is paid a regular minimum wage, with piece-rate award in addition.

Differential piece-rate system (Taylor). Worker is paid minimum for piece jobs, with higher rate for daily output over a certain amount.

Task work with bonus system (Gantt). Worker is paid regular daily wage, and lump bonus if he reaches fixed standard of output (bonus usually about one-third of wages).

Premium system (Towne-Halsey). Worker is paid bonus, but means and methods are left to the men, not ordained by the manager.

FACTORY EFFICIENCY TEST

FOR SELF-APPLICATION BY ANY OWNER, MANAGER, DIRECTOR, SUPERVISOR, OR OTHER OFFICIAL OF A MANUFACTURING PLANT

KEY TO THE TEST. Where the answer to a given query is Yes, write 5 in the blank space opposite. Where it is No, or uncertain, leave space blank. To find your percentage, add column of numerals. Most of these questions cannot be answered fairly without expert knowledge. Mr. Purinton will gladly suggest books, magazines or other sources of information whereby this Test may be rendered more valuable as a guide to future study. Mail your question or problem to The Independent Efficiency Service; and kindly be patient if the answer should be somewhat delayed, owing to volume of correspondence.

1. Do you consider your product, firm, opportunity, the finest in the world? .....
2. Was your factory planned thruout by a certified engineer, and built for its own specific use on sanitary, economic principles? .....
3. Are the heating and ventilating systems adequate, hygienic? .....
4. Is the light, both natural and artificial, up to the maximum of quality and quantity, but down to the minimum of cost? .....
5. Have you accurate knowledge of every labor saving device applicable to your business? .....
6. Have you taken all possible fire protection and precaution? .....
7. Are all your methods based on scientific management? .....
8. Have you adopted cost-finding and cost-keeping systems guaranteed correct by a leading authority? .....
9. Do you choose your employees by the modern vocation-test plan? .....
10. Does your pay system include the bonus, premium, stint, or other incentive and reward besides mere wages? .....
11. Do you require exact daily reports from all departments? .....
12. Are there systematic ways of improvement established in all departments? .....
13. Have you carried welfare work to its limits of usefulness? .....
14. Is every employee contented, loyal, cheerful, enthusiastic? .....
15. Do you teach your employees how to think, eat, bathe, dress, work, relax, read, play, study, for promotion and achievement? .....
16. Do you tell each worker exactly what to do, how to do it, then hold him entirely responsible for results? .....
17. Have you compared all your methods, in detail, with those of at least a dozen other factories in the same field? .....
18. Have you read at least 10 books on industrial management, and formed a factory library of at least 100 books, for your officials and employees? .....
19. Do you admit employees, elected by employees, to your list of shareholders and board of directors? .....
20. Are you willing to be told you are wrong, by an expert, official employee, or even by outsider? .....

Add column of figures to find your approximate grade in factory efficiency

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No car of equal quality can be sold for a price as low as the Cadillac price unless it commands a market as large as the Cadillac market.

IF it were not for the size of the Cadillac clientele, the new Cadillac Eight could not be manufactured and marketed at its present price.

It is too fine in every element that constitutes quality to be distributed in any lesser volume at the present figure.

If its field were limited to five thousand, or even twice that number of purchasers, it would be necessary for the Cadillac Company to advance the price.

A competent engineer, examining the chassis of the new Cadillac Eight, will tell you emphatically that nothing but the large output could possibly justify its superb craftsmanship at so moderate a price.

He will tell you without hesitation that, quite aside from performance, its intrinsic worth is so great that it represents, in the best sense of a much abused word, a value unequaled among motor cars.

Such infinitesimally close and fine mechanical measurements—more than one thousand reduced to an accuracy of one-thousandth of an inch, and more than three hundred to one-half-thousandth of an inch—would be commercially impossible in a car of smaller production.

Cadillac volume ***could*** be used to attain a lower price with the resulting lesser value. It ***is*** used, and ***always has been*** used, to hold down the price and raise the quality higher and higher.

You know how this Cadillac quality expresses itself in the performance of the Cadillac Eight.

"The sweetest running car in the world," it was called a year ago.

And nothing has transpired since to deprive it of that distinction.

The new Cadillac has simply added new lustre to the Cadillac good name.

It is still, as we have often said, "a law unto itself."

Intrinsic-value, performance-value, social-value—in all three it is America's one incomparable motor car.

Styles and Prices

Standard Seven passenger car, Five passenger Salon and Roadster, $2080. Three passenger Victoria, $2400. Five passenger Brougham, $2950. Seven passenger Limousine, $3450. Berlin, $3600. Prices include standard equipment, F. O. B. Detroit.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

Stint system. Worker is paid regular wage for specified amount of work, then given all spare time left after completing job (this often equals one to two days a week).

Among other incentive systems are the old age pensions, employee-partnerships and stock holdings, mutual insurance policies, and various benefit plans. A business that pays nothing but wages is found wanting by modern efficiency standards.

How to reduce costs is a question of deep concern to every manufacturer. An expert gives these rules: Standardize all items on minimum estimate from experience; eliminate dead work; push every man and machine to capacity, but not beyond; have all work done by machines where possible; use low-priced men for low-priced work; transport and handle pieces in groups, not singly; make all designs in office, not in field; figure all cost items as percentages of total, and reduce accordingly; employ night shifts, to cut down overhead; do most profitable part of work first, to stop interest charges; avoid accidents by inspections, instructions and precautions.

A scientific method of finding and keeping costs is fundamental to factory success.

A cost-finding system should precede a cost-keeping system. Various methods are available: The estimate and test plan, the specific plan, the sold-hour plan, the machine-hour plan, the list-percentage plan, and so forth. Have you become familiar with all these plans?

Welfare work is more and more engaging the attention of the shrewdest manufacturers, and not as philanthropy but as economy. When you provide hot dinners, cooked hygienically and served attractively, at cost price to your employees, you add perhaps ten per cent to their working power in the afternoon. At the Krupp works in Germany the families of the workers join, eat, make merry and get acquainted in the company dining-hall! Here we have one secret of the solidarity of the German fighting machine.

Welfare work now includes welfare secretaries, clubs and associations, vocational books and courses, factory libraries, evening lectures, classes, and musical entertainments, restaurants, cooking and sewing classes, visits of nurses and attendance by physicians, pure water in abundance for drinking and bathing, liquid soap and individual towels and drinking cups, "First Aid" and "Safety First" instructions, vegetable and flower gardens, playgrounds, swimming pools, rest rooms, lawns and parks, roof garden, gymnasiums, ball clubs, annual outings, even music to accompany the work! Said an official in a tobacco factory where Mexican peons were employed: "The work went twice as fast if I told them every day a fairy tale, with the regulation princess and dragon!" We do not advise the telling of a large number of fairy tales in your factory (or about your goods). But we do rejoice that the spirit of romance and idealism is being made to serve a wholly utilitarian purpose—and thus to prove its practicality.

Put briefly, the twelve general principles of modern factory management are these:

1. Standards of time and motion, tools, costs, output. 2. Educational supervision, oral and printed instructions, for training employees in physical and mental efficiency. 3. Subdivision of duties, minimum number to each man, and man chosen to fit the tasks. 4. Coördination of groups or departments, right relationships of work and workers. 5. Separation of plan and execution, with specialists for head work as for hand work. 6. Regular unit cost reports for study and comparison. 7. Increasing rewards, with some form of piece-rate system made to supplement or supplant wage system. 8. Competition or emulation, fostering of the game or contest spirit between groups or individuals. 9. Prompt pay, by cash, not check, with daily or weekly statements of exact amount earned. 10. Managerial authority and dignity, social exclusion but industrial inclusion. 11. Sustained quality of product, means taken to ensure pride of workers in it and favor of public for it. 12. Welfare work (not charity or paternalism), aiming at recreation, education, health, sociability, comfortable and happy home life of employees.

The great new business principle of the twentieth century may be summed in a few words: *The interests of employer and employee are identical; neither gains or loses without corresponding gain or loss by the other; hence the problems of each vitally concern the other and must be solved by impartial study, mutual respect, scientific sympathy, joint endeavor.*

NOTE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT. In preparing the foregoing article, the writer has consulted the most eminent authorities in the various branches of industrial engineering and promotion. For certain of the facts here mentioned, he is indebted to Mr. F. W. Taylor, Mr. F. B. Gilbreth, Mr. H. G. Tyrrell, Mr. F. E. Webner, Mr. H. P. Gillette, Mr. H. L. Gantt, Mr. G. M. Price. On request of any reader of The Independent, the writer of this article will be glad to suggest the titles of some of the best books on factory building, management and operation.

THE DAY

BY CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND

Twelve mailèd men sat drinking late.
The wine was red as blood.
Cried one, "How long then must we wait
Ere we shall thunder at the gate,
And crush the cursed brood?"
Twelve men of iron, drinking late,
Strike hands, and pledge a cup of hate;
"The Day!"

Twelve men met at the day's decline—
Eleven and One beside.
Their every thought, a thought benign,
Yet One—the One we call divine—
Next day was crucified.
Twelve men of God raised up the sign
And pledged in consecrated wine,
"The Day!"

Now nineteen hundred years have passed:
The day—whose shall it be at last,
Oh Christ!



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It is a *complete* typewriter that the outside man, as well as the office man can use *personally* and can soon learn to operate rapidly.

If your traveling representatives and desk men were equipped with Coronas they could write their correspondence, reports, specifications, orders, etc., *direct on the machine*—cutting out the lost motion of dictating or writing out in illegible longhand for transcription by typists.

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THE NEW BOOKS

THE WAR DRAMAS

War brings some curious emotional reactions. Cross it with minds already mystical in character, and the psychological effect is even more unusual—as much of the war literature has shown. Only thus may one explain such hybrid dramas as Stephen Phillips' *Armageddon* and Leonid Andreyev's *Sorrows of Belgium*.

Mr. Phillips' play is characterized by a kind publisher as "a modern epic drama in a prolog, series of scenes, and an epilog written partly in prose and partly in verse. . . . done partly in the Greek way, but very largely in his own way, which is a new way." Written with extreme bias, making the Germans the emissaries of the devil, in whose antechamber the war is planned, while the British appear as the special guardians of virtue in all its forms, there is little to recall the man who wrote *Paolo and Francesca* and *Herod*.

In six scenes that have little unity the Russian Andreyev has sought to portray the sufferings of the Belgians and their martyrdom to the cause of Liberty, especially as these find their echo in the conscience of their great poet, easily identified as Maeterlinck. Deeply poetical, Andreyev has clothed a theme somewhat slight with majesty, tho it is often obscured by his mysticism. Herman Bernstein has provided an excellent translation.

Armageddon, by Stephen Phillips. New York: The John Lane Company. $1. *The Sorrows of Belgium*, by Leonid Andreyev. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

PROBLEMS OF CITY LIFE

Altho the urbanization of our population has been anticipated for a quarter of a century, the problems of city life are piling up faster than we can deal with them. Many of these so-called city problems are in reality the problems of our industrial order, which naturally show themselves acutely in the cities. Thus, in four books on various aspects of city life the industrial background is an essential feature of the discussion.

In *Problems of Community Life*, Seba Eldridge presents a comprehensive series of topics that have to do with some ten groups of problems. This is in the form of an outline, and may be used as a guide for study or for classification. The author's aim is to assist in the development of *humanness* in social reform, having no hope apparently that social *justice* is worth striving for, and saying explicitly that after all social justice is not essential to life and opportunity, whatever that may mean. In each of the main divisions the industrial sources of the civic problems are prominent.

George Sharp, former State Senator in Michigan and brother of the Ambassador to France, writes of *City Life and Its Amelioration*, largely in terms of esthetic reaction. There is so much that is ugly and in bad taste, so much frivolity. There is lack of friendliness and fellowship. If we should change our feelings toward each other and be less selfish, things would be much better!

In *Street-Land* a more systematic study of the city is furnished by Philip Davis, director of the Civic Service House in Boston. While he considers the street altogether from the point of view of the child, there are many open windows that give us glimpses of homes, schools and factories which are full of significance. The hazards of the street, of work, of loafing, are described from first-hand experience and the program offered is a direct outgrowth of that experience. Every social worker will want this book. There is a bibliography of works on all phases of child life.

Old Age and Poverty in Greenwich Village is an intensive study by the type method of one hundred poor people over sixty years of age in New York City, made by Mabel Louise Nassau, under the direction of Professor Henry R. Seager of Columbia University. The work combines "the interest and pathos of biography with the objectivity of social investigation," and points out the effects of dependency upon the aged, upon their families and upon society. There are also some suggestions for the practical approach to the problem of old age relief in America.

Problems of Community Life, by Seba Eldridge. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1. *City Life and Its Amelioration*, by George Sharp. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1. *Street-Land*: Its Little People and Big Problems, by Philip Davis, assisted by Grace Kroll. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35. *Old Age and Poverty in Greenwich Village*: A Neighborhood Study, by Mabel Louise Nassau. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 60 cents.

BOOKS ON THIS AND THAT

The Little Red Doe, by Chauncey J. Hawkins. If anything could touch the heart of the hunter, it would be this little story of the life of a wild deer.

Boston: Little, Brown. 50 cents.

Trench-Mates in France, by J. S. Zuber, by means of the adventures of two French lads describes the mechanics of modern warfare. Paints its romance, but ignores its horrors. No peace pamphlet.

Harper. $1.

A B C of Architecture, by F. E. Wallis, is a handy guide to the different periods and styles of building, having descriptions of the Greek, Roman, Romanesque, Byzantine, Gothic, and Renaissance.

Harper. 50 cents.

Walks About Washington, by F. E. Leupp. Illustrated by L. G. Hornby's excellent drawings of many not commonly pictured corners of the city, and enlivened by anecdotes, this is a most attractive book.

Houghton Mifflin Co. Little, Brown. $2.

When Hannah Was Eight Years Old, by Katherine Peabody Girling. This tiny book makes accessible the exquisitely simple and touching story of a Swedish child, published last year in the *Atlantic*.

Stokes. 50 cents.

Old Calabria, by Norman Douglas. No business like guide this, but a well illustrated, leisurely work, with time for humorous anecdotes and whimsical reflections on the living and the dead of little known southern Italy.

Houghton. $4.

A Wild Goose Chase, by Edwin Balmer, is an absorbing adventure story of the Arctic, full of exciting adventures. Arctic life is described with such convincing realism that it seems as if the author must have lived it.

Lippincott. $1.35.

Ziska, a Tale of Old Bethlehem, by Montague Perry, is the story of a Hebrew peasant boy and girl at the time of Christ. The pictures of the crowded inn and the weary multitudes of that most wretched night are vivid and picturesque.

Abingdon Press. 75 cents.

The Comfort Magazines, edited by Merle Thorpe, Professor of Journalism in the University of Kansas, is made up of twenty-four articles and addresses on various phases of journalism by leading American journalists. It is of general interest to the general reader and of special interest to journalists.

H. A. $1.25.

FROM THE KEW GARDENS

It is nearly eighty years since J. C. Loudon's *Arboretum Britannicum* was issued, in eight volumes, followed by an abridgment in four volumes, and it has had no successor till the present publication, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*. Here practical information under such heads as Hybridizing, Transplanting, Arrangment of Shrubberies, Pruning, Street Planting, and chapters on different sorts of trees, pendulous, dwarf, autumn-colored, handsomely pointed, introduce the great body of the work with alphabetic descriptions of trees and shrubs, embracing many thousands of species and varieties, adequately described and often pictured. It is a herculean, yet fascinating labor, and could have been achieved scarcely anywhere but from the Kew Gardens.

Whatever will grow in England can grow in large spaces in the United States. The author gives credit to the beautiful parks and gardens he has seen in this country. The volumes will be indispensable to men who can afford to create beautiful estates, or whose business it is to care for public parks.

Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, by W. J. Bean. 2 v. E. P. Dutton & Co. $10.

THE SCIENCE OF BEAUTY

To attempt the reduction of the theory of esthetics to a scientific formula is never easy nor is it always even wise. Colin McAlpin, in his *Harmonia, a Study in Comparative Esthetics*, has gone at the task bravely, but it is questionable whether the result be proportionate to the labor involved. It is a scholarly work, but one which adds

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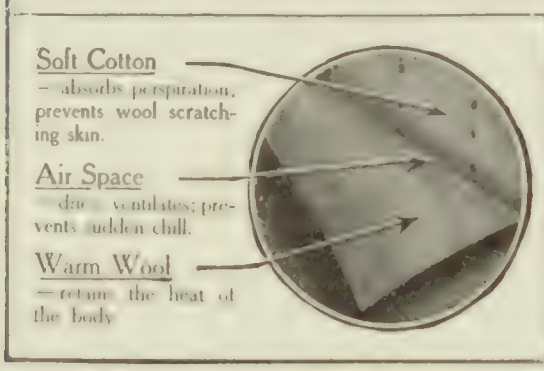
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little to the sum total of human achievement. The psychological and philosophical side of this question is taken up in *Three Lectures on Esthetic* by Bernard Bosanquet. whose lectures on Individuality aroused so much comment not long ago. Much stress is laid on "feeling" and from there the author narrows his field to more definite points and specific instances. Contemplation and Creation, Nature and the Arts, Beauty and Ugliness are some of the heads under which estheticism is analyzed and its nature and constituents dissected. The volume is a distinctly valuable contribution to the bibliography of art and appreciation.

Hermaia, a Study in Comparative Esthetics, by Colin McAlpin. E. P. Dutton Co. $3.50. *Three Lectures on Esthetic*, by Bernard Bosanquet. The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

SOCIETY AND THE INDIVIDUAL

The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation, by Professor W. Jethro Brown of Adelaide University, is so clear and illuminating a presentation of the ideals and activities of the contemporary state that, altho intended simply as a college text-book, it must be accepted as a genuine contribution to the science of sociology. The book opens with an analysis of the anarchist philosophy, and then proceeds to the discussion of such topics as the meaning of liberty, the failure of *laissez-faire* to realize freedom, the social will, state paternalism and "maternalism," social legislation and the sphere of individual rights. Altho most of the illustrations of the argument are drawn from British or Australian experience, this will not lessen the significance of the work to American students since Australasia is the corner of the earth where democratic politics and industrial collectivism have been carried farther than anywhere else.

The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation, by W. Jethro Brown. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

LOOKING FORWARD

Autobiography, criticism, opinion, scientific conclusion, casual observations and anecdotes combine to make of Dr. Morris' three volumes of essays, *Tomorrow's Topics* Series extremely interesting reading. You may open the books at random and be sure to find something to object to, as he promises in the preface. Dr. Morris was a pioneer in antiseptic surgery, and is still a pioneer in opposing the excessive use of antiseptics in surgery. He had his strenuous fights in theory and method, but without tolerating what he considered error, he always recognized the sincerity of his opponents. Originally intended for physicians, the books contain much on the place of the medical profession in modern life, its duties, opportunities, and its rights, but gradually the notes extended to include topics of interest to the informed layman.

Medical Ethics. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50. *Tomorrow's Topics*. By Robert T. Morris. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A FAT GHOST

A good story of New England by Edith Ballinger Price, *Uncle Terry*, is founded on [illegible] with a haunted house, a mysterious gho-

Should There Be a New Marriage Ceremony For Ministers' Wives?

An astonishing question, astonishingly answered with eight new marriage-ceremony promises for ministers' wives. A woman who knows has daringly written an article on what a church has the right to ask of its minister's wife that promises to be the most-talked-of article in church circles this winter.

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It is a serious question for ecclesiastics to answer which Secretary Brown of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions asks in his volume, *Unity and Missions*, "can a divided church save the world?" We commend this volume to those who realize how essential it is that our schisms should not be perpetuated among the Chinese and Hindus and who observe that in their huge, financial organizations the children of this world are wiser than the children of light.

Revell. $1.50.

PSEUDOLOGIA PHANTASTICA

Lawyers, pastors and teachers will find it well worth their while to consider the cases reported by Dr. William Healy in his curious book on *Pathological Lying, Accusation and Swindling.* It is astonishing what a lot of trouble can be caused in a community by some sixteen-year-old girl with a diseased imagination.

Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

THE CARE OF CONSUMPTIVES

Whatever is connected with the Johns Hopkins Medical School deserves confidence. *The Tuberculosis Nurse*, by Ellen N. La Motte, of the Baltimore health board, is introduced by Dr. Hammond and is an authoritative handbook for all practical workers in the cause whose inspiring aim is the absolute extinction of the White Plague.

Putnam. $1.50.

MAKING LIFE BETTER

Citizens in Industry was the last work of Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson before his death. Prepared as a part of the *Social Betterment Series*, it serves as a handbook both to Professor Henderson's own writings and teachings on the subject, and to the practical results that have everywhere followed the introduction of better housing, cleaner recreation and better education.

Appleton. $1.50.

HOW TO BE AN ORATOR

Kleiser's Complete Guide to Public Speaking is a fat volume of extracts from many writers, arranged alphabetically under such headings as Dialog, Speaking to Be Heard, Training of the Orator, Voice. If any one be bewildered before these six hundred pages of miscellaneous advice, he may be aided by the suggestion in the preface that it will be "interesting and profitable to peruse this book in regular order, from beginning to end."

Funk & Wagnall's. $5

EFFICIENCY

A study of *Scientific Management* from a historical and economical point of view, by Horace B. Drury of the Ohio State University, likens the movement in its economic effects to the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and brings to the foreground the fact that our great problem is not an increase in wealth but more equitable distribution. The historical and biographical materials are quite as interesting as the technical side of the study.

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Mithraism, the creed most favored by the legionaries and the civil servants in the later Roman Empire, is expounded in a brief volume by W. J. Phythian-Adams. The author has succeeded in compiling an interesting account of information on his subject. Mithraism was a secret cult, and unlike Pythagoreanism, and in consequence we know less with certainty about its doctrines and ritual than about those of almost any other historic religion of equal importance.

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girl, is herself accused of being the mother of the child. To make matters worse she falls in love with the child's father. As one would expect, Rachel Crothers' technique is excellent. The play as a whole is convincing in plot and characterization, but one cannot help doubting if a woman of Frank Ware's calibre would be attracted by such an ordinary bounder as Malcolm Gaskell.

Boston: Badger. $1.

THE VAGUEST SCIENCE

Frank W. Blackmar of Kansas University and John Lewis Gillin of Wisconsin have done conscientious and creditable work in their *Outlines of Sociology* for college use, one of the series of Social Science text books edited by Richard T. Ely. But the opening chapters are overloaded with technical terminology. The book is strongly *Tendenz* and the authors commend social reform, prohibition and eugenic legislation and indulge in valuable plain speaking as to the social effects of sexual immorality.

Macmillan. $5.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF RECONSTRUCTION

The Political History of Slavery in the United States, by the late Senator James Z. George of Mississippi, deals less with slavery than with reconstruction. Even the earlier chapters are as much concerned with the ethics of secession and the principle of the balance of the two sections of the country as with slavery *per se*, and the bias of the lawyer is more evident than the bias of the partizan. The book is prefaced by a personal tribute to the author from Professor John Bassett Moore and a sketch of his life by William Hayne Leavell.

Neale. $3.

JAMES VERSUS BERGSON

William James and Henri Bergson, by Horace Meyer Kallen, is an attempt to prove that the life philosophies of the two great thinkers were radically divergent, even opposed to each other. Bergson is represented as a typical metaphysician whose principle of the *élan vital* really binds the universe together into a rational whole, while James, according to the author, rejected metaphysics entirely and held that the business of philosophy was not to conceive the structure of the universe, but to deal in a practical way with discrete fragments of experience.

University of Chicago Press. $1.50.

THE MELTING POT

The Western Hemisphere in the World of Tomorrow, by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, is a brief but comprehensive summary of the various races, religions and social ideals which have gone to the making of the two Americas. Professor Giddings shrewdly points out that an American—Benjamin Thompson — first introduced "Kultur" into Germany, and insists that beyond all other peoples we have had and still have the will to serve mankind and the potential power to do so.

Revell. 35 cents.

FRESH VEGETABLES

Productive Vegetable Growing, by John William Lloyd, is a guide to commercial gardening, storage and packing. There are 350 practical illustrations, and designs for laying out the home garden in lines instead of beds to save time in cultivation. A good idea this, but it was a slip to set the melons beside the squash and cucumbers, unless one likes them mixed.

Philadelphia: Lippincott. $1.50.

THE TRAPPER TRAPPED

In the words of Timothy, H. B. Somerville's new book, *Some Women and Timothy*, is a "topping" story. A man entering the lists for a lady's favor, to disentangle a younger brother from the meshes, succumbs to the fascinator's charms himself and that with considerable alacrity and entirely satisfying results. And the ingeniousness with which Timothy tells of his own adventures is most entertaining.

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A WORLD CENTER FOR PEACE

BY HENDRIK CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

REAL peace is brought about only thru education, and after this terrible war is at an end, education will receive a new impetus. It will work on broader lines; not only individuals but nations will feel its greater power. For this purpose a World Center of Communication will be more and more necessary.

In the sixty-fifth anniversary number of The Independent there was published a perspective view of the World City, or World Center of Communication, that is being proposed to the nations as a possible vehicle for the establishment of more friendly and practical international relations in the future.

The main object of this city is to facilitate the endeavors of national expansion by enabling every nation to understand the others better thru intimacy, fellowship and more open moral, economic and spiritual relations. It is a city built to concentrate the energies of peoples and spread them in freedom to all parts of the earth; a city to become the center of human inspiration; a city to untangle the ever-increasing complexity of questions that arise in all countries, the settlement of which is essential to the welfare of all humanity; a city to preserve the highest accomplishments of all peoples in all parts of the earth; a city that will endeavor to pacify judicially all international disputes and advance harmonious relations on a *practical* and *economic* basis; a convenient, open, free city, to belong to all the nations and facilitate their intercourse. A World Clearing House. A spot consecrated to facilitating every form of science and human progress, in which the nations could come together, study and settle their problems in relation to one another.

Such a city has been planned in every detail, and we hold it out to the whole world with its temples and walls, its universities and congress buildings for law and criminology, medicine and hygiene, agriculture, transportation, commerce and industry, electricity and invention, the sciences and all branches of human culture, with its art palace and schools of art, its stadium and gymnasia, its world press to serve as voice for the peoples, with doors open to the whole human family and avenues free to the pilgrims of the earth.



The plans of this city have been presented in book form to the rulers of the leading nations as well as to their leading libraries and universities. And from no quarter where the work has been presented has an objection to the construction of this city been made. In Europe such men as Léon Bourgeois, former President of the Council, senator and member of The Hague Court; Charles Richet, winner of the Nobel Prize; Gaston Darboux, secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie des Sciences; Louis Liard, vice-rector of the University of Paris; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, senator and member of The Hague Court; Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games; the Prince of Monaco; the King of Belgium; Henri La Fontaine, head of the Union of International Associations at Brussels, senator and winner of the Nobel Prize; Paul Otlet, secretary of the Union of International Associations; Wilhelm Foerster, director of the Royal Observatory at Berlin; Wilhelm Ostwald, professor emeritus at Leipzig, and Ernst Haeckel of Jena, favor and uphold the idea.

It is encouraging to feel that no opposition is made to the proposition of establishing a World Center of Communication, and that many people in the European nations are confident that its establishment would in a practical and logical way facilitate the expansion of their interests commercially as well as morally and spiritually, and that such a World Clearing House should have a central administration dignified in aspect and practical in plan.

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CHARLES C. SELECMAN
A pastor who believes that the church should keep in touch with present-day tendencies

"THE world wants an electric-lighted, self-starting, eight-cylinder church," says the pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church South, of Los Angeles, and in the erection of the Trinity Auditorium—a million-dollar institution—the requirements for a "1915 Model" religious plant seem to have been adequately answered.

The completion of the nine-story church building, with social rooms, motion pictures, hotel for men, roof garden, cafeteria, barber shop, smoking room, nursery, hospital and bowling alley, marks the largest enterprize in church building for the Pacific Coast, where many churches are breaking away from convention al ecclesiastical architecture and housed in "white temples" and the like, are showing that adaptability on which the Coast prides itself.

Five thousand people attended the all-day exercizes which opened the church several months ago. The program began with a picture show at nine o'clock Sunday morning for the children and ended with a thirty thousand dollar collection.

There are nine floors in operation. Activities of the church and Sunday school are confined to the first three floors and roof. There are 326 hotel rooms on the remaining floors and offices and club rooms of various religious and secular organizations. In the hotel, all are outside rooms and many have sleeping porches and shower baths. On the roof there is ample room for tennis and basketball courts and an auditorium to seat five hundred. The roof garden is also used for entertainment features of the church activity. Typical of these was the three-day boys' carnival of fun held during dedication week.

The auditorium, seating 2300 people, is fully equipped with stage, orchestra pit, the usual stage curtains, drops and footlights. In addition to the main auditorium are four others seating from three to five hundred persons. These rooms are being used for Sunday school classes, recitals, club meetings and social events. Motion pictures begin the regular Sunday school service and are also used thru the week when feature photoplays are presented to the public at regular motion picture show rates. The annual income from the auditorium alone is expected to be $15,000, while the hotel is expected to yield $75,000 annually, the cafeteria $10,000 and the club rooms and storerooms $10,000.

The Trinity people have organized a new institution in their new building—the Junior Church. They have brought two people from Kansas City to take charge of the work among the boys and girls from six to sixteen years of age. In addition to the regular church services in the main auditorium there will be a service of the Junior Church every Sunday morning from eleven to twelve.

In discussing the new field of activity for the church, the pastor has this to say: "Many churches need to wake up and step out of their shroud. A shroud is a very prim, conventional thing, but it is a poor fighting garb. The church needs to be belted and buckled for war, for in these complex days of strange forces we are facing a new moral Armageddon. Trinity Auditorium will stand for reverence of the past, but it will also seek to keep in touch with present tendencies and have a share in all movements for community uplift.

"Most churches deal with the soul's salvation to the exclusion of the mind and body. The church has been getting a few people, the club a few, the lodge and other organizations a few. We have combined the advantages of all of these in one comprehensive institution. There is just enough difference between Trinity and other churches to make it interesting to many who have lost interest in religious work in general. Trinity Auditorium will not work along the ordinary circumscribed lines of a denominational church, but will labor for the general uplift of the community, and consequently will attract the attention of all people who are interested in the moral and intellectual improvement of the city."



EVERYDAY CHRISTIANITY
A modern-day church effort to meet the needs [illegible]

PEBBLES

Dollar diplomacy appears to look pretty good to the Allies.—*Columbia State.*

Some peace preachers are so averse to war that they even refuse to eat navel oranges.—*Cornell Widow.*

The menace of a social revolution is removed. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., talked twenty minutes with a coal miner wearing grimy overalls.—*Detroit News.*

Business must be dull in Oakland, California. Recently one of the Chinese curio shops displayed a large cloth sign, "Our First Sale in Twenty Years."

"War is a disguised blessing," says a preacher. There may be two opinions about the blessing, but only one on the effectiveness of the disguise.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The San Francisco Exposition is so prosperous that it is not believed Congress will be asked to make good more than two or three millions.—*Boston Transcript.*

New York business men need not leave the city for lessons in trench warfare and mining operations. Nothing is lacking but a hostile warship in the offing and a Zeppelin in the upping.—*Springfield Republican.*

Iva Line—My dog is a regular blacksmith.
Ivan Other—How's that?
Iva Line—Why, I kicked him the other day, and he made a bolt for the door.—*Cornell Widow.*

Lawyer—Judge, I want you to fine this man who was knocked down by my client's car.
Judge—Fine him? Why?
Lawyer—He had a nail in his clothes and it punctured a new tire.—*Topeka Journal.*

A HINT

If you really want her, then use this formula in proposing: "Will you marry me? And have you any objection?"—Don't you see, "Yes" or "No," you get her either way.—*Yale Record.*

WITHIN THE LAW

Rural Constable—Now, then, come out o' that. Bathing's not allowed 'ere after eight a. m.
The Face in the Water—Excuse me, sergeant, I'm not bathing; I'm only drowning.—*Punch.*

Polly—He doesn't know anything about the little niceties of paying attention to a girl.
Dolly—Why, I saw him tying your shoestring!
Polly—Yes; but he tied it in a double knot, so it couldn't come untied again.—*Judge.*

My Xylophone,
My silly phone,
O how I love thy shrilly tone,
E'en more than any fiddle's drone,
Or oboe's moan,
Or organ's groan,
My love is fixed on thee alone,
My trilly, chilly Xylophone.
—*Cornell Widow.*

William 'Enry—Billy, wha's 'ee think av our Mary Ann playin' the organ?
Billy—She do play 'un accordin' to the Scripture.
William—Wha's 'ee mean?
Billy—She do let not the right 'and knaw what the left is doin' av.—*Sydney (Australia) Bulletin.*

Knowing that the daughter of her laundress had been married recently, Mrs. Blank, of Boston, said to the laundress:
"Is your daughter happy, Chloe?"
"Well, no, ma'am, she ain't what you might call right happy. To tell de plain truf, ma'am, she's done had to pitch in an' gib her husban' two or three good lickin's already, so dey ain't neither ob 'em what yo' might call *right* happy, ma'am, no, ma'am.—*Exchange.*

"Will I be hale and hearty when I'm old?"

If even now—when you should be in your prime—the cares and anxieties of daily life bring periods of lassitude, of weariness and of exhaustion, what of your health in the future? How can you hope to have the vigor of youthful buoyancy you see in so many hale old men who enjoy life so thoroughly, *if you neglect to make good the over-draughts on your body and nerve strength?*

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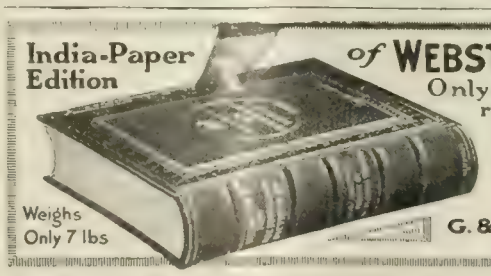


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A Number of Things

by

Edwin E. Slosson

ONE of my favorite and most malicious amusements is to get a lot of schoolma'ams together and ask them to explain to me the difference between "shall" and "will." This they will do in a very kind and definite manner and then I suggest as an illustration of the rule the story of the Boston bride who when asked by the minister "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" replied, "I shall." Now it is almost equally inconceivable that a mistake in grammar should be made by either the prayer-book or a Boston girl, consequently the teachers are apt to divide instantaneously into two factions and set out to convince one another. Later the parties subdivide until there are as many opinions as there are people, and since each is willing to explain not only what she means but what her opponent means as well, it makes a very lively conversation. Some appeal to reason; some fall back upon intuition; some rely upon custom; some quote authors and some cite grammarians, while thruout the current of the controversy there bobs up repeatedly the foreign gentleman who committed suicide, instead of being accidentally drowned, because of his deplorable ignorance of English grammar.

The question of when to reverse tangles up the disputants like couples on a ballroom floor. Any good rule works both ways, but this one, it seems, has to be reversed as often as you use it, depending on whether you are talking or somebody else, whether you are expressing your own view or another's, whether you are asking a question or answering one, whether you are demanding or inquiring, whether you have made up your mind on the spot or some time ago, whether you intend to be courteous or insulting, whether you are of a positive or a timid temperament, whether you think you are bigger than the other fellow or not, whether you are a Presbyterian or a Methodist, and nobody knows what else. One thing leads on to another; the scope of discussion widens to take in such side issues as the relative merits of American colleges, where the purest English is spoken and the psychological state of a bride at the altar, altho about this last question few of the disputants are qualified to speak, owing to the tyranny of school boards.

If the turmoil shows any signs of clearing up and approaching unanimity of opinion I toss another golden apple among the goddesses in the form of the anecdote told of Bryan, Taft or any other possible personage. As he was being shaved the barber remarked "Will you have your hair cut?" to which the statesman replied in his usual diplomatic manner, "I know it." This also is apt to start something and I can have another quarter of an hour of placid enjoyment.

For this question is one of the few on which I maintain a strict neutrality. Don't misunderstand me. My attitude is not due to ignorance. Far from it. I have preserved a blue card from the Leavenworth High School which bears "100" after the words "English Grammar" and therefore proves that I knew all there is to know on that subject when I was seventeen. But as a determinist in science and a predestinarian in theology "shall" and "will" are alike to me. From this aloof standpoint the controversy is meaningless, but not uninteresting to watch. I may say with Barrie, tho perhaps in a different sense, that "I never could tell the difference between *will* and *shall* and I never will."

With most of the world under martial law and the United States getting what little news the censors permit to transpire, with professors in, or rather out of, half a dozen universities complaining that they are not allowed to speak their minds, there is a certain appropriateness in the following lines by Bodenstedt, which my friend, Miss Kate Stephens, has called to my attention:

Wer die Wahrheit denkt,
Muss sein Pferd am Zuegel haben;
Wer die Wahrheit schreibt,
Muss den Fuss im Buegel haben;
Wer sie aber spricht,
Muss statt Fusse Fluegel haben.

Since there are many people whose principles will not allow them to read German now, I venture to append a rough translation:

Who thinks the truth,
Must hold the bridle in his hand;
Who writes the truth,
Must ready in the stirrup stand;
But who speaks it,
Must put on wings to flee the land.

The New York *Sun* comments as follows on my plea for Melville in The Independent of June 28:

"Unless, then, all signs fail," says our alert and clever contemporary the Hon. Edwin E. Slosson, in The Independent, 'the time has come for a [Herman] Melville revival.' All signs usually fail, don't they? Why should there be a Herman Melville "revival" now? There has been one for some time, we take it, and the long unknown master of more famous writers, Clark Russell, for example, and the Caledonian poseur Stevenson, needs no rescue now from oblivion. We seem to stumble him in the dark backward and abysm of time as an employee of the Custom House in this town, unknown, unheard of. Reputations must be shaken by at the bar of higher gods than those of justice. Possibly it was a gleam of Herman Melville's later days that he was the son-in-law of one of the greatest and most stiff-necked of American Judges, Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw of Massachusetts.

Melville died substantially obscure, a sufficient tribute to his merit. Typee," "Omoo", who that had the happiness to read those black old volumes in the late '70s, say, when Melville with all his perfections on his back must have been visible and probably shabby in a town where Timothy Titcomb was famous, can forget their charm? All good Americans wanted to go to the South Seas. They can do it for 35 cents in Mr. Everyman's library now.

Mr. Slosson swears by "Moby Dick" and seems to have read it. We never could get out of Nantucket in it. Lovers of Hermanity, we can't deny—without reference to "Moby Dick"—that Herman wrote also some of the dreariest works that clog the libraries.

This very criticism proves how great the need of a Melville revival even among his friends. One who professes to be "a lover of Hermanity" but admits that he can't get away from Nantucket with "Moby Dick" needs to hit the salt sea trail. The National Federation of Melville Societies, when formed, will rightly refuse to admit to membership any one who cannot swallow the Great White Whale.

The pronunciation of these war names bothers me a great deal. For instance, that town which was bombarded the other day, do you pronounce it Atrecht or Arras? And the goal of the British advance, shall I call it Ryssel or Lille? Should I say Lüttich or Liège? Nanzig or Nancy? Neuenburg or Neufchateau? Mechlin or Malines? Kortrijk or Courtrai? I shan't be able to tell which pronunciation is right until the war is over and then I shan't have any chance to pronounce them.

Owing to the war a distinguished Boston man, deprived of his summer trip to Europe, went to the Panama-Pacific in its stead. Stopping off at Salt Lake City he strolled about the city and made the acquaintance of a little Mormon girl.

"I'm from Boston," he said to her, "I suppose you do not know where Boston is."

"Oh yes I do," answered the little girl eagerly. "Our Sunday school has a missionary there."

A New York department store, evidently desirous to put all the races of mankind upon the same footing, advertises in this way:

The newest [illegible] for Young Men and Men of Mahogany. Dress Tan or Black Russia Calfskin, with [illegible] of same, $7.50

Said an indignant lady of Teutonic origin: "It is outrageous the way they talk about 'hyphenated Americans.' We are just as true Americans as anybody. Why, the other day at the meeting of the German-American Society we all stood up and sang 'America' first. Then we sang our own songs afterwards."

Sometimes the thought of what lies beyond the grave appals me. I should hate to have to shave thru all eternity. Yet I have never seen a picture of a red-bearded angel.

It is curious how many great discoveries have been made at the same time or before by somebody else.

PROBLEMS OF ACOUSTICS

It is difficult if not impossible for an architect to guarantee the acoustics of a large auditorium. Duplication of halls known to have perfect acoustic properties does not always serve because even if the shape is duplicated the materials may be somewhat different and thus a different degree of reflection and absorption of sound may be introduced.

The elaborate studies of Sabine at Harvard and Watson at the University of Illinois have done much to suggest precautions and remedies. They find that the main defects in auditoriums are reverberation and echoes. With hard, smooth walls sound is reflected many times from surface to surface before its energy is exhausted by friction. This slow weakening of sound is reverberation. With music it may be helpful at times by giving the effect of the continued use of the loud pedal on the piano, but with the voice of a speaker it brings confusion. The desirable treatment was found by Watson to consist in the substitution of porous, soft, absorbent surfaces in place of hard, smooth walls. Canvas paintings, tapestries, banners, and heavy curtains proved most effective in shortening the time of reverberation. A large audience is helpful to a speaker, too, in this respect.

Resonance often introduces unpleasant effects. Sounds of certain pitch may set a wall in vibration and thus distort certain components of the speaker's voice. Each room has a definite pitch to which it responds, and it is only by careful test of its effect that a speaker can use the room to the best advantage.

The annoying echo results when sound reflected from a wall reaches the hearer at least one-fifteenth of a second after the original sound. This causes two distinct impressions. Since sound and light waves are reflected in much the same way it is possible to study the sources of various echoes in a hall by two methods that check each other. The first method utilized the faint sound of the ticking of a watch. This was placed at the focus of a curved reflector and turned toward various walls suspected of producing echoes. Using the relation that the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection, the reflected sound was readily located and the watch ticks heard distinctly after they had traveled a total distance as great as 80 feet from the source. A metronome enclosed in a sound-proof box served as a louder source of sound. The sound emerged from the box only thru a long narrow horn which made it possible for the operator to aim at any spot on the walls.

The second method utilized an alternating current arc light as a source of both light and sound. Placed at the focus of a parabolic reflector a beam of parallel rays of both light and sound emerged and could be directed to mirrors placed at suspected points. Eye and ear both helped to detect spots where hangings or some corrective material should be placed to kill any particular echo.

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MORE REVENUE NEEDED

For some time past the revenues of our national Government have not been sufficient to pay current expenses. The shortage is due mainly to the reduction of imports, and of tariff duties, by the great war. In the near future the annual expenditures are to be increased, in all probability, by about $150,000,000. Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels have prepared the estimates of the War and Navy Departments for appropriations assigned to the coming fiscal year. Reports from Washington, apparently trustworthy, say that the proposed increases are about $100,000,000 for the navy and $70,000,000 for the army. The additions may be reduced to $150,000,000. They relate to an increase of the number of new ships, the projected naval laboratory for experiments, an enlargement of the army from 87,000 to 120,000 men, coast defenses, field artillery, etc. The suggested additions to the naval fleet are part of a five years' program.

To meet the increase of expenditures, as well as to provide for the deficit under present conditions, there must be more revenue or an issue of bonds. Secretary McAdoo said a few days ago that he would recommend an extension of the emergency war tax law (which, by limitation, expires at the end of the present year) until a restoration of peace in Europe; also, the retention of the present duties on sugar for several years. An existing law says that these duties shall be discontinued on May 1, 1916. If Congress approves these recommendations, however, the revenue will not thereby be increased. The duty on sugar should be retained. It yields about $45,000,000. The reduction of one-quarter, made not long ago, has not lowered the price. The duty is easily collected and is not a perceptible burden on consumers. Removal of all of it might ruin the cane sugar industry of the South and the beet sugar industry of the West. It would injure the growers in Hawaii and Porto Rico by depriving them of the favorable discrimination which they now enjoy in our market. Exceptional conditions, due to the war, have opened the way for repeal of the unwise legislation that was designed to put sugar on the free list. The money will be needed, but much more will be required.

There are indications that bonds will be issued. Some propose an increase of the income taxes. A prominent member of the House is writing a bill for a Fed-

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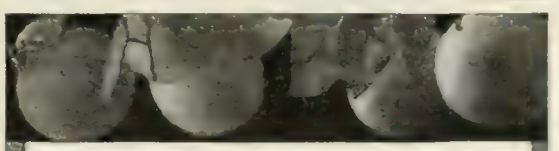
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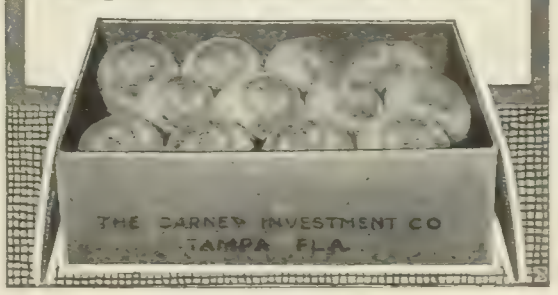
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G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

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A dividend of one and one-half per cent on the COMMON stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1915, will be paid October 30, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1915.

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eral inheritance tax. It is not to be expected that the tariff question will be reopened at the coming session of Congress by any revision designed to enlarge the revenue. The most satisfactory solution of the problem may be found in an issue of bonds.

THE MARKET FOR STOCKS

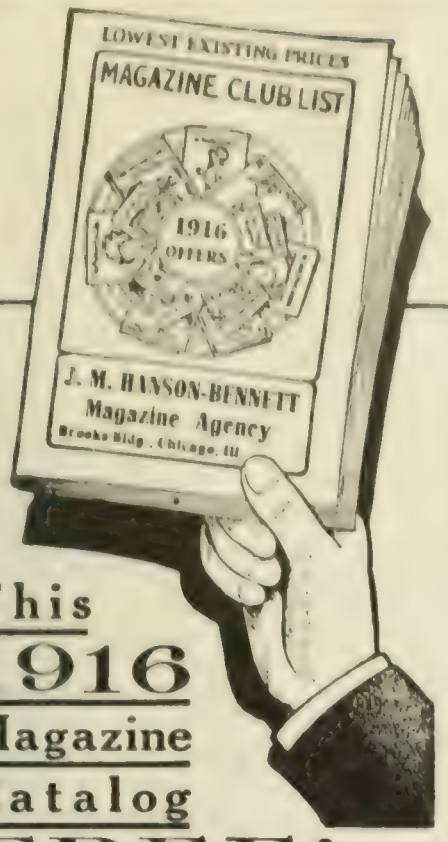
There was less activity on the New York Stock Exchange last week, altho the record shows three million-share days. The warnings of the press, with the restraint imposed by larger margins and more rigid requirements as to loans on stock collateral, tended to check the wild movement in war order shares. Transactions, beginning with 1,255,400 shares on Monday, were cut down to 856,900 on Friday, and the result of the trading for the four full days was net losses for nearly all the stocks on the list. In the latter part of the preceding week, a notable and unexpected revival of interest in railroad securities had caused net gains for the leading issues, ranging from 3 to 10 points. These gains were not lost last week, but a reduction of from 1 to 4 points marked the reaction. Advances had led to sales by European holders.

On Monday the net changes, almost without exception, were favorable. Wild trading on Wednesday caused decline, but the losses were small. To the price of Bethlehem Steel, however, 12 points were added, and Studebaker's gain was 19. Thursday saw a long list of losses. There was more European selling of railroad shares on Friday, and the war news was not liked. With the long list of losses was a gain of 10 for Bethlehem Steel, which rose to 477. In January last this stock, on which no dividend is paid, was sold at 46. The motor stocks were not in agreement. With a gain, for the full days of the week, of 17 for Studebaker, a loss of 21 for General Motors was shown. Net advances (2 to 4 points) for the three Maxwell motor issues were due to the decision of the directors that a dividend of 14½ per cent (arrears) shall be paid on the first preferred. This calls for $1,749,804, which probably will be paid in new stock.

More than 500,000 shares of United States Steel were sold, with a net gain of 1 point. A few sales were made at 84½. The strength of this stock is due to a demand which taxes the capacity of the great company's mills. Large quantities of what are called rounds are needed for ammunition. The wire mills are so busy that they cannot take new orders until February. Last week's shipments and sales of steel for export were the largest ever reported.

OFFERING THE WAR BONDS

The five-year five per cent bonds of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan have been offered to the public by a great group of banks, trust companies and bond houses situated in sixty-nine cities of twenty-eight states. Payment may be made in full on October 20, or, at the option of the purchaser, fifty per cent on that date and the remainder on December 1. In the course of the de-



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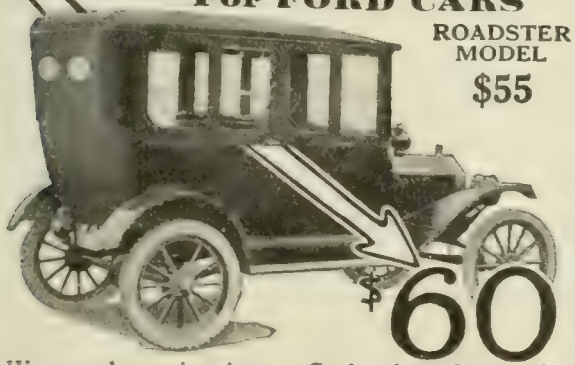
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bate which preceded, last week in the British House of Commons, the passage of a bill authorizing and approving the Government's negotiation of the loan, Mr. Montagu, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asserted that the terms were fair and reasonable. Great Britain owed $[illegible],000,000 in this country, he added, and the British and French Governments had tried to make the loan $1,000,000,000, but could get only $500,000,000. He remarked that those who were saying that the Americans had got a good bargain should remember that twice as much was offered, and the Americans would not take it.

Already there have been informal conferences for the consideration of plans to meet future requirements for which this loan is not sufficient. It is understood that there will be additional shipments of gold and an attempt to arrange for credits amounting to 250,000,000 or $300,000,000.

Speaker Champ Clark said at Denver last week that the loan would not have been made if he had had the power to prevent it. The German-American association called the American Truth Society continues its campaign against savings banks that are not hostile to the loan. In Chicago, Mrs. Olga Walsh has applied to the Federal Court for an injunction to restrain the Mutual Life Insurance Company from investing in the bonds. She holds a policy in the company. Officers of the Mutual say the company has bought none of the bonds, altho it would be lawful to make such an investment. Jesse S. Phillips, the New York State Superintendent of Insurance, publishes a statement in which he says that the law permits investments in foreign bonds to be made by insurance companies a part of whose business is done abroad. The Mutual does insurance business in both England and France.

RAILROAD TAXES

When the railroad companies ask for permission to increase their freight rates, they point to additional expenses, or reduction of income, caused by legislation. They also speak of a growth of taxes. A statement prepared at Washington by the Bureau of Railway Economics shows that the recent increase of taxes deserves to be considered. From 1905 to 1914 the taxes paid by all the railroads increased 137 per cent. The sum paid in 1914 was $150,371,100. For the group of anthracite coal-carrying roads the addition in this decade was 208 per cent. Comparison with revenues is made. In the same period the increase of gross revenue was 43 per cent, and the addition to operating expenses was 58 per cent. To nearly 1,700,000 employees in 1914 the companies paid $1,373,422,472. The advance of wages since 1905 is indicated by figures showing that the average daily compensation has risen from $2.07 to $2.53.

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It is not generally known to policyholders that all forms of insurance are heavily taxed in this country, nor do they realize that their expense for such of its protective service as they maintain is, to that extent, increased. It escapes their notice because it is included in their premium payments to the companies.

I have pondered over this question for years in an effort to discover the principle which actuates legislators in including insurance among the objects of taxation, and I am now further away from a solution than when I began. It is simply incomprehensible by me, however clear it may seem to be to the many who justify it. I always get back to the hard fact that insurance is a system of loss-distribution; and I cannot understand why anybody should have to pay the government for the privilege of losing a little money every year. Every time a man pays an insurance premium he is making his ratable contribution to the losses sustained by his associates, under a reciprocal agreement which guarantees him benefits of a like character in the event he becomes a victim under similar circumstances.

If insurance were a form of gambling in which the premiums paid represented the stakes of the participants and the fund, or "pot," thus accumulated were divisible under prearranged rules of proportion between the management and agents of a company, or "the house," and the gamesters, I could understand the attitude of the state in laying a heavy tribute on the enterprise. We would not have to go far geographically or historically for a practical parallel of this idea, for the foregoing description accurately describes the relations sustained at one time between the state of Louisiana and the Louisiana State Lottery Company. In the gambling game, a few of the players win all that their many fellow players lose; in insurance everybody loses. Why? Because the value—generally a part of it only is covered by insurance—of the thing insured (the building, the stock of goods, the human life, a leg, an arm, and so on) has actually been subtracted from the common stock, and the insured loser becomes the recipient of contributions made by his associates out of their share of all the community wealth remaining. When a warehouse, the actual property value of which is $100,000, containing 5000 bales of cotton worth in the market $75 a bale is, with its contents, completely destroyed by fire, we know that the wealth of the nation has been diminished by the sum of $475,000. The

man who owned that property, let us assume, receives $175,000 from the insurance companies, but the money was furnished by his fellow-policyholders. There has been no restoration of the values burned up; there can never be. They are removed beyond human use.

This insured person's loss was paid him out of contributions made by his fellow-policyholders. In what way? Each paid to the common agent, the company, a sum of money, known as premium, his proper share of the compensation requisite to the maintenance of insurance on his own property. These premiums combined compose the fund out of which all losses and expenses are paid.

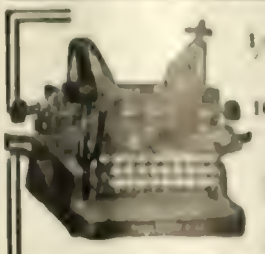
Now, if that is true—and it is—then we must conclude that a tax on insurance premiums is a tax on insurance losses; and as all insurance losses represent by so much a depletion of the world's values, then we must also admit that a tax on premiums is a tax on that portion of the world's vanished wealth as is represented by the insurance claims paid. And that is why I say that the scheme is incomprehensible by me. I cannot understand the philosophy which results in making our common misfortunes a source of income to the state.

D. C., Girard, Kan.—You can get from any reputable casualty company a policy paying you a weekly indemnity against loss of time due to sickness only. The rates, using $5 a week indemnity as a unit, are, approximately: ages 18 to 39, $7.50; ages 40 to 49, $8.50; ages 50 to 59, $10. I do not think the premiums charged by either the Preferred or Aetna are excessive. The price in both varies with the service furnished under the different policy contracts. Both companies are excellent, financially and managerially. The other company you inquire about is too young to permit of a just estimate of its quality.

J. W. H., Reynoldsville, Pa.—The company about which you inquire is eight years old and in point of financial size, comparatively small; but such information as I can procure respecting it justifies the belief that it is ably and carefully managed. Its growth has been steady, its expenses normal. The funds are invested in sound securities at good rates, the earnings in 1914 on mean amount of assets equaling six per cent. I have cautioned readers to use discrimination in considering the life companies which commenced business during the past ten years; this is one which I believe up to the standard.

H. A. H., Fort Valley, Ga.—The National Life Association does business under the assessment system, which eventually means trouble for the policyholders. Its so-called reserve consists of a charge of fifty cents for each year of the member's age for each $1000 insurance. The sum thus collected has no relation whatever to the amount actually necessary to maintain the policy for its face during life. In 1914 an examination of the Association's affairs disclosed many irregularities, and these resulted in the resignations of the principal officers and all but one of the directors. The present management is reputable. I cannot encourage any one to maintain a policy of life insurance in any concern which does not provide for a scientific reserve. The accident company you name, tho comparatively small financially, is of good repute. You say your premium is $10 a year. In that case you have a "limited" policy; that is to say, you have only ten dollars worth of accident and sickness insurance—something very much less than is provided under "unlimited" policies running in premium from $25 a year upward.

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Old Donald would look in vain through the pages of this magazine for advertisements of spinning wheels, and we can imagine his amazement at phonograph, telephone or motor car. But one familiar friend he would find—the announcement of the "Old Hartford," as ready today to give protection from all the risks of a motor car as it was to insure a spinning wheel in 1810. Such is the complete

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☐ Baggage (Insurance)	☐ Race Horse	☐ Live Stock	☐ Use and Occupancy

FROM STATE TO STATE

CALIFORNIA: Prof. Thomas Jefferson Jackson See, astronomer and United States naval observer at Mare Island, is reported to have said: "Gravitation is an electric phenomenon. It does not act instantly across space, but is transmitted with velocity equal to that of light, thus coming from the sun to the earth in eight minutes." It is said that Professor See some time ago submitted a treatise on this discovery to the Royal Society of London, saying that he wished to make its first announcement to that society because Newton presented his original theory concerning gravitation to it in 1685. The See treatise, it is said, seeks to prove that gravitation is due to elementary electrical currents circulating around atoms of matter.

COLORADO: The West Colfax viaduct, in course of construction at Denver, is said to be the largest reinforced concrete viaduct in the world. Its length is 8300 feet. It will contain 9200 cubic yards of mass concrete and 25,000 cubic yards of reinforced concrete, the whole requiring 55,000 barrels of cement. The total cost is to be $800,000, of which only $100,000 will be spent outside the state.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The Smithsonian Institution recently published a fully illustrated pamphlet containing brief accounts of the most important explorations and field work undertaken during 1914 by members of the staff of the institution proper and of its branches, the National Museum, the Bureau of American Ethnology and the astrophysical observatory. The researches covered practically the entire world, expeditions having been sent to fifteen different countries, on every continent, and to seventeen states in this country. They include work along geological, zoological, botanical, anthropological and astrophysical lines of investigation.

IDAHO: The Idaho Mining Association intends to test in the courts the right of the Federal Government, as laid down in an opinion of the United States Attorney General, to control the waters and water-power developments of tributaries of navigable streams. The association hopes to have similar suits brought in other interested states, so that several cases may go to the United States Supreme Court at the same time, the belief being expressed that the larger the interests involved the more thoroly the court would go into the whole question of water-power and stream control.

INDIANA: What is believed to be the greatest percentage increase in wages ever granted in this country by a large corporation to its employees is in process of fulfilment in this state. Beginning in August one of the heavy manufacturers of war supplies in northern Indiana increased wages ten per cent and announced its intention of making a similar increase each month until the normal wage scale has been doubled, provided the war and the demand for the company's products continue.

IOWA: A new office, that of "liquor censor," has been created by the city council of Mason City. According to the ordinance creating the office the incumbent is supposed to determine how much liquor the people of the city require and to see that they get no more. On the day that he was appointed to the office Mr. R. D. Mason sent back to the breweries thirty out of sixty barrels of beer that they attempted to deliver in the city. He is making a list of the more or less bibulous citizens and says he intends to see that they do not get too much to drink. He is quoted as having said: "One barrel, or three cases, of beer and one gallon of whisky is as much as any one man should have in a month without a physician's prescription."

KANSAS: Indian students at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, have just built a new gymnasium for the school, doing the work with their own hands, making practical use of their knowledge of manual arts and crafts gained in the regular terms of school. The building, which is in readiness for the present term, provides adequate facilities for the physical training of the 700 students enrolled from nearly all the states. The United States makes an annual expenditure of more than $240,000 for the maintenance of Haskell Institute.

MINNESOTA: Mr. John F. Uhlhorn, for more than fifty years a gold miner and mining engineer, now a resident of St. Paul, claims to have discovered a process by which gold miners can save "float," the very fine gold which does not sink to the bottom of the sluice box where the granular gold is caught. Mr. Uhlhorn says that thousands of acres of land in Minnesota carry from $1 to $5 worth of this gold to the cubic yard. Engineering and dredging companies, it is said, have spent large sums of money in efforts to extract this gold from the "dirt," but without success. Mr. Uhlhorn's discovery is described as a semi-liquid substance which, placed in a sluice box, rises to the surface of the water, carrying with it practically all the floating gold. The whole is then skimmed off and the gold extracted from the attracting substance by another process.

MISSISSIPPI: The policy of establishing cooperative creameries in different parts of Mississippi with a view to encouraging increased utilization of the excellent grazing grounds of the state has met with more response from farmers than the leaders of the movement had dared to hope for. In the five of six sections where such creameries have been recently established there is a decided improvement in numbers, size and quality of herds, many farmers at distances of more than fifty miles from the nearest creamery finding it profitable to turn their attention to dairying.

NEW MEXICO: This state has now become a steady producer of tungsten, hundreds of tons of which were thrown away in years past, when its value was not known. A carload of the ore taken recently from a pocket at a 600-foot level in Lincoln County sold for $30,000. This pocket is said to be the largest lens of tungsten ever found in any mine in the world.

NEW YORK: The first definite step has been taken toward drawing up a comprehensive plan for the development of the port of New York. The Board of Estimate has appointed Mr. John F. Stevens, Professor George F. Swain and Mr. William C. Loree a commission to make an analysis of the situation and to report a plan of development which shall coördinate rail and water traffic, minimize cartage and otherwise improve the port facilities. The commission expects to complete its analysis in about two years. Experts say it will take many years and cost hundreds of millions of dollars to carry out its plan. New York City has 578 miles of water front. Of this the city owns 127 miles, and only forty-seven miles have been well developed. Last year this port handled 54.92 per cent of all the imports and 36.56 per cent of all the exports of the entire United States.

NORTH CAROLINA: Mr. S. A. Jones of Willets, who for many years has tried to interest the state authorities in a highway along the Appalachian plateau, is now encouraged by the many movements for good roads to believe his dream may come true. The road which he proposes and which he says would surpass in scenic beauty any highway in this country, would, as he describes it, "extend from Asheville, via Mt. Pisgah, along the crest of the Great Divide; over the Caney Fork Bald, the most beautiful crowned mountain in the southern Appalachian range; along the great scenic view of Double Top, one of the highest in the range, and on by way of Sugar Loaf Mountain to the Tuckseigee River near Webster." From many points on this route three states can be seen.

OHIO: Work has begun upon an improved highway which is to connect the three most populous Ohio cities and link together one-third of the residents of the state. The plan contemplates the immediate improvement of what is known as Main Market Road No. X, connecting Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati by the shortest route. The project is being carried out by the Ohio State Automobile Association and the Ohio Good Roads Federation, cooperating with commercial and civic organizations along the way.

OREGON: The School of Commerce of the University of Oregon is planning to make an exchange of professors with a South American university. The purpose is to bring Oregon and the Northwest into closer commercial relations with South America thru an interchange of knowledge concerning business methods and conditions, products and manufactures, commercial needs and trade languages of the two countries. The plan, developed by Mr. H. B. Miller, director of the department of commercial and industrial survey, contemplates a preparatory season of special detailed study by each of the exchange professors thru interviews with leading producers, importers and general business men of his own country before going to the other field.

RHODE ISLAND: Notable changes in the topography of Scituate are to take place in the next year. Preliminary operations by the Water Supply Board of Providence for the acquisition of the watershed and for the submerging of a large part of Scituate have been practically accomplished. Manufacturing villages, highways, railway tracks and farmhouses are on the land taken by the city. Some of those which will have to be removed are landmarks which have considerable historic interest.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Mr. A. W. Brabham of Olar is confident that he will yet succeed in producing black cotton. He has been experimenting systematically for a number of years, gathering seed from all the cotton-producing countries of the world and crossing scientifically the plants yielding the darker or tinted fibers. As yet the nearest he has come to the coveted black is a pronounced bronze. Warm tan, yellow green, light brown and olive green are among the other hues he is producing. The Savannah Cotton Exchange has an exhibit of Mr. Brabham's products.

TENNESSEE: Thruout this state the week beginning October 25 is to be known as "Made in Tennessee Week." For months the Tennessee Manufacturers Association has been arousing statewide interest in it. Producers and manufacturers have taken special pains to place their products in every part of the state, retailers have promised to push the homemade goods and the public has been solicited thru persistent advertising. The association will give cash prizes to merchants having the best window displays of goods made in Tennessee.

WEST VIRGINIA: [illegible] speaking at the recent celebration of Home Coming Week in Tyler County made it clear that he intends to maintain intact that part of the old Virginia debt which the United States Supreme Court has said is due from West Virginia to it. It shall be shown that the court has the power to enforce its judgment. He is quoted as saying that it is not as impossible to collect it hereafter, and [illegible] it is not to be paid as heretofore contracted obligations.

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

NOVEMBER 1, 1915

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JUST A WORD

"A Little Trip to the War" is the title of Mr. Howland's third article from the warring countries. It tells of his glimpse of Rheims and the adjacent trenches, and will be published next week.

The Independent will begin this month what is in some respects the most important series of articles it has ever published. Under the general title of "The Next Generation" the men and women who have, by their own achievements, earned the best right to prophesy will tell what they believe to be in store for this country. Among these contributors are William Allen White, who will discuss "Government of the People, by the People, for the People"; Judge Gary: "The Long Look Ahead in Business"; Thomas A. Edison: "Looking forward in Science"; Gutzon Borglum; "The New Birth of Art in America"; President George E. Vincent of the University of Minnesota: "The Expansion of Popular Education"; Liberty H. Bailey: "Country Living in the Next Generation"; Melvil Dewey: "What the Next Generation Will Read and How"; Margaret Deland: "Women in the World and at Home"; Shailer Mathews: "Religion, the Church and the People."

REMARKABLE REMARKS

ROSE O'NEAL—All shoes hurt.

MARGARET WILSON—Society isn't a career.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—No plan is fool proof.

HENRY FORD—I have never met a really bad man.

G. K. CHESTERTON—Let us continue not to notice Zeppelins.

HARRY GORDON SELFRIDGE—There are no loafers in England.

PROF. GEORGE SANTYANA—The days of liberalism are numbered.

KAISER WILHELM—I know my courageous troops are tired.

JAMES HUNEKER—As for golf—that is a prelude to senility.

W. H. TAFT—You never will have a chance to vote for me again.

EX-PRESIDENT ELIOT—Military calisthenics are of doubtful expediency.

ANDREW D. WHITE—The best teachers ever known to me had no theories.

PROF. W. H. BURNHAM—Imbecile girls make capital nursemaids, sometimes.

PAULINE FREDERICK—Play soldiering may be attractive, real soldiering is not.

OCTAVE THANET—I have no illusions about my sex—I have been one of its boys.

W. J. BRYAN—If civilization could kill a man I would have been dead a million times.

KING GEORGE—If ever this war ends in an inconclusive peace I shall abdicate the throne.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE—Busy men do not require three or four months of the year for vacation.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN—The men hold all the money. They hold the whip hand over us.

SECRETARY DANIELS—I am not one who is in a nervous tremor over the conditions abroad.

DOROTHY DIX—Not one married man in a hundred is free to stay down town of a night to dinner.

CONSTANCE DREXEL—In the long run it is the most humane thing to have no relief funds or nurses.

EUGEN NEUHAUS—Art exhibits of the generally accepted modern type are logically intolerable.

CONGRESSMAN VICTOR MURDOCK—The Democratic party is on the verge of an internal explosion.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW—I have never met a man who wouldn't rather be an orator than what he is.

ENRICO CARUSO—Why should I talk about anything for publication? I am not a banker or an inventor.

ARTHUR STRINGER—Matrimony is like motoring because it is traveling by means of a series of explosions.

VINCENT ASTOR—The condition of the laboring people has greatly improved during the last few generations.

REV. CHARLES STELZLE—A good bartender will make a good clerk or salesman in any other kind of business.

LYMAN ABBOTT—I see no reason to believe that God has fixed all the incidents and events of any man's life in detail.

BISHOP J. W. BASHFORD—The Chinese are not the peaceable, easily governed people they are commonly represented to be.

PROFESSOR JOHN B. CLARK—It is too easy for a student to get thru college and escape the necessity of getting information.

DR. W. A. EVANS—The number of dust particles found in the Boston street cars varies from 200,000 to 3,000,000 to each cubic foot.

UPTON SINCLAIR—The country is moving with the speed of an avalanche into one of the most terrific cataclysms in the history of mankind.

DR. LUCIEN C. WARNER—If you are conducting a successful business, do not add to it any other business, unless so closely related to it that one helps the other.

LIEUT.-COM. MATHY—A Zeppelin is the strictest Sunday school institution—no drinks and no smokes. Each man's pocket is his pantry and he carries a snack. I take a bottle of cognac along and some first aid material in case someone gets hit.

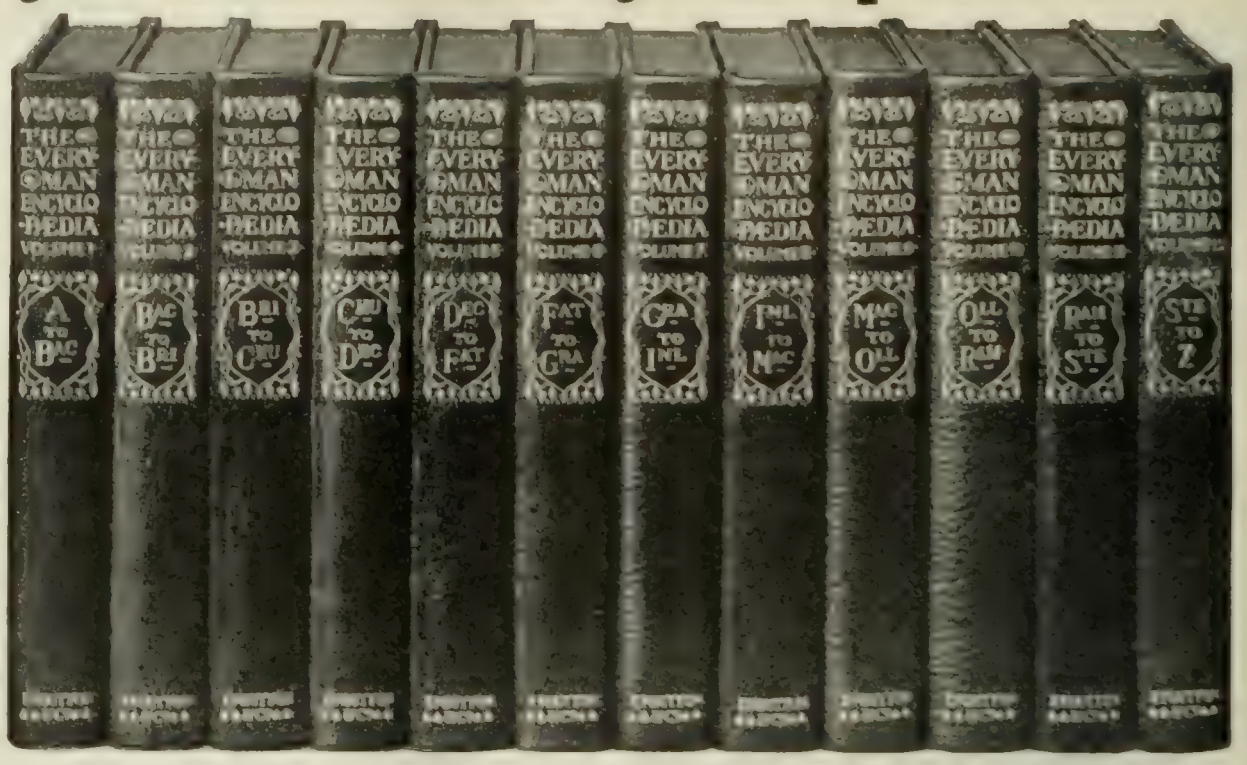
ADMIRAL FISKE, U. S. N.—Were it not for the tendency to decadence, we should expect that the nations of the earth would ultimately be divided into two great nations and that these would contend for the mastery in a world-wide struggle.

MINISTER MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN—It would certainly be an advantage for an American Ambassador or Minister if he had an official ribbon or two, a star or a garter or any symbol you like that would enable him to repay courtesies due to his Government.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER—Membership in a company of scholars, living the life of the constructive, forward-facing, productive scholar, carrying on the life, the work, the traditions of a great university, is the most satisfying occupation that has yet been offered to the ambitious American.

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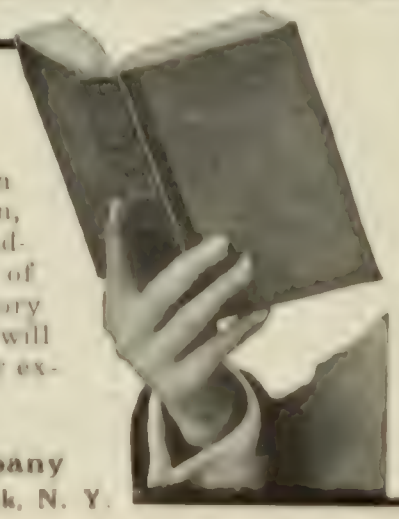
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MARCHING FOR THE VOTE

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND WOMEN AND 2500 MEN PARADED UP FIFTH AVENUE LAST SATURDAY, TEN DAYS BEFORE ELECTION, TO CONVINCE NEW YORK VOTERS OF THE MAGNITUDE AND EARNESTNESS OF THE SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

A BRUTAL DEED AND A LASTING MEMORY

THE execution of Miss Cavell adds another to the long list of acts by which Germany has outraged the humane sentiment of the age. It will confirm and intensify the feeling that prevails in neutral nations that German methods of warfare are unnecessarily ruthless and inexcusably brutal. This feeling will not be relieved by any further evidence as to her guilt. We assume that the published report is correct, that she did on her own admission help English and French soldiers to escape, and that she was tried and sentenced according to the forms of military law. We recognize, also, that her position as a trained nurse aggravates rather than lessens her offense, because a nurse, like an ambassador, is a privileged personage in war time and therefore under special obligation not to take advantage of her position inside the enemy's lines to aid the armies of her own country.

But, admitting all this, we do not believe that any military necessity demanded the execution of Miss Cavell. We do not believe that the German Empire would have been endangered if she had been allowed to live a few days longer, to permit of an appeal to the Kaiser for pardon or diminution of penalty. The Kaiser pardoned the Countess de Belleville and others at the intercession of the Pope and the American and Spanish Ambassadors at Berlin. He might well have listened to the plea of the American and Spanish Ministers at Brussels. For this is a case where justice—if it be justice—should be tempered by mercy as a matter of policy if not of chivalry or mere humanity.

Because of the shooting of this one weak woman thousands of strong men will take up arms against Germany. We in America know how such a thing is felt and how long it takes to forgive. In front of the City Hall of New York there stands a statue of a noble young man of twenty-one with his arms tied together ready for slaughter. Of the throng that hurry by all day long many stop to read the words inscribed on the pedestal: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." And those who read and look up into that handsome face feel a thrill of the same self-sacrificing patriotism and of resentment at the military system that imposes such sacrifices.

Yet Nathan Hale was undeniably a spy. His countrymen never attempted to deny that his guilt brought him under the capital penalty of martial law. What they resented was that he was executed without trial, without benefit of clergy and without being allowed to send a farewell message to his mother. But "humanity sweeps onward." Would General French, if he were in possession of New York now, behave as harshly toward an American spy as did General Howe in 1776? We do not believe it. Would the British, if they were in Cologne, shoot a German woman who had aided German prisoners to escape? We do not believe it. But, if they did, they would deserve the abhorrence of the world.

Some day there will be erected in Brussels a statue of Edith Cavell, and those who see it and read her dying words, "I give my life willingly for my country; I have no hatred or bitterness toward any one," will honor her as we Americans honor Nathan Hale. So shall she speak as long as bronze shall stand and inspire the generations to come with her own heroic self-sacrifice.

THE DEFEAT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY

AS was expected, constitutional suffrage for women was last week decisively defeated in New Jersey. Of all the Eastern States from Maine to Virginia, New Jersey had the least chance to carry such an amendment. It will come later, following the other states, as when it abolished slavery. And yet a hundred years ago New Jersey had female suffrage. There was a most corrupt election and the legislature, composed of white men, took away the suffrage from free negroes and women, altho men had done the bribing and received the bribes.

Previous to the late election a number of the first citizens of New Jersey signed an address to the voters stating very clearly the case for female suffrage. They told how the industrial civilization which had taken women out of the home and put them in factories had made women the competitors of men, and given them their individual interest like those of men apart from the home. They told how the sphere of legislation had of late years been enlarged, so that it was not concerned merely with life and property, but with a hundred things that make the conditions of life more decent and more easy; with these, women are as much concerned as men. They told how in a dozen states female suffrage had been tested, in some cases for over forty years, and there is not a word against it. It has proved itself a success, and the charge that it makes for the deterioration of the home is proved frivolous. The considerations in favor of female suffrage are conclusive, but the voters of New Jersey are not yet ready to accept the conclusion to which logic forces them.

The main conditions which led New Jersey to refuse the ballot to women are these: First, there is in all the older states a large body of well-to-do, satisfied, conservative women, belonging largely to the wealthy and fashionable class, who have leisure and do not wish to add to their responsibilities. They are antis by nature, and think it good form to stand by the good old way.

Again, the bosses and machines of both parties violently oppose suffrage; they understand the methods of their present corrupt control, and they will take no such risk as the admission of women to the ballot would involve.

Once more, the saloon is immensely strong in all the cities of New Jersey and is controlled by the bosses. Every saloonkeeper was an anti-suffrage missionary, and his patrons were easy converts. Here was probably the strongest influence against the women. Women are not fond of the bar. The breweries and distilleries were solidly against suffrage, and with them went all that coarser, rougher and more beastial element of the population that lacks chivalry.

We unwillingly add one other element. There were Catholics who favored suffrage for women, but the influ-

ence of the clergy and episcopate and journalism of that church was strongly against it. It was not from any lack of regard for women, but from the genuine belief that the God of Nature and revelation intended that women should devote their energies exclusively to the home and leave the rule of the world to men. To women belong the kitchen and the cradle and service in the church ruled by men. This was settled in the beginning when Eve tempted Adam and God ordained that he should rule over her. The ablest of the Catholic press, *America*, edited by Jesuits, has been of late giving its long leading articles to an attack against suffrage. It has based its argument on the doctrine that the unit of national government is not the individual but the family, and that the man represents the family. This assumption is palpably false. Here are two families dwelling in two adjacent houses. In one of them the father and his three voting sons work in a factory and all have the ballot. In the next house a widow is the head of the family and her three daughters work in the same factory, and not one of them can vote. Whether in practise or theory it is not the family but the individual who rules, and the Bible supports the thesis in that magnificent eighteenth chapter of Ezekiel, which teaches with emphatic reiteration that in the government of God, and we may assume in the government of the state, the individual is the unit and not the family.

These are the influences that have beaten suffrage, some honorable, more discreditable. What the women and their male allies now need to do in New Jersey before they can secure victory is chiefly to fight the saloon and the political infamies that are supported by it. New Jersey is one of those states which have neither prohibition nor local option. We urge them to fight for local option. That will be difficult enough, but constitutional prohibition will be hopeless. The road to female suffrage is through the downfall of the rule of the saloon. The Roman Catholic Church has not uttered its final word on the ballot for women. It is an open question there, and we may hope for a better judgment in time. Those who have so much fear that the ballot will degrade the home may properly consider what is the danger so long as two-thirds of the members of our churches are women and three-fourths of the inmates of our prisons are men.

CHINA'S MOMENTOUS CHOICE

CHINESE republicans have long suspected that Yuan Shih-kai was conspiring to betray the republic, as he betrayed the empire, and to establish himself on the throne from which he deftly ousted the Manchus. Some months ago America was startled to hear that Dr. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins, who was called to Peking to assist in the drafting of a constitution, had advised a monarchy for China, but this is now known to be a false report, circulated to facilitate the overthrow of the republic. The Vice-President, General Li Yuen-heng, a stanch republican, recently resigned as a protest against the proposed *coup d'état*.

Any attempt on the part of President Yuan to make himself emperor would probably precipitate another rising among the republicans of the southern provinces, in which they would receive much sympathy and not a little support from America. For the Chinese republic is our offspring and we take a loving interest in it. The young Chinese who have been educated in American universities have gone back to their own country afire with enthusiasm for free institutions and eager to devote their energies to the upbuilding of a true democracy.

It may well be that Yuan Shih-kai, autocratic and unscrupulous tho he be, is a good man to have at the head of affairs in this transition period, but to reestablish the monarchy would be a terrible wrong to China. Even tho China is a republic only in form, the form has its value and may lead to the reality. We can see this in the wording of Yuan's message to the Council of State: "As the office of President is conferred by the people, it should of course depend on the will of the people." Accordingly he is going to submit the question of republic or monarchy to the ballot of some two thousand persons, representing various provinces and classes. Doubtless this will not be an unbiassed and independent electoral body, but even tho the mandarins and notables to whom the question is put should vote for a monarchy, the mere fact that such a referendum was taken is a lesson in democracy which will not be forgotten in the future.

FALL READING IN THE TRENCHES

ONE result of the new form of warfare, where millions of men are kept for a year at a time in the same trenches with watchful waiting as their chief occupation, is that a call for reading matter has come from the front which is almost as insistent as the demand for shells. The need was met in various ways. In England magazines and books left at any post office were forwarded free to the front, and in this way tons of miscellaneous literature of varying value were collected and distributed. British authors were asked to contribute volumes of their own works, and some of them responded with such generosity as to give rise to the suspicion that they had a considerable part of the edition on hand as "remainders." The sixpenny editions of the standard English novels were great favorites in the army, and those admirable series of the classics and of modern works on science and sociology which are sold for a shilling on the English side of the ocean, and for thirty-five or fifty cents on our side, were drawn upon by the serious-minded. Many a man has found in the war a better opportunity for reading than he ever had before. A British naval officer who has been on patrol duty in the North Sea all winter reports with pride that he has at last read *Paradise Lost* clear thru.

But as the war enters upon its second year a need is felt for something better adapted to the soldier's needs and convenience than the casual magazines and the culled volumes which chance beneficence had supplied. Bound books were too bulky to carry and too good to throw away. Periodicals were mostly trivial and trashy, for there is nothing in England to compare with the ten or fifteen cent magazine of America for illustrations and good reading matter combined. So a special literature is being printed for the army. The London *Times* has returned to a primitive form of printing and is issuing "broadsheets" in editions of a million. These are sold in sets of six for a penny, each set containing a variety of selections in prose and poetry printed on single sheets so they can be sent in letters, carried in the

pocket and thrown away when read. Here are the contents of two of the penny sets:

EIGHTH SET	NINTH SET
From Abraham Lincoln.	The City of God.
The West Wind (*Shelley.*)	Five Poems by Herrick.
Mr. Tony Weller on Literature.	Admiralty Instructions on Riding and Dogs.
A Night Attack. (*Tom Cringle's Log.*)	A German Lady in Waiting. (*Burney.*)
The Queensferry Diligence. (*Scott.*)	The Upper Thames. (*William Morris.*)
L'Allegro.	John Gilpin.

In the German army, as we might expect, this matter of the supply of literature was not left to chance, but was well ordered from the start. Dictionaries, grammars and phrase books in French and English were provided for the troops sent west, and in Russian for those sent east. These contained the vocabulary and sentences needed for communication with the prisoners or the inhabitants of the conquered provinces. A German soldier captured in Poland a few months ago carried phrase book No. 90,000, so the edition must be considerable. It is arranged in three columns, German text, Russian text and the pronunciation of the Russian in Latin letters. The German Government has thoughtfully provided the British prison camps with German grammars sold at a penny in the commissary, so that their captives may improve their time. There does not appear to be anything in The Hague prohibiting the imposition of such a task as German grammar upon prisoners of war, but it is to be hoped that their term of confinement will not be so long as to enable them to master it.

In order that the Germans who are now visiting foreign lands at the expense of the Government may improve their opportunities to the full a *Pocket Art Guide for the German Soldier* has been prepared for him. This describes and illustrates in a volume of 200 pages the most important buildings and pictures to be seen in Belgium, Northern France and Western Russia. It does not, however, extend beyond Moscow and Paris, and fails to cover England and Italy. Perhaps these as well as Constantinople are contained in a second volume to be issued later. Among the edifices depicted is the cathedral of Rheims, and we are told that while the Germans were occupying that city the soldiers were personally conducted in squads around the cathedral like Cook tourists while a competent critic, detailed for the purpose, lectured to them on its artistic merits. Doubtless this, their last opportunity of seeing the cathedral in all its glory, was most highly appreciated afterward when it became their painful duty to bombard the edifice from the other side of the river.

Germany is better supplied with cheap editions of good literature than any other country, and since "analphabetism" is absent from the German army, we may suppose that most knapsacks contained a volume of the Reclam or some similar library. The Tauchnitz "Library of British Novelists," which has been issued regularly since 1841, has suspended publication during the war. The last volume, No. 4503, is *Barbara and Company*, by W. E. Norris, in which, curiously enough, a character accuses the Prussians of being "arrogant and badly brought up." The favorite authors in the German trenches are reported to be Dickens and Shakespeare. If, however, this preference is due to a desire on the part of the Germans to perfect themselves in the vernacular with a view of crossing the Channel, they should be warned that neither the Shakespearian nor the Dickensian dialect is in vogue nowadays in London society.

The German poets' memorial foundation has been engaged in supplying good literature to the troops, and up to the end of April had sent 84,562 volumes to the trenches. Hauptmann in his essay "Are We Barbarians?" gives us to understand that we may expect to find in a German knapsack a *Faust* or a *Zarathustra*, a Bible, a Homer or a volume of Schopenhauer. This may account for what we have heard of their doings in Belgium, for these admirable works contain incidents or teachings which it were well not to follow literally.

As time goes on the soldier is becoming more critical of the literature sent him. A German monist complains that he gets nothing but religious books, while he wants Haeckel and the like. A good churchman in the English trenches is shocked at finding Meredith's theory of prayer on his latest "Broadsheet." He demands an ecclesiastical censorship to eliminate such rank heresy. This suggests that here is an opportunity of settling by a colossal experiment the vext question of the influence of literature. Let certain regiments be supplied with optimistic, others with pessimistic philosophy. Let some read the classics, some science, some the Christian fathers. Let some be given detective stories or problem novels, others kept on exclusive diet of sociology and economics. Then see which corps fights best, which is most cheerful, which meets death most willingly.

Here, too, is a chance to extend Secretary Daniels' plan of education in the service. If Kitchener is right in thinking that the war will last three years or longer there would be time for a college course. The military duties would naturally take some time away from the studies, but not more than many college students devote to athletics.

THE SHAME OF YALE

IT is a great grief to us when an ancient and honorable university like Yale is brought to open disgrace thru the misconduct of some of its students. We are distrest to find in the papers nothing about the scholastic work which, we understand from private letters, Yale is still doing, but instead columns about the "weeding out of the evildoers," the "expulsion of tainted men" and the "ridding the university of the stain upon its honor." Going by the headlines we would have supposed that the Yale students had been found guilty of some sort of disorder or dissipation such as destroys the reputation and ruins the lives of some young men in every institution. But as we read further we find it is no personal peccadillo, but a deed which, in the opinion of the press, is much more serious.

We may as well out with the shameful truth at once. Five Yale students, who spent a week at Quogue, Long Island, playing baseball, last summer, failed to pay for their board. Oh, no, they did not "jump their board bill." That is not so rare an occurrence among students as to demand columns in all the dailies. They allowed some one else to pay it for them. They did this quite innocently, it appears. They did not realize, according to their own story, that they were doing wrong. But of course ignorance does not exempt one from the penalty of a crime. The Y has been ripped from the breasts of the guilty students and they are forever debarred from participating in the games of the university, a punishment which certainly matches the crime in magnitude.

The Yale *News* blames the coaches and managers of the teams for not warning the men against such temp-

tations of the vacation season. We heartily agree with the *News*, for we have always believed that ignorance is no protection for innocence and have often urged that those responsible for the youth of our land should frankly explain to them the evils of the outer world and so guard them against the sins that will beset them as soon as they leave the shelter of the campus.

Especially is this true of such cunningly concealed traps as that which has caught these poor young men. Surely Satan never devised a more innocent-seeming sin than this. No one could suspect its evil unless he had had a college education and specialized in athletics. We confess that we ourselves, in spite of the diplomas hanging upon our walls, find it impossible to appreciate the enormity of the offense as, it appears, we should. We understand fully the dangers of professionalism in college athletics. Professionalism consists in making a business of athletics, not in making money out of it. If the term "professional" were confined to those lawyers and doctors who found their profession profitable, the ranks would be considerably reduced. A young man in college is a student by profession altho he is not getting paid for it. Study is his vocation; sports may be his avocation. If he takes more interest in his sports than in his studies, then he is a professional athlete and should be debarred, not from the field but from the classroom. If there are any matriculates in Yale to whom their profession as students is secondary to their interest in athletics, the university owes it to its honor to expel them at once. They constitute the shame of Yale or any other university that harbors them.

THE WILTED GLORY OF WAR

WAR was magnificent as it was carried on in former days, where were the flashing of arms, the later gleam and clash of bayonet and musket, the caparisoned horses, and the swing of sabers as squadron met squadron on the field of battle. The Iliad was a succession of pictures of warring heroes with their auxiliar gods. So crusading knights fought the Paynim champions in open field. And such was war up to our own times, fought bravely, rank against rank, on what was called the field of battle. And so it was painted on a thousand canvases, the mounted leader, with his arm upswung, hewing down the opposite foe and cheering on his followers.

But where is all this showy bravery now? How will the artists paint the present war? How can they picture the invisible periscope of a submarine or the course of the torpedo which smites the "Lusitania"? The painting which will show hands raised above the wall of one trench to fling grenades into the opposing trench will not draw enthusiastic spectators in the picture gallery. There is nothing pictorial in the meeting of two hostile aeroplanes a mile up in the sky, each trying to mount higher than the other and send missiles down upon it. In this war the carnage is produced by cannon dropping shells on distant trenches or distant cities. But what grandeur can any one see or paint in an enormous gun concealed behind trees and discharging every half hour its monstrous bomb into Rheims ten miles away?

The old fighting is no more. Its glory is gone with the new earthworks. The soldier's weapon is the spade, and his purpose is to hide rather than to fight. And yet the glory is not all gone. The magnificence is not so much for the fighting soldier as for the superb purpose of the nations at war. Never was anything finer than their determination. Germany offers a splendid illustration. She believes that she is fighting for more than honor, for righteous defense, for the lofty spirit of her nation, and that "*Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*." And nothing is fired with more spiritual splendor than the stern defense which Belgium has made for her freedom and her rights. And there is the willing sacrifice which women and men, people and statesmen, in France and Britain have made, giving up the lives of their dearest, accepting the wrecking of home and wealth that they may keep their pledged word, and protect liberty and free civilization. Here is glory, here is grandeur, far past all that of war whose splendor has vanished away with "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome."

THE CENSORSHIP OF POETRY

THE censor is much the same in every country. We used to laugh at his rulings in Russia and Turkey. Now it is England which is providing amusement to the world. Ronald McNeill, a Unionist M. P., inquired of the Home Secretary what poets it is permissible to quote. The reason for this interpellation is that the British censor takes his office so seriously that he is expurgating the poets and striking out illegal lines of Browning and Kipling which correspondents include in their dispatches from the front.

Poor Kipling, Poet of Imperialism, Uncrowned Laureate of Greatest Britain, now "somewhere in France" using his sharpest pen against the enemies of England, his only son "wounded and missing," to think that his "Recessional" should be found unfit for patriotic Britons to read! Curiously enough, he got into trouble before over this same pair of lines:

> The tumult and the shouting dies,
> The captains and the kings depart.

It was the censors of language, the grammarians and their devoted followers, who pitched into him before, and it was the first line they objected to, on the ground that it is customary to provide a plural subject with a plural verb. The Kiplingites rushed unwisely to the defense of their master and argued that "tumult" and "shouting" meant the same thing, so the subject was "psychologically singular." Those who took part in this heated controversy of almost twenty years ago overlooked the necessity of making the line rime with "sacrifice."

And now the political censor has attacked the second line and makes it read:

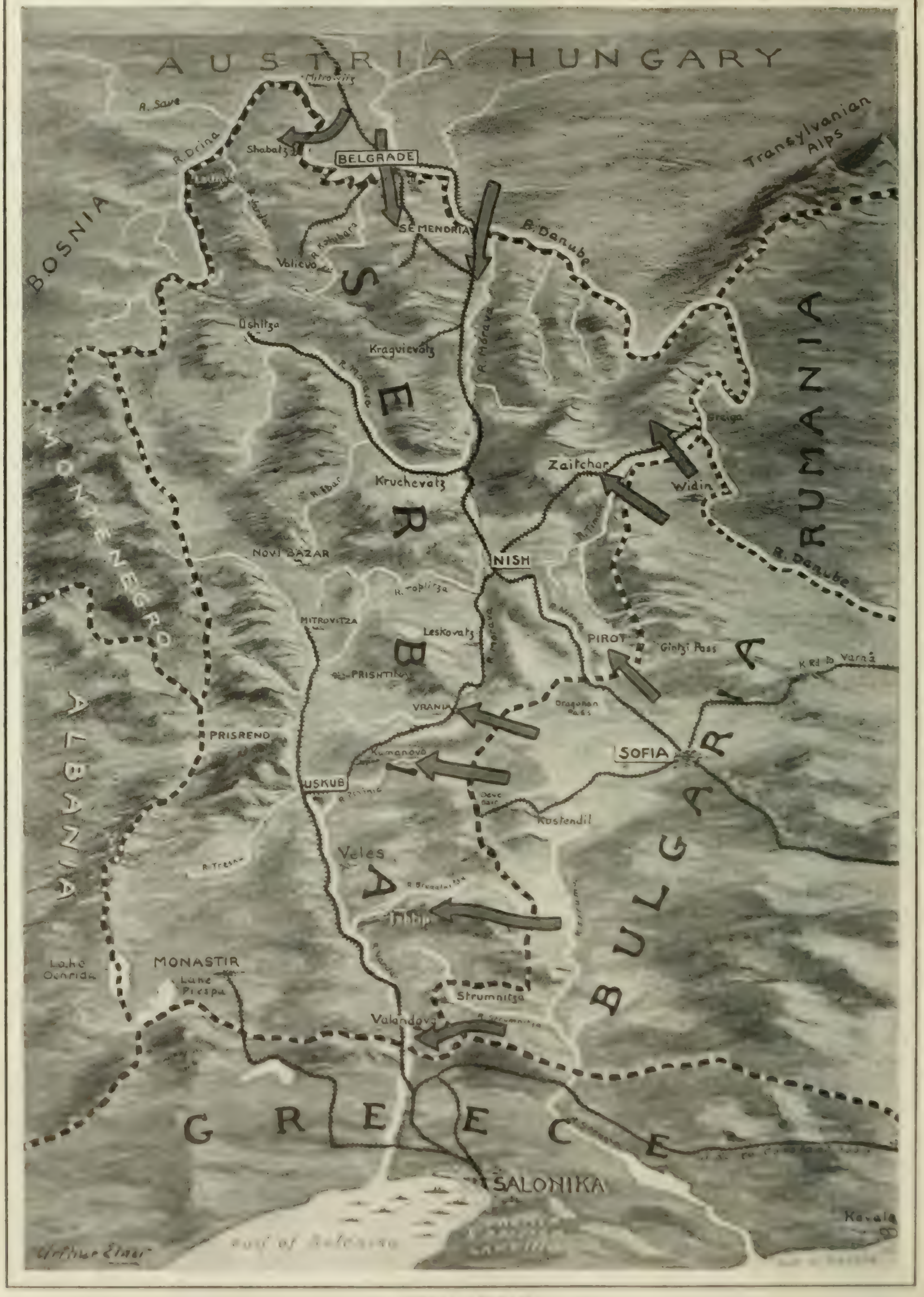
> The captains * * * depart.

The kings disappear among the stars. To suggest that kings could "depart" is obviously dangerous now when so many people are thinking that they should.

What would happen if somebody ventured to quote from "The Man Who Was" or "The Truce of the Bear"? And if Kipling is suspect what shall be done to a red republican like Swinburne, especially the poem on the assassination of the Czar, which The Independent printed many years ago when other magazines were afraid of it? One couplet of it lingers in our memory yet:

> Love grows hate for love's sake; life takes death for guide.
> Night hath nought but one red star, tyrannicide.

Then there are Burns and Shelley and Morris and Byron. Once the censor gets to expunging radicalism from English poetry he will find his hands full.



SERBIA AT BAY

THE [illegible] ENCIRCLING OF SERBIA FROM THE NORTH BY THE GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS, AND FROM THE EAST BY THE BULGARS, HAVE CUT THE [illegible] SECTIONS TO BE CONQUERED SEPARATELY. THE BELGRADE ARMY [illegible] THE DANUBE, SERVIA AND HAVE RIVERS AT SEVERAL POINTS AND ARE APPARENTLY [illegible] FROM BELGRADE. THE GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS HAVE CUT THE RAILROAD LEADING FROM NISH TO SALONIKA AT KRUSHEVAC AND ARE [illegible] THE ARMY OF GENERAL [illegible]

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Invasion of Serbia

During the past week Serbia has been entered from all sides; from the north and west by the Austro-German troops, from the east by the Bulgarian troops and from the south by a friendly force of French. The Serbian Government, anticipating the fall of Nish which has served as capital ever since the attack on Belgrade in August, 1914, has left for parts unknown. It was at first reported that Monastir and later that Prisrend was to be made the temporary capital, but the Bulgarian bands crossing the border had cut the railroad south of Nish before the removal could be completed. According to the Serbian reports these attacks were mere raids of light cavalry which were afterward driven back or annihilated. But, however that may be, the breaking of the railroad and telegraph line connecting the beleaguered Serbs with Salonica has interfered with the advance of the rescuing party into the interior. It is announced that French troops from Salonica have crost the Greek frontier and made connection with the Serbs near Valandova. But the railroad between this point and Uskub is said to be held by the Bulgars. The British are not mentioned in this connection and supposably most of them still remain in the neighborhood of Salonica.

The Bulgars have crost the border at a dozen points but it appears their chief advances have been made, as was to be expected, along the two railroad lines leading from Sofia to Serbia. One of these runs from Sofia northwest to Pirot and Nish and the other to Kustendil and Uskub. The latter force invaded Serbia thru the mountain pass of Deve Bair and defeated the Serbs at Sgri Palanka. The Bulgars then advanced to Kumanovo and Ishtip. Then they stormed the Fort of Veles or Kuprulu, on the eastern side of the Vardar River. The Serbs burned the town and withdrew to the western side of the river. From this position their artillery fire was sufficiently effective to prevent the Bulgars from crossing the river and so protected for the time the railroad which runs on the western bank.

The German army which assembled at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, has invaded Serbia on the western frontier by means of the railroad to Vishegrad. Here they crost the Drina River and are advancing toward Ushitza. This is the same route as was taken by the Austrians in their second invasion of Serbia. but they met with overwhelming defeat before they reached Nish.

On the northern frontier the Austro-German troops have advanced from Belgrade and Semendria some ten or fifteen miles into the interior, but do not seem yet to have made connection with the Bulgars from the east.

A combined fleet of British, French, Russian and Italian ships bombarded the Bulgarian ports on the Aegean, Dedeagatch and Porto Lagos. The Bulgars denounce the attack as contrary to the Hague rules since these towns have no fortifications whatever. The Allies, however, claim that only the military positions, the railroad station, the shipping and harbor works were shelled and that the residential quarters were spared. According to an Athens despatch twenty-eight ships took part in the bombardment which at Dedeagatch lasted four hours and caused the death of more than a thousand soldiers and ten civilians. The Bulgarian troops were at mess when the shells struck their barracks.

THE GREAT WAR

October 18 Sir Edward Carson resigns as Attorney General. Allied troops land at Enos on Aegean.

October 19 Germans attack French lines east of Rheims. Italy declares war on Bulgaria.

October 20 Great Britain offers Cyprus to Greece for aid in the war. Bulgars take Veles and Vranja, Serbia.

October 21 Allied ships bombard Bulgarian ports on Aegean. Russians victorious north and south of Pripet River.

October 22 Greece refuses to join Allies. Hindenburg nearing Riga.

October 23 Germans cross Drina River into northwest Serbia. Italians push attack on Austrian lines.

October 24 Bulgars take Uskub. Russians attack German position at mouth of Gulf of Riga.

Greece Remains Neutral

In order to induce Greece to abandon her neutrality and fight on the side of the Allies, Great Britain took the surprizing step of offering her Cyprus. This island is about the size of Porto Rico or nearly a third as large as Belgium. It was ceded to Great Britain by Turkey in 1878 as reward for defending her against Russia, but was not formally annexed until the present war. The annexation aroused considerable dissatisfaction among the Cypriotes because they are mostly Greeks and they saw in this act the death blow to their cherished hope of joining with Greece. The island, however, has been more prosperous and peaceful under British rule than ever before.

It is said that additional offers were made to Greece by the Allies such as the Bulgarian territory on the Aegean. Greece was forcibly reminded that her treaty with Serbia obligated her to come to the assistance of Serbia whenever that country was attacked and Greece was given to understand that the Allies expected her to live up to this engagement.

But the Greek Government paid no heed to either bribes or threats and returned a rather contemptuous reply. The Greek note expresses surprize at the intervention of the Allies and insists that the right of interpretation of a treaty of alliance belongs exclusively to the two contracting countries and does not concern a third party. "It must not be forgotten that Greece is an independent nation that disposes of its fate in full sovereignty." Gratitude is expresst for the vague offers made by the Allies and especially to Great Britain for the offer of Cyprus. Greece, says the note, is not under any obligation to defend Serbia against the Austro-German attack and the 150,000 men which, according to the treaty Greece agreed to send to the aid of Serbia in case of an attack from Bulgaria, would be useless under the circumstances. At least 400,000 would be needed to save Serbia and it would be ruinous to Greece to attempt it unless the Allies sent as many more. Greece, by allowing free passage to the Allies' troops over her territory and in maintaining her own army on a war footing, is, according to the note, doing all she can for Serbia.

It is expected that the Allies will either make a higher offer for Greek support or use their Mediterranean fleet to compel her to enter the war.

Riga Gulf and Pripet River

The German campaign in Russia has narrowed down to two objectives, the capture of the port of Riga at the north end of the line and the capture of the railroad on the south. Both these points are of great commercial as well as strategic importance, and if they can be gained the Germans will command a line of over 500 miles running almost straight north and south from the eastern end of the Baltic to the eastern end of Galicia. The railroad from Vilna to Kovno would then run just behind their front, while the Russians would be deprived of any north and south railroad nearer than that which runs from Petrograd to Kiev, over a hundred miles in their rear. With such a line in their possession the Teutonic forces could well afford to entrench for the winter.

By the capture of Vilna and Lida a few months ago the Germans secured the central section of this north and south railroad line. But its northern terminus of Dvinsk is still held by the Russians in spite of all Hindenburg's efforts. Over the southern section, where it crosses the Pripet River, the fiercest conflicts have been raging for weeks with varying fortunes. North of the Pripet the Austrians and Germans reached the railroad, but were defeated on October 21 with the loss of 3637 men prisoners and ten machine guns captured. South of the Pripet, where the Teutonic forces had come within a few miles of the railroad they have



Paul Thompson

MILITARY TRANSPORT UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Russian roads are so bad that they have a positive defensive value as a hindrance to invading armies. Here are forty German soldiers dragging a car over a worn-out highway

been attacked by the Russians and driven back.

The unexpected success of the Russians in the south may have an effect upon the Balkan campaign, for it will tend to relieve the Russians of their fear of an invasion of Bessarabia. They have been afraid that the Teutonic forces would strike at Kiev and Odessa perhaps in concert with the Rumanians, who are anxious to regain Bessarabia, a province largely inhabited by Rumanians, but annexed by Russia in 1878. A new army of Austrians and Germans have been massed upon the Rumanian border, but whether for the purpose of overawing Rumania and keeping her from joining the Allies or of preventing the Russians from crossing Rumania to get at Bulgaria must be for the present a matter of speculation.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg seems to have concentrated his energies on the capture of Riga. He has expelled the Russians from their positions northeast of Mitau and so come within gunshot of Riga. The southern bank of the Dvina River for a distance of sixty miles east of Riga is now in his possession. Illukst, which protects Dvinsk on the northwest, has at last been carried by assault and 3000 Russians made prisoners. The Germans seem to have possession of the mouth of Riga, for we hear from Petrograd that the Russian warships have bombarded the coast here and landed troops.

The War in France The chief event of the week in the western field was an attack by the Germans on a part of the line that has for some months been comparatively quiescent. On a front of about six miles to the east of Rheims a heavy bombardment by the German guns on the night of October 19 was followed by repeated charges against the French lines under cover of dense clouds of suffocating gases. These attacks were repeated on the two days following, but the German soldiers were mowed down by the French artillery before they could reach the trenches at any point. If the Germans had been successful in this effort they would have retaken Rheims and this would have brought them on the left flank of the position about five miles to the east which the French gained in their recent advance.

Here the fighting has continued about Tahure, but with no decisive results since the great French drive of a month ago. Their total gain by this movement amounts to one or two miles along a fifteen mile front. If the secret order from General Joffre which the German War Office published as found on a French staff officer is authentic the French employed in the offensive of September 25, ninety-three divisions and the British eighteen, making altogether about two million men. The order states that this constitutes three-quarters of the French army and that it was supported by two thousand heavy and three thousand field guns with a far greater supply of ammunition than ever before.

The Germans admit the terrific violence of the bombardment and the effectiveness of the poisonous gases used by the French and English. At the battle of Loos the explosive shells dug immense cavities in the entrenchments and tore the barbed wire entanglements to shreds. Then came the gas clouds creeping like a white mist over the meadows and settling down into the trenches and dugouts where the soldiers lived. This was followed by a greenish black smoke, and ten minutes later another white fog and black smoke was wafted over the German lines. After four of these waves had past the British charged out in solid columns out of the cloud, their noses protected by respirators. The Germans also were provided with gas masks but many of them had been overcome by the fumes and forced to lie down. The gases employed by both sides are said to consist largely of chlorine altho nothing definite is disclosed about it. The irritation of the lungs is so great as to incapacitate the soldier temporarily. The victim usually revives as soon as he gets fresh air, but in many cases permanent injury to the lungs results. Other gases are being used which irritate the eyes and cause a blinding flow of tears without other injury.

In the Artois field about Lens the British continue to hold the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt against German attacks. The Germans, however, hold Hill 70, which was last month reported taken by the British.

The Execution of Miss Cavell On the morning of October 12, Miss Edith Cavell, an English nurse, was shot at Brussels by a German firing squad in accordance with a sentence of the military court. She had been arrested August 5 with thirty-four others on the charge of aiding British and French soldiers and Belgian young men to escape from Belgium and enter the Allied armies. It appears from the evidence that she used the Medical Institute at Brussels, of which she was principal, to shelter soldiers and recruits until they could be conveyed away by night to the Dutch border. The head of this "underground railroad" was Prince Reginald de Croy, of Bellingnies, who has not been apprehended. But among the prisoners were his wife, Princess Marie de Croix, and a French countess, Jeanne de Belleville, and many prominent Belgians. After a trial of three days eight of the accused were condemned to death. At the solicitation of the Pope, the King of Spain and the American Ambassador at Berlin, the Kaiser pardoned the Countess de Belleville and some others, but Miss Cavell was executed the morning after her sentence, altho Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, used his utmost efforts to have the sentence suspended long enough for an appeal to the Emperor. The Spanish Minister and Mr Whitlock interceded for clemency with the German Governor General of Belgium, Baron von der Lancken, but he replied that the military regarded the death penalty imperative.

Miss Cavell's bearing before the court was frank and courageous. She admitted the charges and even added

to the evidence by saying the soldiers she had aided to escape had written from England to thank her. When asked by the president of the court if she wished to petition the Kaiser for pardon she contemptuously refused to take advantage of the opportunity. M. Kirschen, advocate of the Belgian Court of Appeals, was assigned to her defense, but the court found her guilty and according to German military law the penalty was death. Mr. Gahan, the British chaplain, who visited the prison to administer communion, reported her last words before her execution as follows:

I wish all my friends to know that I willingly give my life for my country. I have no fear nor shrinking. I have seen death so often it is not strange or fearful to me. I thank God for this ten weeks of quiet before the end. My life always has been hurried and full of difficulty. This time of rest has been a great mercy to me. They have all been very kind to me here, but this I say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity: I realize that patriotism is not enough; I must have no hatred or bitterness toward any one.

When led out for execution she wore a small Union Jack upon her bodice. She refused to have her eyes bandaged but faced the rifles bravely. The execution has aroused an outburst of indignation in Holland and the United States as well as England. Recruiting jumped to ten thousand in England because of the news.

British Cabinet Crisis

The rumors of dissension in the coalition cabinet received confirmation thru the resignation of Sir Edward Carson as Attorney General and it is expected that others will follow. In a statement to the House of Commons Sir Edward Carson said that his resignation was due to his disagreement with the majority of the Cabinet over Balkan policies. On the day following the resignation it was announced that the Prime Minister was suffering from an attack of gastro-intestinal catarrh which would necessitate complete rest for a few days. This illness has given the Government a respite during which the questions asked in Parliament could be evaded and the efforts to overthrow the ministry were held in abeyance.

It is recognized that some sort of a reorganization of the Cabinet is inevitable and not improbably Mr. Asquith may be among the victims of popular resentment. The past week has been one of the most gloomy that England has experienced in recent times. The losses for the week amounted to about 30,000 and the number of recruits is not keeping up to that figure. The people are beginning to realize that they have been kept in ignorance and deceived about the war and even papers friendly to the Government are outspoken in their criticism. The policy of the censorship in concealing or holding up bad news and allowing the publication of false reports of an optimistic character has created an atmosphere of distrust. Even the official announcements of the German War Office are censored in London before they are allowed to be published in England or cabled to America. This policy was defended in Parliament on the ground that the Government did not propose to permit the British press to be used to circulate German falsehoods and arguments.

A particularly irritating incident occurred in connection with the Dardanelles. The censor allowed the publication of correspondence from Gallipoli which described the landing at Suvla Bay as a striking success and claimed that the British had gained control of the peninsula and the Turkish forces would have to starve or surrender. It is now known that the Suvla Bay expedition was a costly failure and that the officer in charge of it has been relieved from duty on account of it.

It is acknowledged that 400,000 men are needed if the German drive thru Serbia is to be checked, but probably not over 150,000 have been landed at Salonica. The bungling in regard to Bulgaria is probably more the fault of the Russian Foreign Office than of M. Delcassé or Sir Edward Grey because Russia insisted upon conducting the negotiations with Serbia and Bulgaria and it was her twenty-four hour ultimatum that brought on the mobilization of the Bulgarian army.

According to General Sir Eric Swayne, a director of recruiting, "Great Britain needs 2,000,000 more men by spring." Those who favor conscription are urging that it be adopted at once, but the Government desires to give Lord Derby's plan a chance before entering upon so drastic and unpopular a measure as conscription. The national register recently taken gives the names of 1,900,000 men of military age who are not engaged on munitions, productive industries or railroads. These are now being personally solicited to enlist in the army. Recruiting has now, like the manufacture of munitions, been taken out of the hands of the military authorities and is put under civilian control with the Earl of Derby as general director.

New Jersey's Suffrage Election

At the special election in New Jersey for action upon a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of the state, the majority against the amendment was about 51,000, in a total vote reported to be 330,000. The constitution provides that the question cannot be submitted again for five years, and an amendment annulling this provision was rejected at this special election. The advocates of woman suffrage hold that the legislature is empowered to grant to women the right to vote for Presidential electors next year, and they will ask the Legislature to do this. President Wilson voted for the amendment at Princeton, and was heartily cheered when he went to the polls. Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary, voted for it in Jersey City. It was asserted by Mrs. Van Winkle, president of the Woman's Political Union, that many fraudulent votes against the amendment had been cast. Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York State Suffrage Association, said the result was not a surprizing one, in view of the opposition of the political machines. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suf-



Paul Thompson

THE NEW SHRAPNEL-PROOF HELMETS OF THE FRENCH ARMY

frage Association, remarked that the election would give an impetus to work for an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The approaching vote on similar amendments in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, states whose population exceeds 20,000,000, is exciting much interest. There were 41,000 persons in a suffrage parade in Philadelphia last week. In New York City, on the 23d, there was a notable parade, the procession, in which more than fifty bands took part, moving up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square. There were about 30,000 women and men in line. Connecticut and New Jersey organizations were represented.

Wireless Phoning to Paris

The transmission of messages by wireless telephone from Arlington, Virginia, and New York to San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands has now been followed by messages from Arlington across the Atlantic to Paris. It became known on the 21st that three times in the preceding ten days wireless telephonic messages had been sent from the station at Arlington to the Eiffel Tower, and received there by H. E. Shreeve and A. M. Curtis, representatives of Chief Engineer Carty, under whose direction the recent experiments have been made. On account of the war, it was with some difficulty that permission to use the Eiffel Tower station was obtained. Officers of the French Government were present, and they testify to the success of the undertaking. The replies were by cable, because the special sending apparatus was not available in Paris. Mr. Carty predicts that it will soon be possible to reach Tokio and all the great cities of the world by wireless telephone from New York. There has already been communication between Arlington or New York and Panama, San Diego, San Francisco, Honolulu and Paris.

The message received at the Eiffel Tower was heard by the operator in Honolulu. It was sent by B. B. Webb, and the Honolulu operator's report is that he distinctly heard the words "Hello, Shreeve. This is Webb talking." Mr. Carty, in Chicago, told the story to reporters in New York by wireless telephone. By the same agency he then talked with Thomas A. Edison, in San Francisco, where the latter was the guest of honor at a dinner which celebrated the thirty-sixth anniversary of his invention of the incandescent light. There was a similar celebration at the Edison laboratories in Orange, New Jersey, and the two dinner parties talked with each other, by wireless telephone, the distance being 3400 miles.

Army and Navy Plans

Secretary Daniels has given to the public the estimates relating to his five years program for enlarging the navy. The cost, for ships, aviation, a reserve stock of munitions, etc., is to be for the entire period, according to these estimates, $502,482,214. For ships alone the sum is $422,964,187. The proposed expenditure for aviation is $6,000,000, and $25,000,000 is to be invested in the munition reserve. The total for the navy in the five years would be $1,017,482,000. For the coming year the appropriations would amount to $217,652,173, an increase of $68,000,000 over those for the current year. In a public address a few days ago the Secretary said he intended to ask for a Government armor plate factory, because the existing factories do not compete with each other but are in agreement as to prices. It has been estimated that the cost of such a factory would be $6,000,000. He would also ask that projectiles for the navy be made in a Government factory.

Estimates for the changes proposed by the Secretary of War have not been published in detail, but the substance of his program was set forth in these pages last week. It is now known, however, that his plans include $26,000,000 a year, for four years, for an accumulation of reserve supplies of ammunition and arms, and $20,000,000 a year for coast defenses, new forts and guns. For the projected Continental Army of 400,000, and the additions to the regular army the sum assigned is $26,000,000 a year. The increase for next year is said to be $72,000,000.

In an address to be delivered in New York on November 4, President Wilson is to explain and support the plans of the two Departments. Mr. Bryan, who opposes them, says that if the deliberation and investigation required by his peace treaties should fail to settle peacefully any international controversy, he would have the question of going to war voted upon by the whole nation. He hopes that the women would take part in such a referendum. Ex-President Taft says the danger of militarism here is very remote, partly because we could not raise an army of 500,000 men in time of peace without increasing the pay from the present rate of $15 a month to $35 or $40, and this expense would be prohibitive. We need a navy, he adds, as large as the navy of any other nation which has a standing army large enough to spare 250,000 men for an attack upon us.



"EVEN IF THEY DID LOSE IN JERSEY——"



"WELL, BOYS, WE SAVED THE HOME"

and we lack 10,000 men for our coast defenses. Our navy and coast defenses, in his opinion, should be kept up to the proper strength, in order that they may be, on both coasts, real bulwarks against unjust aggression.

Labor Disputes

There has been no settlement of the strike of 13,000 employees of the General Electric Company, in Schenectady, New York, for an eight hour day and higher wages. The company's offer of 9½ hours and an increase of 5 per cent was rejected, and 1500 pickets were placed on duty by the strikers. In sympathy, the employees of the General Vehicle Company, a subsidiary corporation, which has been making automobiles on war orders in Long Island City, have quit work, and there will be an attempt to cause strikes in the company's other plants. In Meriden, Connecticut, the strikers who have left the factories of the International Silver Company are striving to cause similar action in the company's factories in seven other cities. A grant of nine hours, with 15 per cent more pay, has ended the strike of machinists in Torrington, Connecticut, and concessions have brought back 1200 strikers at a screw factory in the neighboring city of New Britain. In Cleveland, the machinists of the Peerless Motor Company are on strike for eight hours.

In Boston a strike of the freight handlers on all the railroads for an increase of pay is interfering with the movement of freight. In Worcester twelve meetings of the State Board of Arbitration have accomplished nothing, in the strike of machinists. Employers will not accept arbitration or recognize the union. A military guard, defending a manufacturing company's property against strikers in Nashua, New Hampshire, last week, killed a man and bayoneted a woman. In Whippany, New Jersey, fifty strikers who had left a boxboard factory, were arrested for attacking a sheriff's deputies. It is expected that the wireless operators on the Atlantic coast will go on strike. Such action might tie up two-thirds of the coast shipping. A strike has been declared by 300 operators on the Pacific coast. A considerable increase of pay is demanded.

Trust Cases

The first important suit brought under the Clayton Anti-Trust law is one begun by the Government in St. Louis last week against the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, its subsidiaries and several of its officers. The Government asks the court to forbid the company to enforce the contracts by which it binds lessees of its machines to use no machines of its competitors. It alleges that the company's practises are unlawful and tend to create monopoly. A former suit against the same company, now pending in the Supreme Court on Appeal, was brought under the Sherman act, the Government asking for a dissolution. This one does not seek dissolution, but asks for injunctions. The company, it is alleged, controls 95% per cent of the trade in shoe machinery.

Testimony as taken last week in the suit in which the Government prosecutes William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard and nine other past or present directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, for conspiracy to monopolize railway traffic in New England. The chief witness thus far has been Charles S. Mellen, formerly president of the company, who testified for the Government, having gained immunity by doing this. But his testimony has not been wholly satisfactory to the Government, and it is said that he may be called as a witness for the defendants.

In the Supreme Court the Government has filed its brief in the suit against the steamship combination, the case having come to that court on appeal. In this suit it is alleged that certain transatlantic steamship companies had an agreement as to sailings, rates and traffic, and used what were called "fighting ships" to prevent competition. The Federal Trade Commission has ordered an investigation of charges that the cotton buyers in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia have combined to depress the price of cotton.



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FIVE YEARS' WORK AHEAD

Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, president of the Women's Political Union of New Jersey, leaving headquarters for a campaign round of speeches. Owing to a peculiar constitutional provision, an amendment to which was defeated with the Woman Suffrage amendment, no further vote on the question is possible until 1920

The Situation in Mexico

Carranza's Government was formally recognized on the 19th of October not only by the seven nations that had been represented in the conference, but also by Colombia and Nicaragua. The words used were "the de facto Government of Mexico, of which General Venustiano Carranza is Chief Executive." The note of our Government suggested the appointment of an Ambassador. It is expected that Carranza will appoint Eliseo Arredondo, recently his agent in Washington, who is his cousin. He was a judge and a member of Congress under Madero. Our Ambassador, it is reported, will be Henry P. Fletcher, now Ambassador to Chili. President Wilson declared an embargo on all exports of arms or ammunition, except those going to Carranza's forces. This order will seriously affect Villa. At Vera Cruz our ships saluted the Mexican flag, and the salute was returned by Carranza's gunboat. Carranza is to provide for municipal elections in places which his forces control, but it is his opinion that a year must elapse before national elections can be held.

For some days past there has been but little fighting. Villa has begun a campaign in Sonora. In the south, Carranza's forces took Toluca, not far from the capital. In the battle there with Zapata's men, General Lagor Chazaro, recently the Provisional President of the Villa faction, was killed. Five Zapata generals and 3000 men surrendered, receiving a grant of amnesty. Villa's bother, Hipolito, said to have been shot, is still alive, but the story about the death of Fierro was a true one. It is now reported that Villa killed him, and that he was not drowned. Among those recently executed at the capital for connection with the assassination of Madero were Gustavo Navarro and Jose Portillo, formerly in Huerta's Cabinet.

Parties of Mexican bandits, crossing into Texas, have committed many outrages. On the 19th twenty of these outlaws wrecked a train on the St. Louis & Brownsville road, seven miles from Brownsville, and robbed the passengers. One American soldier, Corporal McBee, was killed, and also Dr. McCain, Deputy Health Officer of Texas. The bandits were pursued and ten of them killed. Two days later, at Ojo de Agua, sixty miles up the river from Brownsville, thirty Mexicans attacked fifteen of our soldiers, who were in camp there. They were driven away, with a loss of five, but three Americans were killed and eight wounded.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH ENGLAND?

BY SIR GILBERT PARKER

AUTHOR OF "THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY," "THE RIGHT OF WAY," "THE MONEY MASTER"

SINCE the beginning of the war I have had a very large correspondence with American citizens, and have watched closely the trend of opinion in the United States thru a great number of newspapers which come to me regularly. The United States being the most important of all the neutral nations, and with a scheme of government and with ambitions for civilization differing only in color and detail from our own, its opinion and judgment are of deep importance to all other nations engaged in war. During the last few months, some correspondents, friendly but critical, and a few others, unfriendly and censorious, and also newspapers, impatient with the slow progress of the war, and impressed by Germany's great military organization, have asked questions which may be condensed as follows:

Why is there so much drinking in Great Britain in this crisis?

Do not the strikes in South Wales show a lack of patriotism and an indication that the trades unions are not strong for the war?

Why are your able-bodied men so backward in answering their country's call to the colors?

Why are the armies you have managed to raise proving so inactive and ineffective on the western front?

Why have you not met the demands made by your generals for munitions?

Above all, why is your navy—Britain's pride and boasted bulwark—doing so little to justify its reputation? Why does it not search the German navy out in the Baltic and come to blows?

I feel that these questions ought to be answered thus publicly to several correspondents and to newspapers, which, bearing us no ill will, are almost nervously anxious about our progress.

Let me begin with Drink.

Drink has always been "a canker of industrial civilization." If it is so conspicuous now, it is largely due to the sense of responsibility so greatly felt by the best part of our population. It is because they are pursuing a course of patriotic effort and individual sacrifice with almost sacred conviction, and indulgence such as attracts no vital attention in normal conditions seems an offense when the nation's existence is at stake. Also, in every urban population there is always a percentage of selfish, disreputable and irresponsible people who reflect discredit on the whole community.

The economic dislocation of war has brought unexpected earnings into the pockets of this stratum, which represents about ten or twelve per cent of the whole, and the money has gone where it would always have gone, alas! had it been forthcoming. There is no difference in will here, only in opportunity.

BUT "boozing" has been rife among the working classes in general, it is said by the critic, private and journalistic.

Well, the stimulus of war intensifies all passions, good and bad. In time of war all is abnormal. All virtues are intensified and, till the inevitable level is found, vices also are unduly emphasized. It is only natural that war should call out the moral opposites in fuller action than is possible to peace; should do so till the better spirit leavens all that is done and said, till pure patriotism possesses in some degree all varieties of mind and character.

What are we doing about this drink evil?

Well, its cure was the most burning question of party politics in time of peace, but since the beginning of the war ordinary political controversies have ceased and new methods necessary to the moment have been adopted for minimizing the evil. It must be remembered that any spasmodic increase of drink which there may be in any particular district is not due to vicious idleness and self-indulgence, tho in a small degree that may play its part. Some of the heaviest drinkers, strange to say, are the hardest workers; are men who toil every day in the week and put forward all the energy they have. Great exhaustion follows; they resort to drink to pull them up to the normal; and unhappily, it sends them for the moment beyond the normal, with a corresponding reaction. Overwork, in a vast number of cases, is the cause of extra drinking, sad as it is. The Government, however, have been compelled to deal with all cases of excessive drinking severely. Local authority is given, under a law passed in the present Parliament, to inflict punishment for neglect of work thru drink, and local authorities have sternly imposed fines for idleness due to over indulgence, or for idleness due to any other cause. A moral evil cannot, of course, be suppressed suddenly by law, but the bad effects of this moral evil are being reduced, first by salutary punishment, and secondly by the fact that the workmen themselves, over-excited at first by the war and all its horrors, and, because of it, flying to intoxicants, are regaining their normal condition. They are now exhibiting no more self-indulgence than would be found in any other community where wages had suddenly nearly doubled in a great many trades, and earners had not adjusted their social position accordingly, or raised their standard of living, but had momentarily expended the surplus in pleasure. It is, however, a gross misrepresentation to say that Great Britain is drunken, in the sense that her critics in some of the neutral countries—the United States included—have declared her to be. A percentage of the workers may be unpatriotic in not grasping their own individual responsibility where the nation's safety and security are at stake, but the vast majority have a grave view of how they should act in the nation's time of trouble.

BUT what of the coal strike in South Wales which has shocked the United States? Was not that a deliberate and unpatriotic act?

Yes, if ignorance can be deliberate, and everybody knows how peculiarly miners everywhere are, by the very circumstances of their calling, isolated from the general current of life and public feeling among their countrymen above ground. Consider. War comes with its huge industrial demands. It inflates the owner's profits, it increases the miner's grievances. Not only in South Wales has the miner resorted to strikes in time of war. He gave way to them in the North fifty years ago at the hight of your own Civil War, and he has struck work in Hungary, Saxony and Silesia since this war began (not to speak of a recent strike among the prosperous armament workers at Krupp's). The late strikes in South Wales are unfortunate, but they are not caused by an inherent viciousness in the miners of South Wales. It is an almost automatic result of an abnormal situation, of a strained excitement, the more powerful because the British man is not outwardly demonstrative; but the really remarkable thing about the South Wales strikes is, that disputes which might have opened up the whole social problem have been settled so speedily. Also,

it must be remembered that South Wales is not the only mining district in the British Isles, but is one of many. Yet the strikes have been mainly confined to this particular region, which is isolated and where there is an excitable population.

WHAT about the lack of munitions? Is it not due to strikes and drink? Germany has munitions enough and to spare—why has not Great Britain?

No, there are deeper causes for the lack of munitions than these things. These have played no extensive part, especially the former. Germany laid up her stores in time of peace, and she organized in time of peace her whole engineering industry, so that she could mobilize it immediately for armament production during war. It was not her way to make war in Europe, or on the world, without preparation in keeping with her prodigious ambitions. She had no intention of setting the powder magazine alight till she could be sure of making a sufficiently large explosion. Great Britain, however, not planning an Armageddon for Europe, was accordingly not competing with Germany in this respect. If she had determined to be supreme in offensive armament, her capacity for production would have given her a national arsenal far exceeding that of Germany. That, however, would have meant a policy of aggression, while ours was a policy of defense. Building up a huge army for the defense of Great Britain was not necessary. Our navy could perform that task, and it was a purely defensive force. We were a non-militarist nation, and before this war any Government of Great Britain proposing to pile up munitions of war, after the manner of Germany, would have been driven from power without shrift. All our interests demanded peace; we were committed to vast social reforms, and we were thinking of them and not of war. We went to war because we were in honor bound so to do; to defend Belgium, whose neutrality had been violated and her people sacrificed; to prevent France being reduced to a third-rate power; to prevent all western Europe being given over to the German conqueror. Before this war came we estimated our munitions supply for our garrison in India and for an expeditionary force of 160,000 men, and no army has ever gone forth to war more splendidly equipped than the force which went from England to Flanders in the autumn of last year. But it was not enough. We found at once, contrary to advice and expectation, that we must support our allies with all our strength on land as well as on sea.

What have we done during the past year? We have raised an army of 5,000,000 men and are steadily equipping them—as fine a body of men as the world has ever seen, so every neutral observer has said—so Frederick Palmer, who knows the armies of the world, has declared.

We have multiplied our production of munitions nearly three hundredfold, and we are taking steps to multiply it many times more. To keep the equipment of our own army abreast of the enormous increase in its personnel would have been impossible in any case, but, from the beginning, it was necessary to place our resources at the disposal of our allies as well. Germany's sinister preparedness enabled her armies to occupy some of the most important industrial centers of French Flanders and Russian Poland; and Woolwich, Sheffield and Birmingham have had to take over the work of Lille and Lodz. And yet, at the present rate of progress, it is certain that we shall ere long produce enough to supply ourselves and to give further help to our allies—that, in fact, we shall overhaul and surpass the German supply of munitions during the next phase of the war. With time on our side, we shall prove equal to this gigantic task; but we cannot perform miracles. It would have been a miracle if we had had munitions enough for the unexpected demand. In spite of all skepticism we have done far more than might reasonably have been expected.

BUT what about that big "Kitchener" army of yours? The Germans say it is a bluff. They assert cynically that it is a rational economy to minimize your output of munitions when you have no men to handle them.

Lacking in men? A fiasco in recruiting? No reproach could be more ludicrously undeserved and at variance with the facts. The self-governing dominions alone, with their sparse populations, have trained or are training 350,000 men—one hundred thousand more than the total strength of the British standing army (excluding the reserves) at the outbreak of the war. And the proportion of enlistments among our home population has been much higher. The much-abused miners were the first to volunteer freely, when the news came that the German invaders had battened down Belgian miners to perish in their pits at Charleroi. Men enough for five battalions presented themselves within a week at the recruiting depots of the Durham Light Infantry. They flocked in from the mines in such numbers that we became anxious for our coal supply—until we found that the patriots who stayed at home were able and eager to shoulder the work of the patriots who left the mines for Flanders. And when the Ministry of Munitions was formed its first care was to search out and recall the skilled mechanics and engineers in the new armies, who had not already fallen in battle or been indispensable to the military forces. If that was worth while, it shows in what large numbers the engineering profession must have responded to Lord Kitchener's appeal, and there is no reason to believe that the engineers have been more specially patriotic than the other trades, professions and classes in the country. No, the great bulk of able-bodied men in Great Britain, working class and upper class, married and unmarried, have put their lives at their country's disposal, and are either fighting, or learning how to fight, at this moment. It would not be far from the truth to say that the vast majority of men have done their duty and proved their patriotism.

WHY did your great spring offensive never materialize on the western front?

Who declared officially that we were going to undertake such and such operations at such and such a date? It may be ascribed to a section of the British press, speaking in its hopefulness during last winter when there was such hard going; and certainly it may be attributed to the German press at the present time, whose transparent object is to congratulate itself that our hypothetical plans have failed. But, in any case, is our Supreme command bound to "fulfil the scripture" of journalists, and enemy journalists to boot?

Lord Kitchener never promised an offensive in the spring. He kept his own counsel, as we would expect of any minister charged with a public trust; and he is not likely to depart from that policy to gratify the curiosity of the world. He spoke of May as a momentous period. He said that the war would really begin in May. Has it not been so? Have not the armies of all the belligerents greatly increased since then, and have not the operations developed enormously? It may be said that it has been Germany's operations of attack which have so vastly increased. Granted; but so have our operations of defense increased proportionately. The offensive has now been made,

and the world is watching the results.

We are well content with what our troops and their French and Belgian comrades have done and are doing under their appointed leaders. Between them they are holding up and wearing down over 2,000,000 Germans in the west, and if there is little of progress to record, it is because the Germans have been given too rough a reception to keep up a demonstration in their earlier style. The eventual strategy in the west probably hinges upon the competition in munitions; but after all we are not confining our energies to the trenches of Belgium and France. While the Germans are making their costly "drives" in Poland, the Turkish Empire is at bay in the Dardanelles, and Germany has more to lose at the Straits than she can ever gain on the Vistula. Is it realized how many men and how much munitions we have sent to the Dardanelles, and what the prodigious nature of that operation is? It has been said that we entered upon it light-heartedly. That is not the truth. It was a deliberate decision, in which were taken into account all the difficulties and all the necessary sacrifices.

Our armies have been fighting in France, Belgium, the Dardanelles, the Balkans, Egypt, British East Africa, Southwest Africa, the Cameroons and the Persian Gulf.

WHY doesn't your navy get a move on? Why doesn't it come out and make the German navy fight?

Well, that is the one thing it cannot do. It takes two fleets to make a battle. To meet the German battle squadron in the open sea is what we have been asking for since the beginning of the war. If the interested neutral thinks we should meet it by ramming our dreadnoughts against the ring of mines behind which it lies in hiding, I hardly know how we shall counsel together. Mines are mines, and they can lay intrepid dreadnoughts low at no cost save that of the making.

What service could our navy be doing that it is not doing now? It has swept the German merchant marine from the seas, sent the German commerce raiders to follow it, and isolated the German colonies from all commercial or military intercourse with the Fatherland.

It has prevented the German navy from giving any assistance to its colonies, either with supplies or men.

It has enabled our own commerce and the commerce of our allies to keep the sea in war as safely, for practical purposes, as in time of peace. Our mercantile marine and our navy are larger than they were when the war began, so the First Lord of the Admiralty has informed us.

It has covered the transport of our troops from every part of the world to the British Isles, and from the British Isles to Flanders and the Dardanelles. A year of war passed before the first British transport was sunk on seas otherwise traversed without let or hindrance from German warcraft, whether on the surface or below it, not to speak of their boasted fleet in the air.

It has made possible the incredible disembarkation on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Naturally the Germans talk big about the Zeppelins and U-boats. It distracts attention from their battle fleet. That fleet was Kaiser William's masterpiece. It has cost untold millions of dollars and absorbed the services of hundreds of thousands of highly skilled men. And it is now a negligible quantity. It is having no influence whatever upon the course of the war, and it is likely to go on eating its head off in the Kiel Canal till the German General Staff runs short of metal, and melts down its armor plate for shells.

That is what our navy has done—deeds worthy of its own tradition and of all the greatest accomplishments of sea power in recorded history. But I can do no better than refer your readers to Mr. Balfour's recent letter in the New York *World*, for the First Lord of the Admiralty states what his service has accomplished, with a brilliance and lucidity which I cannot rival.

The neutral world is in danger of misunderstanding Great Britain's temper, because we have been thrashing out in public the gigantic problems set us by this war, in political debate and in the controversies of the press, with a frankness of self-criticism peculiar to people of Anglo-Saxon blood. Those who know us will not take this characteristic as an indication of discouragement and miscarriage. We are not bestirring and berating ourselves because we have done too little hitherto, but because we are inciting each other to do more than we have done. The broad facts I have put forward ought to be sufficient proof of this; but if America is "looking for a sign," and a dramatic sign, of the British people's spirit at this crisis of its history, I need only dwell for a moment in conclusion upon the recent and second great war loan.

The subscriptions to the loan were the largest ever made to any single issue, namely three thousand million dollars ($3,000,000,000) and the number of subscribers, namely, 1,300,000, testified to British determination to win the war.

This memorable success was insured by the fine energy and faith and loyalty of the ordinary citizen and the devotion of his savings to the national cause. What clearer sign of resolution could be asked than this incident in the history of a people's patriotism?

HAS England played her part with the Allies in this war?

Her navy was her natural contribution to any great war. It was to do the work of preserving the overseas trade of her allies, of preventing the fleets of belligerent nations from possessing the coasts of her allies, of crippling and neutralizing completely the power of enemy navies. It has done that far more successfully than could have been dreamed. The German navy is powerless as a navy. A fleet of submarines, steadily diminishing, and preying upon a peaceful mercantile marine, has taken its place.

What has Great Britain done? Without her, France would now be under the heel of the Teuton. With Great Britain's army helping her, France has been able, slowly but surely, to complete her own equipment, and both Belgium and herself have been saved from the worst by that army of Great Britain which has paid its toll of 500,000 casualties since the beginning of the war.

Great Britain has given to France and Russia munitions of war which she needed for herself; and it is a remarkable fact, but a true one, that, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer recently said in the House of Commons, Great Britain has loaned to the Allies and the Dominions of the British Empire the vast sum of £425,000,000. The strength and outgiving of a nation is not to be judged alone by men, and the variety of Great Britain's contributions to the war is stupendous. It has not reached its limit, while the startling and onerous increase of taxation in the present budget has been cheerfully and gallantly met by a people who before the war felt that they were carrying all they could bear. Its greatest efforts are now being made, and the friends of the Allies may be sure that Great Britain, which did not fear Napoleon, brought him to his doom and rescued Europe from his tyranny, will save European civilization and the civilization of the world from that German kultur which makes of Belgium a charnel-house and an abattoir.

London

MARY SCULLY, LIVE WIRE

THE LEADER OF THE WOMEN'S FIGHT FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

BY GERTRUDE BARNUM

"IT took three weeks to turn P. T. Barnum's old home town into an eight-hour city. It ought not to take so long in other Connecticut towns."

Thus speaks Mary Scully, the now famous general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who has just completely organized the women of the entire city of Bridgeport, Connecticut, for a forty-eight-hour week, and who proposes to carry the eight-hour banner for the working women of every state in the Union during the next twelve months.

Judging by her start, she easily will finish her triumphant American tour in time for a long and happy vacation next summer. For, beginning in Bridgeport with a corset factory with over 4000 workers, which capitulated after a twenty-four hour strike, and wending her way via two other large corset factories, a huge electrical plant, textile mills, rubber shops, graphophone company, lace works, etc., this jolly feminine "agitator" in less than three weeks had turned a city of non-union women into one of the most solid of women's union strongholds in the country. She had initiated the women of all nationalities into trade organizations of all sorts of crafts, had stacked up union membership books that overflowed her temporary offices, had filed away eight-hour agreements from every firm of consequence employing women in the city, and had wound up with a grand celebration, parade, floats, and a steamer excursion.

"Don't make any mistake," she said, "it is the women of Bridgeport who have made it a union town. The machinists' agitation had been in progress for some time and while much success had attended their efforts, men of other trades were not making any headway. It was not till the women started things by striking in thousands that the men's union spirit really woke up."

The woman's eight-hour movement is already well started in New Haven, Meriden, Hartford, Waterbury, and many other Connecticut towns. Organizer Roche and Mrs. Scully receive daily appeals for organization from all parts of this and neighboring states, from every sort of committee a school teachers' and trained nurses, assistant scullery maids and domestic servants. Mrs. Scully has conducted successful strikes and established large organizations in the cities just mentioned, and has held preliminary meetings in many other Connecticut towns and cities. To use her own expression, "P. T. Barnum's show started from Bridgeport, but the people of America never have seen such a circus as the American woman will now pull off. Believe me, it's going to be a continuous performance."

How does she do it?

"I make them sneeze and get the cobwebs out of their brain. That's all." Such is her explanation. "We don't do any waiting around outside of offices, begging for interviews with superintendents. We don't creep to the top of the Woolworth Buildings on our knees, petitioning to kiss the hand of managers. We just go up to the main boss direct. We tell him we remember well when his father, the country doctor, used to drive ten miles to collect a dollar for a case of mumps. Or we remember when he himself was a cutter working at the next bench to ours. And while we want him to get what is rightfully coming to him, we have seen him pocketing our share of the good things of life as long as we mean to stand for it. We tell him we have made engagements to start for a swim at five next Thursday afternoon, and it will take an eight-hour day to make that date good. And we go for that swim on Thursday right on time. That's all there is to it."



MRS. MARY SCULLY

Mrs. Scully is working under the direction of James E. Roche, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who has been assigned to Connecticut for some months. So much confidence has he in her ability that in many cases he has left to her even the drawing up and signing of important trade agreements; the first time in labor history that a woman organizer has been so honored. She declares that she owes a great deal to Mr. De Vere Warner, of Bridgeport, the head of the Warner Corset Company, and president of the Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association, because he had intelligence enough to see that the eight-hour movement would not ruin business, and he was "game."

"In all our agreements, besides getting eight hours, we abolish child labor, fines, unfair charges and bad sanitary conditions, and we get increased wages and establish committees in every department to take up grievances. Discipline of the employees is administered by the workers themselves, under a self-governing scheme. Massachusetts will probably be the next state visited, as the working women there are sending in repeated calls for organization."

Tho born in New York, Mrs. Scully has the ready wit of her Irish ancestors, which is greatly enjoyed even by employers who have been "licked." Labor leaders welcome her advent wherever she appears, as it means not only "something doing" in all their organizations, but also because, as they say, "She's a scream for fun."

"Barnum won't have anything on us when we get thru our travels across the country to California," said Mary Scully. "Just keep your eye on the feminine circus; believe me, we've started something. It's going to be the greatest show on earth."

New York City



Illustrated London News

CHARGING GERMANS—AN ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF AN ASSAULT ON THE TRENCHES

AT THE EXTREME LEFT A LINE OF GERMANS, BAYONETS FIXED, CAN BE SEEN COMING ON THE RUN. THE LIEUTENANT IN THE CENTRE IS HIS COMMANDING ALL WAITING THE ORDER TO RETIRE THEM

WHAT WE CAN DO IN CHEMISTRY

BY LEO HENDRIK BAEKELAND

Many more people are acquainted with "Bakelite" and "Velox" than are acquainted with their inventor. Dr. Backeland was born in Ghent, and was a professor of chemistry in Belgium until he came to this country in 1889. Here his inventive genius and business ability have made him a leader in the development of our chemical industry. He has recently been appointed a member of the Naval Advisory Board of Invention.—THE EDITOR.

THE present war has been aptly called a "chemical war." But do not imagine that this is the first chemical war: The art of men's killing and robbing each other became "chemical" the day gunpowder was invented; at that time, however, the existing knowledge of chemistry was just of pinhead size. Napoleon knew very well how to use adroitly exact knowledge and chemistry for furthering his insatiable ambition to dominate the world; so he surrounded himself with the most able chemical advisers and scientists, and for a while at least, he placed himself at a decided advantage over his many enemies; incidentally, he thus helped to lay the foundation for some very important branches of chemical industry.

Ever since then, science, technology and chemistry in particular have played a role of increasing importance in the armament of nations. This accounts perhaps for the strange fact that the really great military inventions have practically all emanated from civilians and from non-military nations like our own. If the men of the military class, essentially conservative in all countries, had been left to their own devices, they would probably still be fighting with bows and arrows, or perhaps with the traditional sling.

But let us direct our attention to more peaceful chemical pursuits and more particularly to the chemists of this country. Right here in the United States, the chemical profession has made such development during the later years that our national American Chemical Society, which counts over 7000 members, has by far the largest membership of any chemical society in the world, with all due respect to England, France and Germany.

The development of any chemical industry is a matter of local opportunities. The magnitude and earning capacity of the largest German chemical enterprises, however imposing they may be, look less important if you take into consideration that some of these companies have been in existence for more than half a century. Nor is the value of the output of some of our largest purely chemical companies much less important than that of the German concerns.

The outcry which has been raised as to our shortage of artificial dyes is out of all proportion if we consider the fact that the annual importation of dyes and synthetic products from Germany amounts only to about $9,000,000. This represents about the same money value as the amount of candy sold annually by the Woolworth Ten Cent Stores.

This country is now the greatest producer of sulphuric acid, with an annual production of about 3,000,000 tons. Yet it is not so long ago that the first maker of sulphuric acid had trouble to find purchasers for a triflingly small production of a few tons per week. It needed the opportunity of a home market; by and by this market was created thru the refining processes of petroleum after the discovery of our oil fields; the discovery of natural phosphates and the resultant industry of superphosphates; the use of dynamite for blasting, the development of the glucose industry, electrolytic copper refining, and so on.

I doubt very much whether the talented foreigners who have now become famous in chemical manufacturing would have tied their initiative and enterprise by specializing in coal-tar-dyes manufacturing, if they had had the limitless opportunities of an immense undeveloped country like ours, in which to give other outlets to their spirit of pioneership; mining, transportation, agriculture and similar subjects all beckoning for more urgent attention, and offering at the same time more immediate rewards.

In the meantime, some of our other chemical industries better suited to our local conditions have taken such an enormous development here as to make the United States an undisputed leader in at least some of them. If there had been a shortage in some of the products of our electrochemical industries in which the United States has been a pioneer, the consequences to our national economics would have been so serious that the present complaint of our aniline-dye users would have sounded like a timid whisper, compared to the bellowing lamentations of so many more important industries which would have become absolutely paralyzed. The German manufacturers, possessing every opportunity and inducement for specialising in these coal-tar industries, could afford to concentrate their efforts so as to supply not only their home consumption and that of the United States, but that of the whole world, in about the same way as the United States sends to the remotest corners of the globe its sewing machines, its typewriters and its Ford cars.

If hitherto our chemists have been deficient in this special line, we can, with some satisfaction, point to better efforts in other chemical industries. For instance, it is not sufficiently known how many research chemists in our different American manufacturing establishments are busily occupied in studying and improving manufacturing processes, nor what large sums of money are devoted every year to industrial chemical research. If we hear it constantly repeated that some of the largest German chemical companies employ hundreds of chemists and engineers, it is less known that right here in the United States the number of chemists employed in some of our better organized chemical enterprises is scarcely less; but nobody finds it necessary to boast about it.

Conditions were quite different some fifteen or twenty years ago; but this country has grown, and as the requirements and opportunities grew, at the same time new chemical problems arose thereby. The urgent nature and the magnitude of some of these new chemical problems are shaking our chemists awake —making new men of them. The chemist of today is no longer confined to purely chemical enterprises; even the most stubbornly conservative manufacturers have learned, thru competition, that every industry, however mechanical be its nature, has its chemical problems. Things have changed rapidly since the day Andrew Carnegie listened, with a sly twinkle in his eyes, to the fun his competitors were poking at him when he first engaged a "spectacled professor" to investigate the chemical problems in his iron-works. Conditions have now become reversed; today, a steel or iron works without a competent chemist justly provokes contempt and distrust.

We know where the work of the chemist begins. We can never tell where it ends, and thru what unexpected ramifications it may lead.

Yonkers, New York



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THE STRONG MAN OF THE BRITISH CABINET

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, THE WELSH LAWYER WHO BEFORE THE WAR WAS BITTERLY HATED BY PEERS, CLERGY AND LANDOWNERS, IS NOW REGARDED BY ALL PARTIES AS A MOST CAPABLE AND EVEN PROPHETIC PREMIER BY HIS FORMER OPPONENTS. SINCE HE BECAME MINISTER OF MUNITIONS A NEW MONTH, AND THE OUTPUT OF WAR MATERIAL HAS QUADRUPLED.

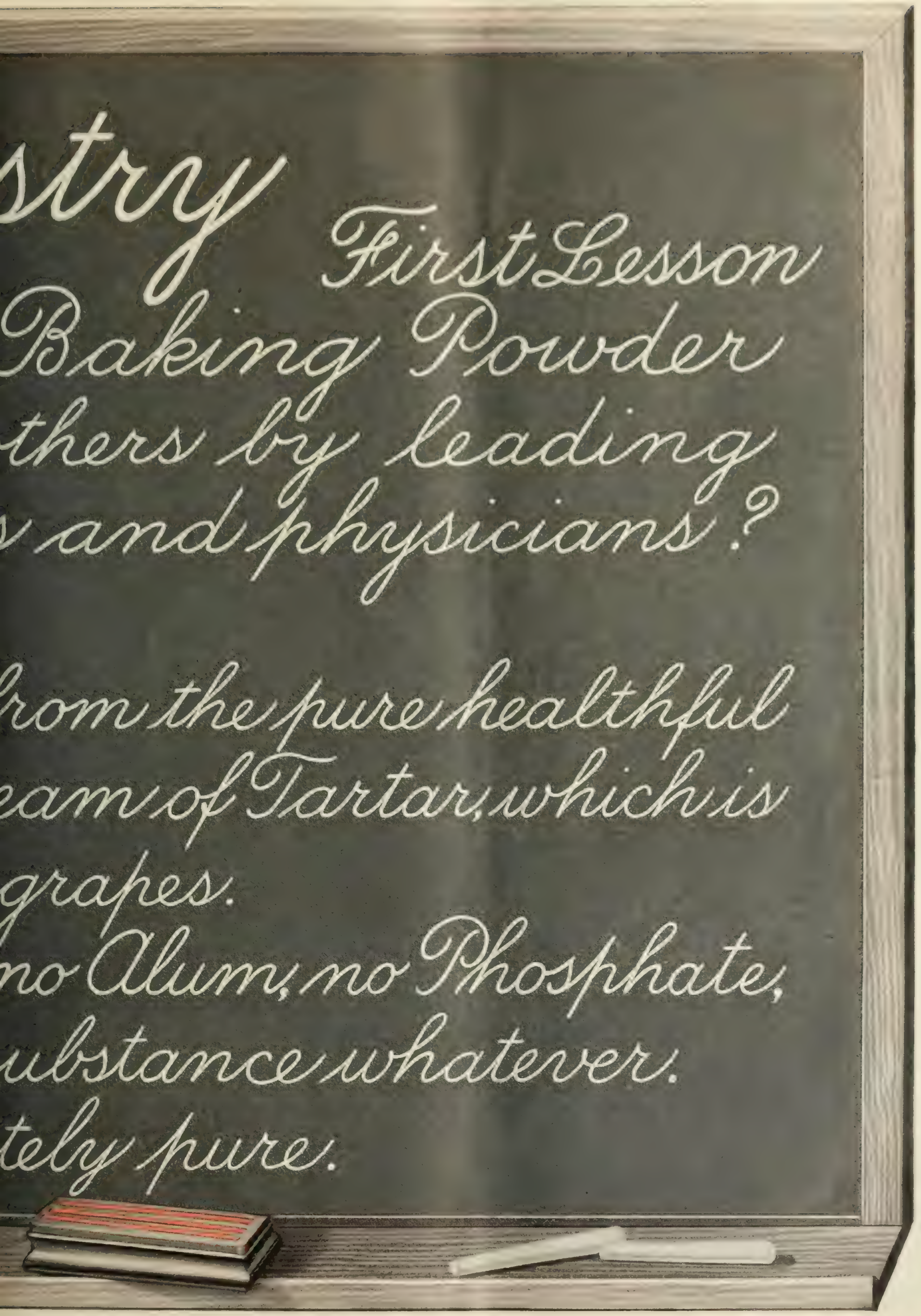


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THE IMPERILED PREMIER

THE RECENT DISAPPOINTMENTS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN BOTH WAR AND DIPLOMACY HAVE CAUSED SUCH GENERAL DISSATISFACTION THAT THE PRESENT COALITION CABINET SEEMS LIKELY TO BE BROKEN UP AND THE PRIME MINISTER, HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH, MAY BE DEPOSED FROM THE POSITION WHICH HE HAS OCCUPIED SINCE 1908


Food Chem
Why is Royal
preferred above all
food experts, chemis
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TOWARD DEMOCRACY

THE TREND OF WAR-TIME LITERATURE

BY JOYCE KILMER

IT is fortunate that the brilliant young English novelist who bears the astonishing name of Oliver Onions wrote his book *Grey Youth* when he did. Coming from the presses in the year 1914, it was an accurate piece of of realism; it was contemporary, a sort of inspired reporting. But the life which Mr. Onions effectively pictured has utterly vanished. The young Bohemians of London, whose strangely unyouthful youth Mr. Onions described in what was in some respects the most significant book of the year, are now hard to find. The boys who tried to prove that their Vorticism could produce art more extracrdinary and less comprehensible than did Marinetti's Futurism, the girls who lived on lemonade and walnut steak and wished to regenerate the world by folk-dancing—where are they now? Well, some of the girls may be found with red crosses on their sleeves, washing the mud and blood from battered bodies to make them ready for the surgeon. And the boys—some of them are very busy behind piled sandbags in deep trenches somewhere in France, and others are no longer busy, and are in trenches where there are no sandbags.

It would be absurd to comment upon this appalling waste of youth and talent. But the destruction is not absolute. There will be young men come home from the fight, to take up their old tasks of making books or pictures, but they will not make the sort of books and pictures that they made before. They will not be so terribly in earnest about trifles; they will have seen a thing so tremendous as to shock them into the possession of a sense of perspective. The most serious of things will have given them a saving frivolity; the greatest of tragedies will have given them humor. Their youth can no longer be gray; it has been baptized in blood and fire.

This is a conclusion which cannot be avoided by anyone who observes what is going on in literature. Not only in England but in all the countries at war and even in the United States it is evident that literature is in a state of transition. And the trend of this transition is toward democracy.

There can be no doubt that literature is becoming less literary. Poets and prose writers are no longer concerned with cults and catchwords and minutiæ of their art never of interest except to their colleagues. Writers are now human beings endeavoring to convey their ideas to other human beings by means of the printed page. And this was by no means the case a little more than a year ago.

Of course, there are the propagandists. They remain, but they have taken up new and more human propagandas. But when we find Mr. Blatchford, Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. Hillaire Belloc animated by the generally shared emotion of patriotism and writing with the purpose of furthering the cause which is nearest the hearts of all their countrymen, we find them more human and democratic than they have ever been before. And it is a particularly surprizing thing to find a Socialist becoming democratic, for, especially in England, socialism has been the most exclusive and, as the word is used, aristocratic, of all literary cults.

The war has put the blood of life into the work of many men whose writings had been highly artificial, mere verbal decorations. Rupert Brooke was a typical example. He had been an eager seeker after novelties, a poet who wasted his splendid energies in the foolish task of shocking the burgesses. He had been cynical and affected. But in the months that passed between his enlistment in the Royal Naval Division and his death in the Aegean he wrote five sonnets which most people will agree with Lascelles Abercrombie in calling "incomparably the finest utterance of English poetry concerning the great war." Here is one of these sonnets—in it Rupert Brooke speaks not only for himself but for all the literary youth of England.

Now, God be thanked Who has matched us with His hour,
And caught our youth, and wakened us from sleeping,
With hand made sure, clear eye, and sharpened power,
To turn, as swimmers into cleanness leaping,
Glad from a world grown old and cold and weary,
Leave the sick hearts that honor could not move,
And half men, and their dirty songs and dreary,
And all the little emptiness of love!

Oh, we, who have known shame, we have found release there,
Where there's no ill, no grief, but sleep has mending,
Naught broken save this body, lost but breath;
Nothing to shake the laughing heart's long peace there
But only agony, and that has ending;
And the worst friend and enemy is but Death.

There are many things which might be said about this passionately felt and finely wrought sonnet. But its conspicuous virtue is the virtue of democracy. The poet is not analyzing his own private emotions. He is not cynical, he is not precious; a few months before he had been both.

The writers have become more democratic and yet more individual. They are writing what they themselves feel passionately, instead of merely what is believed by the members of some social, economic or ethical cult, therefore they are more individual. And the thing which they feel most strongly is the thing which everyone feels, and therefore they have become more democratic. They have actually discovered the brotherhood of man. Even the people who used to write about the brotherhood of man have discovered it.

Gilbert K. Chesterton is less paradoxical, Bernard Shaw is less fantastic, Arnold Bennett is less scrupulously attentive to the minor details of provincial life, H. G. Wells is less dogmatic. Literature is gaining in sincerity, directness and potential popularity.

What will be the effect of all this upon the literature of our own country? Shall we accept the cynicism and artificiality which an angel with a flaming sword has driven out of Europe? Shall we hospitably give shelter to Imagisme, Vorticism, Futurism and all the other disreputable literary refugees?

It is not likely that we shall do so. Our writers are being vicariously disciplined; they are seeing that certain arts and artifices which they have been accustomed to regard with considerable respect prove worthless in the time of trial. They will profit as the European men of letters are profiting, but without the pain of their lesson.

The art to which we are returning in the novel, the short story and the poem, is an art that is simple, human and democratic. Not for many a year will people speak seriously of so utterly ridiculous a thing as art for art's sake. The schools and cults and mutual admiration societies have disappeared. The great insanity has made our literature sane, the great illness has made our literature whole. The new era in letters will be an era of democracy. When this ravening monster, the war, is dead, this is the honeycomb which we shall find in his carcase.

New York City

For the Expansion of American Commerce

THE recent articles in The Independent by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, entitled "The Conquest of Commerce" and "American Made" have attracted wide attention among business men.

¶ These articles will be followed by others by Dr. Slosson for the purpose of showing how the American business man is affected by the changed conditions brought about by the Great War.

¶ Dr. Slosson recently has visited Australia and the West Indies and will show what opportunities for the extension of our trade are afforded by these countries.

¶ Next he will take up certain chemical industries in the United States which are rapidly assuming great importance. The triumphs of Synthetic Chemistry, by freeing man from the limitations of nature, affect almost every trade and household to an extent unrealized by the public. These stories of the marvels of applied science will be written in a way that every reader can understand and appreciate.

The Independent

A JOURNAL OF THE HOUR



Are Women People?

We quote by permission the following verses from "Are Women People?", a timely collection of suffrage rimes by Alice Duer Miller, published by George H. Doran. Some of them are whimsical, some keenly satiric, but all are delightfully piquant and to the point.

ADVICE TO HEROINES

With apologies to R. L. S.

A heroine must be polite
And do what others say is right,
And think men wise and formidable—
At least as far as she is able.

REPRESENTATION

I'm in a hard position
  For a perfect gentleman;
I want to please the ladies,
  But I don't see how I can.
My present wife's a suffragist,
  And counts on my support,
But my mother is an anti
  Of a rather biting sort;
One grandmother is on the fence,
  The other much opposed,
And my sister lives in Oregon
  And thinks the question's closed;
Each one is counting on my vote
  To represent her view.
Now what should you think proper
  For a gentleman to do?

OUR IDEA OF NOTHING AT ALL

("I am opposed to woman suffrage, but I am not opposed to woman."—*Anti-suffrage speech of Mr. Webb of North Carolina.*)

O women, have you heard the news
  Of charity and grace?
Look, look, how joy and gratitude
  Are beaming in my face!
For Mr. Webb is not opposed
  To woman in her place!

O Mr. Webb, how kind you are
  To let us live at all,
To let us light the kitchen range
  And tidy up the hall,
To tolerate the female sex
  In spite of Adam's fall!

O girls, suppose that Mr. Webb
  Should alter his decree!
Suppose he were opposed to us—
  Opposed to you and me.
What would be left for us to do—
  Except to cease to be?

WHY WE OPPOSE POCKETS FOR WOMEN

1. Because pockets are not a natural right.

2. Because the great majority of women do not want pockets. If they did they would have them.

READERS

Before ordering your yearly subscriptions send for

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3. Because whenever women have had pockets they have not used them.

4. Because women are required to carry enough things as it is, without the additional burden of pockets.

5. Because it would make dissension between husband and wife as to whose pockets were to be filled.

6. Because it would destroy man's chivalry toward woman, if he did not have to carry all her things in his pockets.

7. Because men are men, and women are women. We must not fly in the face of nature.

8. Because pockets have been used to carry tobacco, pipes, whiskey flasks, chewing gum and compromising letters. We see no reason to suppose that women would use them more wisely.

THE PROTECTED SEX

With apologies to James Whitcomb Riley

("The result of taking second place to girls at school is that the boy feels a sense of inferiority that he is never afterward able entirely to shake off." *Editorial in London Globe against co-education.*)

There, little girl, don't read,
You're fond of books, I know;
But Brother might mope
If he had no hope
Of getting ahead of you.
It's dull for a boy who cannot lead.
There, little girl, don't read.

INTERVIEWS WITH PROMINENT ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS

"Woman's place is in my home"—Appius Claudius.

"I have never felt the need of the ballot"—Cleopatra.

"Magna Charta merely fashionable fad of ye barons"—King John.

"Boston Tea Party shows American colonists to be hysterical and incapable of self-government"—George III.

"Know of no really good slaves who desire emancipation"—President of the United Slaveholders Protective Association.

SUCH NONSENSE

("Where on earth did the idea come from that the ballot is a boon, a privilege and an honor? From men."—*Mrs. Prestonia Mann Martin.*)

Who is it thinks the vote's some use?
Man. (Man is often such a goose!)
Indeed it makes me laugh to see
How men have struggled to be free.

Poor Washington, who meant so well,
And Nathan Hale and William Tell,
Hampden and Bolivar and Pym,
And L'Ouverture—remember him?

And Garibaldi and Kossuth,
And some who threw away their youth,
All bitten by the stupid notion
That liberty was worth emotion.

They could not get it thru their heads
That if they stayed tucked up in beds,
Avoiding politics and strife,
They'd lead a pleasant, peaceful life.

Let us, dear sisters, never make
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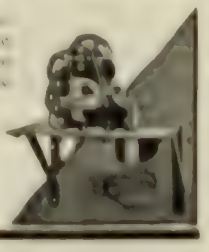
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Independent Opinions

Many of our readers are willing to find fault with our editorials, but it is a new experience to have one take the trouble to revise an editorial in detail. Mr. Samuel M. Singer, of Baltimore, writes us approving heartily of our editorial of October 18 and expressing the earnest hope that our appeal to Germany will be heard and the Armenian massacres cease. But he questions the literal accuracy of the title and suggests that we should reprint it with the substitution of Jews for "Armenians" and Russia for "Turkey," which we willingly do. The changes made by Mr. Singer are in italics.

THE GREATEST OF RELIGIOUS MASSACRES

The most extensive, the most atrocious of religious massacres which the world has seen for centuries is now being perpetrated in *Russia*. It had seemed that the measure of her iniquity was full. Almost before she had had time to get over the first intoxication *of her Constitution* which promised liberty, equality and fraternity to Moslem, Christian and Jew alike, the massacres of *Odessa* and the vicinity occurred. But now the fury of slaughter has spread from the *Baltic* to the *Danube*. This is no frenzied dream, but the authenticated fact. We have it from many sources which must be credited. Our *State Department* receiving the story, very slow were they to publish the facts, for *diplomatic reasons. A number of reliable and trustworthy correspondents confirm* the unmentionable details and call on America to do anything she can to save those who remain. This is no local affair; it is so general that it is intended, planned and ordered, thru the opportunity of war, to exterminate the *Jews*. The tale comes from *Kovno, Courland, Vilna and the whole of Poland*, of men slaughtered by the tens of thousands, of women and girls *outraged*. Others are driven in herds from their homes, families separated, to go they know not where and to perish by hunger on the road—first deprived of property and then of life. No massacre of modern times compares with this.

What can we of the United States who have given so much money *for the cause of humanity* do? Indeed what! *Russia* is in the throes of the great world war. We cannot reach *Russia* with army or navy. Mightier armies than ours are now attacking and defending her. Indeed *Russia* is not her own. The munitions defending *Courson* come from *her Allies*. The *Russian* army is led by *French* officers. *England's* will rules at *Petrograd*. Are we then to say that *England and France* are responsible for these massacres? Surely, surely not directly. *They* would not have desired them. But *they have* been busy in the war, and it has not occurred to the War Offices to forbid or prevent them. But the only powers that can stay these massacres are *England and France*. We are powerless, the neutral states are powerless.

We appeal to *liberal England* to forbid *Russia* utterly to exterminate *Judaism* in her empire. We call upon every organ of public opinion in this country to join in this appeal. The public conscience of the world may not be bestowed to its *Publicans and* but it must be heard at *London and Paris*.

But the doom of *Russia* must be sure at hand. The world has endured the intolerable *Russians* to the end. Her crimes cries

to Heaven for punishment. Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints!

The "Birth of a Nation" film, which we criticized in The Moving World department of April 5, continues to cause trouble wherever it goes. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Brooks, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, sends us the following protest against the recent exhibition of the film in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church before Methodist ministers from all parts of the state:

"The Birth of a Nation," a travesty on history; a breeder of racial antipathy; magnifying the faults of one race while glorifying the lawlessness of the other; peculiarly dangerous because its insidious poison is hidden in scenic beauty—outlawed in some states, condemned in some others—at last creeps out of the theater where it should never have been in to the church of God to furnish entertainment for the saints of the Most High.

This play with its objectionable features condemned by His Excellency the Mayor of the city, the Commissioner of License, by the entire race so grossly maligned, by able representatives of the Jewish, Roman Catholic, Universalist and most of the Protestant faith, finds a welcome in a church of the denomination of which I am a member the Methodist Episcopal—and this church places upon this hatred-breeding propaganda the sanction of our holy religion.

We have been taught that Methodism was raised up definitely to spread Scriptural Holiness thruout the land. Has she finished her task and is now celebrating it with a brass band and theatrical performances?

In spite of this unholy marriage of Theater and Church, the race so grievously misrepresented will live and be strong enough to shed tears at the grave of both of the contracting parties, when God shall say, Dust to Dust, and Ashes to Ashes.

There are many fallacies in current discussions of the economic significance of war. It is manifestly unfair to classify the total cost of war as waste, for a great part of the money poured into the Government's coffers thru war loans and taxation returns even in Great Britain, which is financing half Europe, to the workingman's purse. But in so far as war involves the support of great bodies of men who are engaged in the destruction and not the production of wealth, the net result is enormous waste.

We read that the war is costing Great Britain so many millions a day. But this is not all waste. Is not much of the expenditure a readjustment in the exchange of values? The state pays for the maintenance of the soldiers. Pays for their food and clothes and lodging—all of the simplest, just good enough to keep the men in efficient condition. In time of peace it would pay these same items for the soldiers in the standing army. The volunteer soldiers would feed and clothe and lodge themselves by productive industry, many of them earning enough for luxuries and dissipation. In either case the maintenance of the man in war or peace is supplied by the society in which he is a unit. In peace, society pays the cost directly to the man or to his employer; in war it pays the cost to the government. In peace, society gets its return in what the man produces. In war it gets its return thru the stimulation of extraordinary industries by which the avenues of employment to those remaining at home are increased; the number of idle men living on the labor of others is greatly reduced.

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A SHELF OF WAR-BOOKS AND NEW NOVELS

LAST year Herbert Adams Gibbons gave us in his "New Map of Europe" the best general survey of the situation out of which the war grew, and this year in *Paris Reborn* he has given us the best picture of Paris in the latter half of 1914. In diary form, which gives it the vividness of a personal experience, he tells us how the Parisian public was fed on lies, official and unofficial, leading them to believe that Alsace was being reconquered and Berlin about to be captured until suddenly like a bolt from the blue a Taube dropped down the message attached to a German flag:

> The German army is at the gates of Paris. There is nothing to do except surrender. Lieutenant von Heidssen.

But Paris, tho shocked, was not frightened, and did something besides surrender. The Government fled to Bordeaux and the American tourists, grumbling vociferously at their petty discomforts, fled the country, but the men and women of Paris met the crisis with a courage and patience which brings tears to one's eyes as he reads these pages.

Nelson's History of the War, by John Buchan, is just what such a history should be and about all it can be at this stage. The daily despatches from the war zone, always censored and often intentionally falsified, are so misleading that the reader who has only followed the newspaper reports from day to day has acquired a very erroneous idea of the sequence of events. But he cannot afford to wait for the publication of some really adequate history of the war based upon the official records of both sides, for that cannot come for many years. In the meantime there is need for a work like this which appears at intervals in small volumes at low cost and gives a connected narrative of events based upon such material as is available. Two volumes have appeared covering the early operations of the war upon all fronts.

The Campaign of 1914 in France and Belgium, by G. H. Perris, is a similar history, more limited in space, but more extensive in time than the preceding. It is confined to the western front, but extends to the end of the year. Mr. Perris has the advantage of being able to draw upon his personal observations in the seat of war, but he is hardly so clear as Mr. Buchan in his analysis of military movements.

What strikes one most in *The Soul of the War* is not the marvelous descriptive powers of the author, Philip Gibbs, of the London *Chronicle*, but his sense of fairness. In the midst of confusion he sees things clearly and seems never to be blinded by prejudice. He can even find defects in Tommy Atkins and virtues in *Les Boches*. The passions of the war and the horrors he has witnessed have not upset his mental equilibrium and caused him to repudiate his former opinions, as has happened with many level headed men on both sides. Mr. Gibbs saw all that could be seen behind the front in France during the first year of the war, and he tells of heroism, fortitude and suffering without a trace of literary affectation or emotional exaggeration. He does not in this volume deal with questions of strategy tho he cannot help wondering, with the rest of us, why von Kluck did not take Calais, Dunkirk and Paris in August when he had an easy chance.

May Sinclair's *Journal of Impressions in Belgium* is just what its name implies and nothing more. It is more the materials for a book than a book in itself, for the diary of personal incidents and casual observations in the care of the refugees are too fragmentary and confused to interest the ordinary reader.

We have heard so little of the Russian side of the war that Major McCormick's *With the Russian Army* is very welcome. As an officer in the Illinois National Guard he started out with more knowledge of military affairs than the ordinary correspondent, and being in the personal *entourage* of the Grand Duke Nicholas, he was enabled to meet many of the leaders and to see the army in action. The book is of value, not for its style, for he does not write as interestingly as some of our professional journalists, but for his observations of the lessons of the campaign, especially what he says about artillery and fortifications.

Those who wish to follow French opinion from week to week will find convenient the volume *La Guerre*, in which Francis Charmes has collected the series of *chroniques* he has written for the *Revue des deux mondes* from August, 1914, to May, 1915.

The Drama of Three Hundred and Sixty-five Days consists of the character sketches and comments of Hall Caine, brief stirring paragraphs struck out in the heat of passion, effectively phrased, of course, but as a whole not very enlightening.

Who started this war that is so rapidly destroying the resources of the most progressive and enlightened half of the world? Humanity would like to be sure of the answer to that quesion, since could the responsibility for this catastrophe be clearly and definitely located, the guilty party would not only be justly execrated now but receive the everlasting contempt of posterity. Good reason therefore for green and yellow and gray books of defense and extenuation, and costly campaigns in the neutral press and lecture bureaus!

Those who have tried to dig out the truth from the mass of diplomatic correspondence appearing in the poly-colored books of the various nations involved will appreciate the efforts and the success of J. W. Headlam in his analysis of the negotiations from July 24 to August 4, published in the large volume entitled *The History of Twelve Days*. Of course we cannot expect a definitive history of the diplomacy of the war at this time, for each government publishes only such documents as help its case and there are considerable omissions and obvious mistakes in all of the official collections. Nor can we expect perfect impartiality and detachment from a member of a belligerent nation in the midst of the conflict. But Mr. Headlam is fair-minded and skillful at disentangling the diplomatic threads of this Gordian knot which had to be cut by the sword.

The world has been deluged with polychromatic justifications of the conduct of each of the belligerents in the Great War, but there was room for one more. The International Socialist party is not the least of the powers and its conduct has needed, in the eyes of Socialists themselves, as much justification as the conduct of any other nation or party. The result is *The Socialists and the War*, by William English Walling, a monumental compilation of the speeches, writings and resolutions of prominent party leaders and party groups in all the countries where the movement has political importance. These are divided into five sections: the general Socialist attitude to war, the endeavors of the party to avert war in 1914, the attitude taken by Socialists at the outbreak of the war, Socialist action and opinion during the war, and the peace proposals of Socialists in belligerent and neutral countries. Mr. Walling's citations show clearly that the Socialists have everywhere been the strongest champions of peace, but just as clearly that in no country have the majority carried their opposition to war to the point of

FINDING THE RIGHT BOOK

The Independent gets many requests for information as to what books are published on a particular subject. Doubtless there are many readers who have needed such help at times but have not realized our readiness to give it. So we take this opportunity of saying that we do not consider that we have done our full duty when we have sifted the new books and criticized them, but we are willing also to respond to the requests of our subscribers for advice in the purchase of books in general. Whenever you want to know what has been published about some particular subject in which you are interested, please feel free to write to us about it. But be sure to tell just what you want. Don't ask us to say which is "the best book of 1915" or to list "all the books on the war." We are particularly interested in furthering the work of reading clubs and debating societies and shall be glad to assist them in getting the literature they need, whether published in book form or in periodicals.

repudiating the cause of their immediate fatherland.

Now comes a book by Professor Guilland, *Modern Germany and Her Historians*, tracing the growth of German imperialistic doctrines and their resulting war to the writers and teachers of history. They have, we learn, not only legitimatized the worst political crimes, justified a policy of force, and created the "cult of Bismarck," but they have "thru their historical theories" been the propagators of political and moral maxims that only the shedding of "seas of blood" can refute. Typical historians of this class are Treitschke, von Sybel and Mommsen, and their forerunners Ranke and Niebuhr. This is indeed a grave charge to bring against such famous names. It is supported by the conversation of Sir Thomas Barclay with von Bülow, in which the Imperial Chancellor remarked: "We Germans have history on the brain. It is an intellectual disease which makes Germans see current events out of focus. . . . The professor and his pupil are as indignant at wrongs inflicted on Germany a century or more ago as they are at what happens today." Von Bülow then attributed much of the anti-English feeling to this source.

Paris Reborn, by Herbert Adams Gibbons. Century. $2. *Nelson's History of the War*, Vol. I and II, by John Buchan. New York: T. Nelson. 50 cents each. *The Campaign of 1914 in France and Belgium*, by G. H. Perris. Henry Holt. $1.50. *The Soul of the War*, by Philip Gibbs. New York: McBride, Nast. $1.75. *A Journal of Impressions in Belgium*, by May Sinclair. Macmillan. $1.50. *With the Russian Army*, by Robert R. McCormick. Macmillan. $2. *La Guerre*, by Francis Charmes. Paris: Perrin. 3 fr. 50. *The Drama of Three Hundred and Sixty-five Days*, by Hall Caine. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $1. *The History of Twelve Days*, by J. W. Headlam. New York: Scribner's. $3. *The Socialists and the War*, by William English Walling. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50. *Modern Germany and Her Historians*, by Antoine Guilland, Professor of History at L'Ecole Polytechnique Suisse. McBride, Nast & Co. $2.25.

AND HERE ARE THE NOVELS

In warmth of color and keenness of characterization, F. Hopkinson Smith did nothing finer than his last book, *Felix O'Day*. There is the same artist sense that keyed *The Fortunes of Oliver Horne;* the same genial comradeship with the people of his pen that radiated from *Colonel Carter's Christmas*. But in his sketches of those genuine folk of "The Avenue," big-hearted Kitty Cleary with her sane philosophies, Nat Ganger and Sam Dogger, two derelicts of art, whose indomitable courage no amount of failure could quench, and even hard headed Kling, the second-hand dealer, there is a new finish that mellows without dulling their spirit in the least. And Felix O'Day himself—like Peter, he is another of those true-hearted gentlemen in whom F. Hopkinson Smith took such delight.

If it were possible to refer the question of universal suffrage to local communities, as the temperance question has been referred in many states, the story of Jordan County told in *The Co-Citizens*, by Corra Harris, might be a satisfactory solution of the whole vext subject. Since it must be done by states instead of counties we doubt whether the methods used by the Board of Trust

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Beloved in life of Abraham Lincoln,
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of the "Co-Citizens Foundation Fund" could have swung a state-wide election so sweepingly in favor of Equal Suffrage. The women are as despotic as the boss they dethrone, albeit theirs is a benevolent despotism, and distinctly for the good of the community; the fact that the Board held the whip over the male citizens because of certain mortgages and notes inherited under the will of Sarah H. Moseley, should have had no political significance whatever; that it did, and why, and the results are told by Mrs. Harris in a vein of rollicking humor. The women of Jordantown fight for the cause of equal suffrage, up to the moment of election, with all the fire and energy and craft their by no means despicable ingenuity can suggest, and then, when election day dawns, one and all betake themselves to an orgy of housecleaning! Whether the act was symbolic of purified politics, or a mere outlet for overstrained nerves, we are not told. *The Co-Citizens* is full of surprizes and irradiated by a gay humor, as well as by stray shafts of satire touching men and women with tricksey impartiality.

Eltham House, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, is the story of a man and woman who had snatched their marriage out of the reluctant hands of English law and who had to pay the price of their audacity. Neither rank nor wealth, nor beauty could secure them the political and social position they coveted. Mrs. Ward intimates that English standards of conduct have changed since the days of Holland House, at least, so far as the man is concerned. The woman was ostracized then and she is ostracized now, but Lord Holland in 1796 could and did go anywhere and hold any office he wished. The heroine has our sympathy, unwilling at first perhaps, because Caroline Wing is really so unhappy under her defiant air of felicity. We see in her a woman greatly daring, greatly sinning, but full of courage and passion and penitence. She plunges straight against the moral law, and is bewildered by the resulting bruises; but she always carries herself with high courage. Lord Wing is greatly her inferior, altho a brilliant figure. Of course there are Prime Ministers and Whips and political persons of various degrees, but the tragic figure of Caroline stands out among them all, a genuine and noble woman, bitterly learning to respect the law which has broken her. *Eltham House* has dramatic power.

Time was when Maurice Hewlett wrote of woodland ways and medieval knights and red-haired ladies, as unreal as the figures in aged tapestry. The woven colors were rich and dark and the dimly discerned pictures fantastic and wavering. Then he wrote of Sen-house and Sanchia in a more modern setting with almost as fantastic an effect. *The Little Iliad*, Mr. Hewlett's latest novel, is in yet another mood, and a most delightful one. It might quite as fitly have been named *The Seven Against Thebes*, as we have seven heroes in love with the same lady and the quest is pursued with a high

hearted devotion worthy of such a heptagon. But, in spite of the ominous title, the story is not of war; on the contrary, it is full of humor and of pure human nature. These men and women are real, and three dimensioned. *The Little Iliad* is charming and most lightly and gracefully told.

The dry bones of the history of the landing and first struggles of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, which might be given in a score or two of pages from all the historical data accessible, have been developed into a story beginning with the migration of the Separatists to Holland and covering the first two or three years of the little colony in Plymouth. The title, *The Founding of a Nation*, is justified, for our great nation in its political principles, its democracy and its moral and religious life, is founded not on the settlement at Jamestown, nor on the Dutch settlement at Manhattan, nor on the merchant colonies of northern New England, but on the loftier purposes of the Plymouth Pilgrims and the kindred spirits that in 1630 and 1634 settled in Salem and Boston. A happy intuition made the author put the story into the mouth of a Royalist gentleman who, despising the Puritan party and principles, has been obliged to flee suddenly from England on account of an affair of honor, and by the aid of the captain of the vessel takes refuge on the "Mayflower." Slowly he becomes acquainted with the Pilgrims, begins to admire their courage and patience, and on landing throws in his lot with them for a season, yet not as one of them but as an occasional sympathetic helper. By the romance the reader gets an intimate acquaintance with the chief characters of the story and especially a lively sense of the sufferings which they endured during that first winter of the Great Death.

Felix O'Day, by F. Hopkinson Smith. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35. *The Co-Citizens*, by Corra Harris. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1. *Eltham House*, by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Hearst's International Library. $1.35. *The Little Iliad*, by Maurice Hewlett. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.35. *The Founding of a Nation*, by Frank M. Gregg. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. 2 vols. $7.50.

A STOCK STORY

Making Money, by Owen Johnson, is a story of how not to do it, especially in Wall Street. It is the same sort of setting as *The Sixty-First Second*—a similar king of high finance manipulates both the market and the plot until a climactic crash reveals his noble character at the expense of his fortune, and incidentally flings the heroine into the right man's arms.

Stokes. $1.35.

GOODNESS WILL OUT

A dancer with the soul of an artist, who should nevertheless have been born to a heritage of sun-bonnet and gingham apron, is not a common product of the Big City. But Elizabeth Cooper makes Nancy Lane quite convincing and her struggles in *Living Up to Billy*, the small nephew, told in letters to the sister who had been "pinched and put away for two years," show pluck and pathos.

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Perhaps it was the example of Professor Baker's well-known course, perhaps merely the enthusiasm of literary creation that led to the publication of *Made to Order*, a collection of Harvard class-room short stories chosen by the instructor, Howard Maynardier. Some are amusing, one or two are clever, and most of them have well-oiled thrills that show that the student authors were less afraid of unreality than of dulness.

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Boston: Badger. $1.35.

ON THE BEAU CHEVAL

Gilbert Parker's new romance, *The Money Master*, has the curiously old-world atmosphere of French-Canadian life, modern in time but ancient in setting. The general clerk of the court, the wise judge, the saintly Père Lancon, and the *habitant* philosopher, Jean Jacques Barbille might have stepped from the pages of some seventeenth century French romance. The friendships of these men and the loves and sorrows of one of them, painted in rich colors, make this tale unusual and pathetic.

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PEBBLES

Teacher—"What lessons do we learn from the attack on the Dardanelles?"

Scholar "That a strait beats three kings, dad says."—*Judge.*

A group of ice-houses went up in flames recently and, according to a newspaper report, "twelve hundred tons of ice were reduced to ashes."—*Boston Transcript.*

A court has gravely held that babies have the right to cry. Just how would the court have gone about enforcing a contrary verdict?—*New York Evening Sun.*

The young man was disconsolate. "I asked her if I could see her home," said he.

"Why certainly," she answered, "I will send you a picture of it."—*The Advance.*

"I object," says President Wilson, "to riding a horse in a frock coat and silk hat."

Horses are like men. Very few of them look well in silk hats.—*New York Evening Sun.*

"Eat less," admonishes Henry Ford, who seems to have succeeded Andy Carnegie as adviser-general to the universe. But it will be noted that Henry does not add the rest of the prescription—"and walk more."—*Boston Transcript.*

An Irish vicar, having advertised for an organist, received the following reply:

"Dear Sir: I noticed you have a vacancy for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I beg to offer you my services."—*The Argonaut.*

"I weep for France," the Kaiser said;
"I deeply sympathize."
With sobs and tears he sorted out
Shells of the largest size.
Holding his pocket handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes.
—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

The women didn't vote in Sodom and Gomorrah—
No suffrage rights had they,
And—this ought to fill the anti-suffs with horrah—
Where are them towns today?
—*New York Tribune.*

"And what do you do at your Shakespeare Club?"

"Oh, we discuss Shakespeare."

"Seems rather——"

"While we play bridge, of course," the other lady hurriedly explained.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A small boy who was sitting next to a very haughty lady in a crowded omnibus kept on sniffing in a most annoying manner. At last the lady could bear it no longer and turned to the lad. "Boy, have you got a handkerchief?" she demanded. The small boy looked at her for a few seconds, and then, in a dignified tone, gave the answer: "Yes, I have, but I don't lend it to strangers."—*Love News.*

In a Western town the attorney for the gas company was making a peculiar address.

"Think of the good the gas company has done," he cried. "If I were permitted a pun, I would say in the words of the immortal poet, 'Hence the Light Brigade.'"

Whereupon a shrill voice came from the rear: "Oh, what a charge they made!"

A lady took her ten-year-old nephew to a fortune teller. The woman of wisdom read over the crystal ball.

"Your son will be a very distinguished man if he lives long enough," she murmured in deep, mysterious tones.

"Oh, how nice," gushed the proud mother. "And what will he be distinguished for?"

"For old age," replied the fortune teller slowly.—*Current Opinion.*

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165. Mrs. A. M. P., New Jersey. "Can dish washing be made a pleasant and profitable occupation? If so, tell us how, quick! A million housewives and housemaids want to know."

Any occupation is made both pleasant and profitable by the amount of improvement you put in it. Among the means to serve you are the electric dish washer (if your family is large); the wire basket or rack for drying dishes, eliminating the towel, and substituting evaporation—the sanitary method; the use of paper dishes to the largest possible extent, obviating washing altogether; and the adoption of the wheel tray carrier, on which all dishes are piled from the table and wheeled to the kitchen in one trip. Such devices should economize your strength and time at least a half; then if you reduce the number of dining utensils to those of need and not of etiquet you will omit so many forks and spoons and side dishes that the remainder will seem a small handful.

166. Prof. W. H. N., Ohio. "Should a boy of sixteen be sent to college or put into business, when the father wishes the former and the boy the latter? The son hates books, and yet his family are determined to give him a college education. I often have cases like this to meet, and am puzzled for a solution of the problem."

Why not select a college that has a business department, industrial or commercial, then so combine the studies of the youth as to gratify both his parents and himself? Are you familiar with the new shop-school plan now being tried in New York and other cities, whereby a student alternates book recitation with business employment or trade apprenticeship? Many boys who seem to hate books, hate only the mental congestion of theory, pedanticism and inaction. Line the book up with the boy's progress and the worst student may become the best.

167. Mr. J. H. G., Arkansas. "How can I become an efficient farmer?"

The answer to this question would fill a library. All we can do here is to start your investigations. The U. S. Department of Agriculture issues a monthly bulletin (free on request), giving a list of current publications on various branches of farm life and system. The issues I have before me, for example, contain such titles as these: *Domestic, Educational and Economic Needs of Farm Women; Coöperative Organization Business Methods; Demurrage Information; The Home Garden; The Agricultural Outlook; Energy Values of Feeding Stuffs for Cattle;* and so forth. Apply for this bulletin.

Investigate also the Farm Efficiency Bureau, 320 Fifth avenue, New York; the Farm Service Bureau, 503 Fifth avenue, New York; and the Associated Farm Papers, 200 Fifth avenue, New York. The editor of your largest county paper should know of the best organizations of farmers in your section, by whose aid you could learn of modern methods.

168. Miss R. L., Connecticut. "Is charcoal an aid to digestion? What is your opinion of predigested foods, also of pepsin compounds? All of these have been recommended, in a case of low stomach vitality, which medicines have not helped."

Charcoal may relieve temporarily certain kinds of indigestion, but should not be taken habitually. The best form is probably that contained in whole wheat toast or zwieback, freshly crisped to the point

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RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTORS

GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS VS. DIVISIONAL BONDS

WE are now in a period of railroad reorganization involving one-sixth of the total mileage in this country and one-tenth of the total corporate capitalization. It has been estimated that the bonded debt of railroads now in receivership is nearly $1,600,000,000 and the capital stock $676,000,000, almost $674,000,000 of the bonds being in default. In times of adversity, it is wise for investors to look carefully over their holdings, or have reliable bankers do so, and arrange to eliminate such securities as are likely to become unsafe at some time or other.

Among the causes for railroad receiverships are found: low transportation rates, high taxes, constantly increasing wages, unjust legal restrictions and a funded debt that is out of proportion to capital stock on which dividends are paid at the discretion of the directors. Due to the decreasing of surplus earnings applicable to dividend payments, railroads have not had any argument in favor of the sale of stocks rather than bonds to investors. With questionable methods adopted by some railroad directorates we have seen the wholesale acquisition by a number of great systems of smaller lines at high prices. These purchases have either been for the purpose of expanding the system and promoting efficiency of operation, or for the elimination of competition at any cost, or both.

What the investor wants to be assured of in these times is, not that a bond is a first mortgage, or is guaranteed by a large and powerful system, or that large earnings are expected, but *what position the bond would have in the event of a reorganization.* In times of prosperity railroads have spent millions in acquiring or building small branch lines that might not pay their way years hence, in case of a depression extending over a period of years. We have heard so much about the safety of underlying, divisional bonds of great railroad systems that we have become accustomed to consider them practically impregnable. They are followed by refunding mortgages which provide for their retirement and all sorts of presumed safeguards exist. But there are various kinds of divisional bonds, and some of the *presumed* safeguards have not prevented one road now in receivership from formulating a plan of reorganization which may change the lien of first mortgage bonds into one of an inferior grade. The attempt is made to prove that while such divisional liens covered property that was productive when built, and for years after until the parent company had acquired it, the property was not now earning fixed charges and that therefore the bondholders are requested to make material concessions.

For instance, a system's main line runs between two large cities; a coal mine is located twenty miles from the main line and the system can advantageously purchase a railway leading from its main line to the coal beds. The system will gain two objects: secure cheaply a supply of coal for use on its locomotives and carry the miners' coal over the branch line and over the main line to the large cities where it can be sold. The bonds of the division are guaranteed by the parent company if stock control only is acquired or perhaps the entire stock is purchased and the branch is merged with the system. Everything progresses very well for many years and the branch earns a large return for the system, which in turn is enabled to pay increased dividends to its stockholders. In about twenty years the supply of coal at the mine becomes entirely exhausted, no cities or towns of any importance have grown up along the branch, so that little profitable business is originated, and traffic lessens to such a degree that fixed charges are not earned or even operation is conducted on a deficit. This means that the system has to assume the burden of interest and other charges which are not being earned and, perhaps, of dividends guaranteed on the stock that may be outstanding. So long as the parent is solvent and flourishing there is no difficulty as, if necessary, it can reduce dividends to its own stockholders in order to meet the deficit on the branch or branches.

However, if a period of depression ensues and many railroads are forced into receivership thru poor earnings, inability to finance maturing debts, etc., the parent concern arranges for a voluntary and friendly receivership. The receiver immediately proceeds to eliminate the unprofitable lines and begins by defaulting on their bonds. Simultaneously a default occurs upon the parent's most junior bond issue, so that foreclosure proceedings may be started to conserve such property as may be desirable. A reorganization plan is prepared which admits stockholders to a share in the new company upon payment of an assessment, for which they receive new stock and new bonds in a specified proportion. The branch bonds are either assessed, or given a smaller par value in new bonds, or income bonds, preferred stock or common stock, as the committee may decide. In case the branch line is not worth keeping it is abandoned altogether and the bondholders forced to foreclose, take the property, operate it independently, sell it to some other system or forget that they ever owned its bonds. There are cases in point.

The question of bonds being *an obligation* does not seem to be considered; there is no mention of the profitable operation of the branch for many years, no question of the dividends paid on the system's stock partly thru funds obtained from the profitable operation of the branches. Had a sinking fund been provided in the case of coal carriers, it might have been possible to retire all of the bonds before the mines became unproductive; however, sinking funds are not yet general in railroad finance, altho many public utility corporations recognize the wisdom of providing them.

As regards earnings on branch lines, the difficulty seems to be that bankers as well as investors have no means of ascertaining the earnings of a merged division and the figures are obtainable only at considerable expense.

This Missouri Pacific Railway gives us a good example of a junior security that is in a better position than underlying bonds. In its secured notes due June 1, 1916. These notes are secured by the first and refunding 6 per cent bonds of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, by the preferred and common stocks of the Denver & Rio Grande, and by other valuable collateral. When the notes became due last June it was understood that one of the conditions for the granting of the one year extension was that the holders should receive cash at par in any readjustment that was adopted. Whether any such understanding actually was made is not known, but when the plan of readjustment was

published last summer it was found that the noteholders were so treated, while holders of many underlying bonds, some of which mature in the next few years, were offered new refunding mortgage bonds, general mortgage bonds or preferred stock, in varying proportions.

Natually the plan has been vigorously opposed by various interests upon different arguments; it was claimed in the plan that many of the divisional lines had been unprofitable for years, while some of the bondholders retorted that no proper credit was given to the branches for originating traffic that was profitable, particularly in the case of Kansas lines. Taking the proposition as a whole, the holders of the notes hold the key to the situation. In case of a default they can take the collateral and eventually secure the Iron Mountain, which has been very profitable, excepting for 1914-1915, which was an "off-year." The Missouri Pacific did not want to lose the Iron Mountain and it is undoubtedly for this reason that the notes were given such favorable terms.

In the case of great railroad systems having a large equity in stocks upon which dividends are being paid and have been paid for many years, it is often wiser for investors to purchase general or refunding issues covering the greater part of the system, rather than the underlying, divisional bonds. The only divisional liens which are practically reorganization-proof are those covering mileage leading into large cities, parts of main lines and branches leading into districts that promise good agricultural and industrial growth, altho the latter class are not so safe. Furthermore general mortgage bonds usually yield a higher return than most of the small divisional issues.

To sum up, general or refunding mortgage bonds *as a class* are superior to divisional bonds, some of the reasons being:

1. Usually a very large amount of such bonds are outstanding, so in case of a reorganization a protective committee can afford to stand for their rights and incur considerable expense for investigations and legal expenses that would not be warranted in the case of a divisional mortgage of a small amount; the expense to each bondholder in the case of the general mortgage being very small.

2. General mortgage bonds usually cover nearly all of the essential parts of a system, often including terminals and equipment, and have a more or less strategic position in a reorganization not possessed by divisional bonds upon which fixed charges may not be earned.

3. Most general mortgages provide for the company's future financing on a large scale, aiding in the material development or enlargement of the system and preventing the cropping up of problems about new financing which are ever present in concerns whose financing has been done by means of short term notes.

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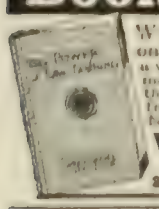
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V. A. N., Nevada City, Cal.—On December 31, 1914, the California State Life Insurance Company of Sacramento had total assets of $1,222,413; total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, $421,932; capital stock, $300,000; net surplus, $300,481. The company began business in 1912 and has steadily grown. Judging by the information I can secure respecting it, the company is properly managed.

X. Y. Z., Manhattan, Kan.—The company you name is ten years old, has about $2,000,000 of assets and a policyholders' surplus of approximately $250,000. Last year it wrote new insurance to the amount of $5,500,000 and ended the year with nearly $22,000,000 in force, nearly $8,000,000 of which was secured by reinsuring another company. Its record to date seems to indicate that it has been properly managed. The Presbyterian Ministers' Fund is a thoroly well established and well managed company. Of the three companies you mention, it is the best from a policyholder's viewpoint; and if you purpose putting additional insurance on your life in one of the three, then you should choose the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund.

B. B. B., Monongahela City, Pa.—You omitted your age, which would have some weight in the consideration of the question; but assuming that you are less than fifty, I unhesitatingly answer that, as combined protection for a family against the death of a husband and father on the one hand and his survival to old age on the other, a 10-year term policy is an injudicious provision. If the policy you mention is really a 10-year term, and not a 10-payment life, and there is a big difference between the two, your equity will virtually be extinguished at the end of the 10-year period; if you then require the continuance of a policy on your life you will be compelled to take it at your attained age, which means at a premium somewhat higher than that at which the first policy was secured. The company you are in is an excellent one. Policies providing death benefits and weekly indemnities against accidents and sickness are issued by reputable companies ($5000 death and $25 a week) at from $25 to $60 a year, larger sums at the same rates proportionate. Pay an adequate premium to a company of standing and reputation and get an unrestricted contract.

H. E. L., Medfield, Mass.—You have accepted service with a good company and, whatever the attractions of others may be, you should determine now to remain with it. Your first study must be concentrated on the history, progress and achievements of your own company, all its policy forms and explanatory literature. You must thoroly comprehend all the differences between the contracts, the rates at which they are issued and the reasons underlying them. You should have as part of your equipment a copy of either *Fliteraft's Manual* or *Webb's Policyholders' Digest* and at least two insurance journals, one devoted exclusively to life insurance, the other to insurance generally. *The Life Insurance Courant*, Oak Park, Illinois, is a good life insurance paper, and is also the publisher of *Fliteraft's Manual*. Thru these you can learn of other publications helpful to agents. For thirty-five cents you can get a copy of *Life Insurance Explained*, by Stephen A. Gillis, published by The Insurance Press, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City. Read everything you can get on life insurance. The superintendent of agencies of your company will give you instructions as to the most practicable way to secure pros-

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On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

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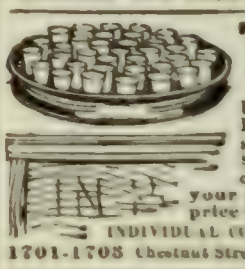
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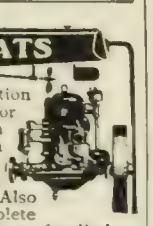
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perfective applicants. Make a systematic canvass endeavor to secure interviews with as many persons as you can in the time you decide to solicit and keep a record of them, repeating them at stated times. Don't devote your time to your friends and acquaintances, but take all as they come in the regular order of your work. Keep in mind always that the service you are endeavoring to render your fellowman in protecting his family and his own old age is more valuable to him than to you.

R. S. B., De Land, Fla.—I cannot say that the company from which you contemplate retiring is unsafe. It is not growing satisfactorily, its premium income and insurance in force are decreasing annually; but its liabilities are all properly protected. There are about 220 life insurance companies doing business in the United States. After describing to me the particular sort of provision you desired to make under a policy, if you consulted me as to the companies you ought to contract with, I should probably suggest that you select one of twenty I would name as best suited to your needs; if you tell me you have a policy four years old in one of the 200 I did not name, I would advise you to keep it unless I had knowledge that it was unsound financially or that its management was incompetent or dishonest. You have certain equities in that four year old policy which, if you surrender now, will suffer abridgement in some degree. Again, you are four years older and your premium rate is higher. In the long run you might do better by surrendering and paying the advanced rate in another company, but there is no assurance that you will improve the result by doing so.

M. S. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Indemnity Exchange restricts its operations to insuring privately owned pleasure cars against fire, theft, collision, property damage and personal liability. It is conducted by the Pennsylvania Indemnity Company, which has an authorized capital of $15,000. It operates on the mutual system, charging tariff rates and assuming a maximum liability on any one risk of $5000 for one accident and $10,000 for any number of persons in one accident. The liability of the subscriber to the exchange is limited by the agreement to five times the amount of the annual premium. However, it is my opinion that this limitation would not stand a court test if the aggregate unpaid losses exceeded that amount. On December 31, 1914, the financial condition of the Pacific Coast Casualty Company was: Total assets, $689,087; total liabilities, except capital, $321,872; capital stock, $300,000; surplus over all liabilities, $67,215. This company has recently come under the control of a new management and is meeting with some measure of success, as contrasted with results attained under its former management. Taken as a whole, its business has been unprofitable.

E. K., Montreal West, P. Q.—The Merchants Life Insurance Company of Burlington, Ia., had on December 31, 1914, total assets of $1,331,216 and a net surplus of $25,970. In addition, its policyholders have the protection afforded by its capital of $100,000. If you intend to remain in the company I would advise you to exchange your assessment certificate on the best terms you can get for one of the company's legal reserve carrying policies. When this company was transformed from an assessment association to an old line company, the organization, the "plant," so to speak, became the property of the seven men who furnished its capital of $100,000, and they now constitute its board of directors. By way of explaining their failure to offer the stock for subscription to their certificate holders generally they say that the Iowa law requires shares to be of a denomination of not less than $100, and that the issue was allotted to such of them as could promptly pay for it in full. The result is that a former coöperative association, owned by its members, is turned over to a small and close corporation. Answering your question about the Metropolitan Life: it is first class in every respect. Last December the Metropolitan retired its capital and became a mutual company, thus placing its policyholders in control.

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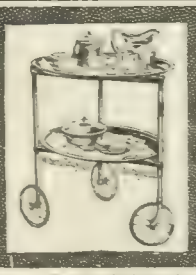
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FROM STATE TO STATE

ALABAMA: The campaign against illiteracy in this state goes on in earnest. Adult schools are being established in most of the counties where heretofore men and women have not had a chance to learn. Frequently the schools are conducted by volunteer teachers. In many communities practically the entire population attends, the children by day, the adults in the evening.

ARIZONA: Officers charged with enforcing the law in this state are uncertain as to how to proceed under the constitutional amendment relating to the liquor traffic. Judge Shute of the Gila Superior Court has held that the amendment does not prohibit the importation of liquors for personal use, while Judge Baxter of the Yuma Superior Court in a recent decision said: "I am of the opinion that the constitution of Arizona absolutely prohibits the introduction of intoxicants into this state in any quantity, not even excepting the introduction for one's personal use, and that this provision, drastic tho it may appear to some, is not unconstitutional."

CONNECTICUT: The purpose of the founders of Connecticut College for Women, which recently opened with more than 100 students, is that it shall be "an institution the most beautiful and spacious, the widest in scope of instruction, and the most steadfast in faith in woman and her abilities so far founded on the earth." The site is strikingly beautiful. Its 340 acres of woodland and field stretch from one of the highest points in New London down to the bank of the Thames River, and from its six completed buildings on the eminence the view is a charming panorama of hill and valley, sea and shore. The faculty consists of twenty men and women gathered from every section of the United States. The curriculum includes, besides the accepted academic subjects, music, fine and applied art, and opportunity for the combination of a college course with vocational training.

DELAWARE: Two years ago a large majority of the voters of Wilmington instructed the mayor and city council to acquire the land necessary for development of the city's water front. Since that time little or nothing has been done in the matter. Now, with a new council the subject is again being pressed. It is contended that, with suitable harbor facilities [illegible] this city could get a large part of the traffic which now goes to Philadelphia. Wilmington is so located, it is said, as to be [illegible] and to have the benefit of the [illegible] which come so much trouble from ice in the winter and from mobs and shoals at all times.

FLORIDA: A movement is on foot to make Tampa a gala month in Jacksonville. It is planned to have the many civic organizations of the city [illegible] from entertainment such as [illegible] baby parades, [illegible] flower parades and shows of various kinds as a means of attracting visitors and of detaining in Jacksonville those who are passing thru on their way to the more southerly resorts. It is hoped to make this month of entertainment a regular annual affair.

GEORGIA: A United States engineer has reported that it is feasible to make the Chattahoochee River navigable from Atlanta to the Gulf and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has taken steps to have a survey of probable traffic made with a view to pushing the improvement if the showing is satisfactory. Only 200 miles would have to be opened, since the river is already navigable from Columbus to the Gulf. Senator Hoke Smith, one of the speakers at the Chamber meeting, said that one of the lessons of the last fourteen months is that this country must become self-sustaining, and that waterways contribute to that end.

ILLINOIS: On Saturday, October 9, Chicago witnessed the greatest demonstration ever made in any American city against the liquor traffic. A procession numbering, by official count, 10,065 persons passed thru the downtown streets, nearly all singing and waving banners. The following day, for the first Sunday in forty-four years, practically every one of the 7152 saloons in the city and all the hotel and restaurant bars were closed. Mayor Thompson had instructed the police to enforce a state law which had been ignored so long as to be almost forgotten.

KENTUCKY: Experiments have shown that in many of the large caves so numerous in Kentucky the atmosphere is so dry and the temperature so even thruout the year that citrus fruits stored in them remain in perfect condition for many months. Lemons have been kept in one of these caves for two years without losing any of their freshness. Associations of fruit growers in states farther south have concluded after careful experimentation, that thru this method of storage these fruits can be held long enough to insure stable market prices.

LOUISIANA: The first pile for the great grain elevator to be built by the State of Louisiana in New Orleans was driven a few days ago. This elevator, which is to have a storage capacity of 1,022,000 bushels, is the second item in the large plan for developing and co-ordinating shipping facilities on the forty miles of New Orleans river front owned by the state. The first item was the cotton warehouse which is already completed. The next will be railroad yards connecting all railroads, warehouses and docks with each other and with the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad, which is owned and operated by the city. For the development of private enterprise which cannot use the state-owned harbor belt an industrial navigation canal is to be opened thru the city from the Mississippi River to an arm of the Gulf, its banks to be available for factories and warehouses and connected with the belt railroad. The entire improvement is expected to cost not less than $100,000,000.

MAINE: The 25-mile federal-aided highway recently completed from Portland to Brunswick is said to be one of the finest roads in the country. It is built entirely of bituminous macadam and is a section of one of the most important arteries of travel in Maine. It is a part of the coast highway to Bath, Rockland and all the shore cities and resorts. It is one of several different types of construction which the federal government is building in various parts of the country as experiments. With the completion of the Portland and Saco highway early next summer Maine will have a magnificent boulevard penetrating for nearly 100 miles into the heart of the state.

MARYLAND: Baltimore has determined to have a municipal lighting plant. Some time ago the legislature authorized a loan of $1,500,000 for the purpose, but the question has never been submitted to the voters. Now the Board of Estimates has decided to try to have the plant built by private enterprise under city specifications and turned over to the city at the end of ten years. It is estimated that during the ten years the city will have to pay about $150,000 less than it now pays for public lighting, and that after the plant comes into its possession it will save from $45,000 to $50,000 a year.

MASSACHUSETTS: The State Forester of Massachusetts declares that the waste land in the state, if planted with pine trees this year, would yield $376,000,000 worth of lumber in 1965, and that after deducting the cost of planting and of care, interest and taxes, the net profit would be $140,000,000. His figures are made on a basis of a million acres of waste land which he says is to be found in Massachusetts. He estimates the cost of planting at $12 an acre. On its 2000 acres of woodland in the town of Petersham Harvard University is demonstrating that white pine is the most profitable tree to plant in that state.

MICHIGAN: The quiet little village of Dearborn, just out of Detroit, is to become one of the busiest centers of industry in the country. Already [illegible] are engaged on buildings for the enormous tractor plant which Henry Ford expects soon to have in operation. Mr. Ford is quoted as saying: "In the new tractor plant there will be no [illegible] no [illegible] no [illegible] sites. That is, there will be no [illegible]. Every man will [illegible] during the period of his employment, which the aim will be to make permanent, will share in the profits of the industry, but there will be no dividends on 'stock' either at par or market value."

MISSOURI: A few days ago thousands of sympathetic visitors, including many of Missouri's most noted men, gathered at Clinton to celebrate the payment of Henry County's famous "bunco" debt and to witness the burning of the bonds. One of the greatest barbecues ever given in the state was served. Forty-eight years ago Henry and St. Clair counties, tho poor, issued bonds in aid of a railroad. The road was not built, and fifteen years later, after expensive litigation, the counties were beaten in the courts. Henry County accepted the decision and has been paying ever since. Principal, interest and litigation have cost the people four or five times the face of the bonds, for which they got nothing, yet the county has prospered and made many public improvements. St. Clair County has evaded payment, yet it has made very few improvements; and the judgment against it now amounts to about $4,000,000, while its entire property valuation is only about $5,000,000.

MONTANA: Fifty of the largest electric locomotives ever built are to be used on the 440 miles of railroad between Harlowton, Montana, 4163 feet above sea level, and Avery, Idaho, 2494 feet elevation. Each of these giant machines is designed to pull heavy freight trains up the grades which heretofore have required two huge Mallet steam engines. They are the first electric locomotives ever constructed for railroad service with direct current motors, designed to carry as high a potential as 3000 volts. They weigh 260 tons each.

NEBRASKA: First definite steps have been taken toward organization for the prohibition fight to be made in 1916 in this state. The general executive committee chosen at the recent "Nebraska dry" convention, which was attended by more than 1500 accredited delegates, has already begun work with Mayor Charles W. Bryan of Lincoln as permanent chairman and a membership including Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Prohibitionists, Socialists, Laborites, Anti-Saloon Leaguers and Women's Christian Temperance Unionists. William Jennings Bryan is to take an active part in the campaign.

SOUTH DAKOTA: According to the [illegible] of crop estimates of the Department of Agriculture at Washington South Dakota's general crop condition this year [illegible] 1909 or 1909 when the average of all the states [illegible] other state in the Union [illegible] higher. North Dakota ranked at 1894, while Minnesota and South Dakota is rated at 1120. South Dakotans say that a [illegible] generally warm weather at the right time would have placed their state next to the top [illegible] which ranked between the Dakotas and yet western [illegible] Dakota's [illegible].

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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PHILATELY

Snakes, dragons and fanciful monsters appear on Chinese stamps.

The Czar of all the Russians is an enthusiastic philatelist.

Postage stamp scarf pins and cuff buttons were once popular.

New Zealand has a novelty in a life insurance stamp.

The smallest stamp ever issued is the half-penny of Victoria.

King Alfonso XIII in effigy is given a place on the Spanish stamps.

The first stamps of Uganda were struck off on the typewriter in 1895.

Sir Rowland Hill first introduced adhesive stamps into England in 1840.

The earliest American postage stamps were unperforated and were cut from the sheet with scissors.

The Republic of Colombia has issued more than 1200 varieties of postage stamps and envelopes.

Four methods of producing postage stamps are commonly used, viz., line engraving, typography, embossing and lithography.

Benjamin Franklin's likeness has had continuous representation on the United States postage stamps ever since the first issue.

The first stamps of Salvador were engraved in 1867 by the American Bank Note Company and show a volcano in eruption.

A copy of the two-penny Mauritius, issue of 1847, once sold at auction for $7300. The buyer was said to have been the Prince of Wales.

The greatest stamp collection in the world is owned by M. La Lerotiere of Paris. Two collections incorporated in his gatherings cost him £11,000.

The animals appearing on postage stamps include the lion, tiger, elephant, giraffe, jaguar, camel, hippopotamus, buffalo, bear, ant-eater, leopard, dog, kangaroo, cow, horse, deer, goat, llama, monkey, beaver, lizard, donkey, duckbill, seal, sable, gorilla, cobra, crocodile and tortoise.

"Seebecks" are stamps that were furnished by N. F. Seebeck, secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, New York, to Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Ecuador for a term of years, free of charge. The unused stamps became obsolete by law and were returned to the donor at the end of each year. They were sold to collectors.

PEBBLES

The bottom dropt out of Bryanism and we have a suspicion that it will be Wall Street's turn next.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Turk must be given credit for one thing, at least. He doesn't class the Lord as an ally in the Armenian atrocities.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Herr Doctor: "Your Majesty is much run down. You need a sea voyage."
The Kaiser (distantly): "Vere can I go de Aquarium?"—*Life.*

COURT OF COURT

Defendant (in a loud voice): "Justice! Justice! I demand justice!"
Judge: "Silence! The defendant will please remember that he is in a court room."—*Penn State Froth.*

ANOTHER INSULT TO UNCLE SAM

The Leyland liner *Armenian* was torpedoed and sunk on June 28 by a German submarine. The vessel was carrying 1414 mules, which were consigned for the port of Avonmouth. A large number of the missing are American citizens.—From the *London Shipbuilding and Shipping Record.*

When men in Congress come to blows
At something someone said,
I always notice that it shows
Their blood is quick and red;
But if two women disagree,
With very little noise,
It proves, and this seems strange to me,
That women have no poise.
—*By Alice Duer Miller. George H. Doran Publisher.*

During the hearing of a lawsuit, the judge reproved a man for making unnecessary noise.

"Your Honor," was the reply, "I have lost my overcoat, and I am looking about to find it."

"Well, sir," said the judge, "people often lose whole suits here without making so much disturbance as that."—*Youth's Companion.*

"No man is so well known as he thinks he is," says Enrico Caruso. "While motoring in New York State, the automobile broke down and I sought refuge in a farmhouse while the car was being repaired. The farmer asked me my name, and I told him it was Caruso.

"The farmer leaped to his feet and seized me by the hand. 'Little did I think I would see a man like you in this here humble kitchen, sir!' he exclaimed. 'Caruso! The great traveler, Robinson Caruso!' "—*Life.*

A colored man called at Mrs. Baxley's looking for work.

"What is your name?" she asked, after hiring him.

"Mah name is Poe, ma'am," was the answer.

"Poe!" she exclaimed. "Perhaps some of your family worked for Edgar Allan Poe; did they?"

The colored man opened his eyes wide with amazement.

"Why—why, ma'am," he said, as he pointed a dusky finger at himself—"why, Ah am Edgah Allan Poe!"—*Lippincott's.*

THE NEW TELEPHONE TALK

Hello, Calcutta! Canarsie wants you. I'm still ringing 9876 Shan-tung.

Never mind, Montclair! New Guinea was calling, but the party's left the booth.

Here's Chihuahua, Vladivostok! Drop one rouble at a time, please!

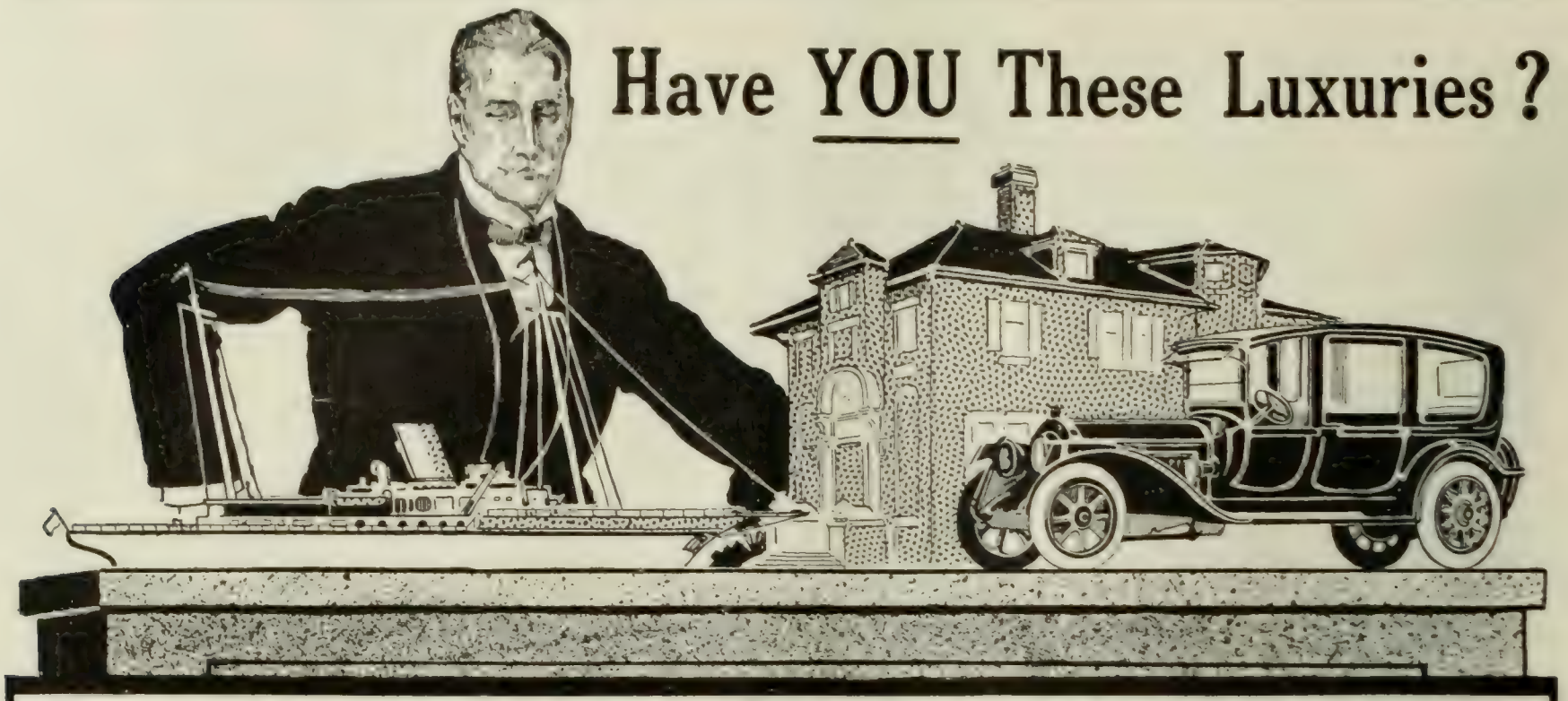
Listen, Kansas City! Tibet 2626 has been discontinued.

Hello, Tokio; you say you can't understand the party in Buenos Ayres? I'll have the manager put an interpretress on the line.

That b-r-r-r-r-r from the Glasgow exchange is spoiling the waves!

You want the correct time? Quit your kidding, Greenwich!—*New York Mail.*

Have YOU These Luxuries?



Power of Will

The Secret of Achievement

He had no better chance than you—he simply made the most of that God-given faculty of will, which is latent in all of us. Instead of allowing himself to be everlastingly turned aside by petty fears, by insignificant daily incidents, instead of letting instincts and appetites run away with him—instead of permitting others to control him, he exercised his will—he became master of himself—he learned to dominate others instead of allowing others to dominate him. He learned to get what he wanted and he got it.

Great men—successful men — are born with no greater gifts than others. The secret of their achievements lies in the fact that they use their faculties instead of allowing them to become scotched and dormant.

If you sprained your ankle and didn't touch your foot to the ground for months, it would become so weak you couldn't use it. The same is true of the will. It becomes weakened like a muscle from lack of use.

Complete Course in Will Training

Scientists found years ago that memory can be trained by intelligent exercise. Now it has been proven by over 75,000 people that the will can be strengthened in the very same way by the proper kind of exercises.

Professor Frank Channing Haddock, Ph.D., the great scientist, has written a book containing 28 lessons in will-training based on a profound analysis of Will-Power in human beings. He gives actual methods, rules and principles for training, strengthening and developing will-power; and they are so clear, so easily understood that anyone can apply the simple instructions with noticeable results right from the very start.

Some of the 75,000 "Power of Will" Owners

A list of owners of "Power of Will" reads almost like a list of "Who's Who," and they speak of it is a Bible. They include hundreds of successful business men, statesmen, government officials, writers, physicians, thoughtful men and women in every field of work—in every town and city in the country, and as the news spreads the number grows daily by leaps and bounds.

Master-men like Judge Ben B. Lindsey; Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, ex-Chinese Ambassador; Asst. Postmaster-General Britt; General Manager Christeson of Wells-Fargo Express Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis, now Vice-President Art Metal Construction Co., and Ernest Knaebel, Asst. Atty.-Gen'l of the U. S., are owners. These are but a few. Literally thousands of other men of action and ambition like them use and praise "Power of Will."

Is YOUR Will Dormant?

Look back upon your life. Once upon a time, no doubt, you weaved great dreams of what you were going to make of yourself. *Are they accomplished now?* Why are they not accomplished? Is it not because you lack a strong, powerful, dominating, inflexible WILL? You allowed *others* to control and influence you to their ends, instead of controlling others yourself. You let trifling daily occurrences everlastingly turn you from your purpose. Gradually—like so many of us—you allowed this God-given faculty of will to become lifeless within you. Dr. Haddock has a message for you—*a real message of emancipation from the blighting human curse of indecision and blind habit—a message which every man from 20 to 60 years old should get.*

Send No Money—Examine Book First

The publishers will send you a copy free—without deposit—so that you may judge for yourself how much "Power of Will" will help you to your heart's desire. The price of the book is $3.00, but send no money now. Merely mail the coupon, enclosing your business card or giving a reference. You can keep the book five days. Then if you feel you can afford to be without it, send it back and you'll owe nothing. Don't wait. Do it right now, before you lose the page.

PELTON PUBLISHING CO.

23K Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn.



400 pp Half Leather Gold Top Leaves

Partial Contents

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How to develop analytical power.
How to think "all-around" any subject.
How to throw the mind into deliberate, controlled, productive thinking.
Detailed directions for Perfect Mind Concentration
How to acquire the power of Consecutive Thinking Reasoning, Analysis.
How to acquire the skill of Creative Writing.
How to guard against errors in Thought.
How to drive from the mind all unwelcome thoughts.
How to follow any line of thought with keen, concentrated Power.
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How to Handle the Mind in Creative Thinking.
The secret of Banking Mind Power.
How the will is made to act.
How to test your Will.
How a Strong Will is Master of Body
What creates Human Power
The Six Principles of Will training
Definite Methods for developing Will.
The NINETY-NINE METHODS for using Will Power in the Conduct of Life
Seven principles of Real-in Mental, Physical, Personal power
FIFTY-ONE MAXIMS for applied power at Perception, Memory Imagination, Self-Analysis Control.
How to develop a strong, keen gaze.
How to become aware at Nerve Action
Etc., etc., etc.

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Gentlemen:—Please send me a copy of "Power of Will" on approval. I agree to remit $3.00 or to mail the book to you in 5 days.

Name

Address

What Users Say

"I hand you $3 in payment; from what I have already seen I believe I can get $100 to $500 worth of good ... out of it. —C. D. Van Vechten, General Agent New York Life Ins. Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

"'Will Power' is a ... of ... I ... Most ... to ... $... ... —W. Hes... Insurance Buyer, Chicago, Ill.

"In my judgment 'Power of Will' is ... —... Manager, Mutual Life Insurance Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"Enclosed find check ... —F. M. ..., Export ... Overland Auto Co., Toledo

"Send us 3 copies ... Printing Co., New York

"Please refer ... Will ... —F. A. Gross, Secretary Nebraska Retail Hardware Association, Omaha, Neb.

"... $3 for ... —... Kansas, N. C.

"... —... Kansas, Ala.

"... —... Kansas, Ala.

The Independent

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THE RAIDER OF LONDON

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH TO REACH THIS COUNTRY OF A ZEPPELIN ACTUALLY ATTACKING THE HEART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. HAD THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FOUND THEIR MARK AS WELL AS THE SEARCHLIGHTS THERE WOULD BE A DIFFERENT STORY TO TELL

THE ADVERTISER AS A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR

A GREAT deal is said about the value of advertising to the salesman, but very little about its value to the buyer. Yet it is obvious upon reflection that such an expensive piece of machinery as the modern system of advertising could not be maintained unless its benefits were mutual. It takes two to make a bargain and this new method of bargaining, this new channel of communication between producer and consumer, must be giving satisfaction to both, altho the said party of the second part rarely realizes how greatly to his advantage it is. The common saying "It pays to advertise" has a wider meaning than it is generally credited with. Advertising on the whole pays all those concerned. Advertising pays the advertiser in case the money is wisely expended. Advertising pays the periodical, we are happy to say. Advertising pays the purchaser, for it puts him in the proud position of being the sought instead of the seeker.

As the maiden whose hand is sought by a throng of eager suitors is more happily situated than she who has none, so is the consumer today vastly better off than he was before the discovery of advertising. For the expenditure of five or ten cents he can summon to his presence in an instant salesmen of all sorts of goods who will spread out before him their most attractive wares and urge them with their utmost eloquence. Is he averse to investing, he has but to close the magazine and the solicitors of his patronage vanish as tho by magic. But so long as he is willing to listen they are glad to talk business to him, even tho he has not a cent to spend. The signs we see in stores "No trouble to show goods," "No obligation to buy," are not to be taken literally, as a person known to be penniless would soon find to his chagrin. But they do honestly apply to the silent and obliging salesmen who stand behind the pages of a periodical.

Now consider the lot of one who had the misfortune to live before the advertising era. He had first to discover for himself the want of something. Naturally this discovery was not usually made until something he already had gave out, and then he knew no better than to replace it with something of the same sort. This relation of consumer to producer was not merely troublesome to the individual, but a hindrance to progress. It put the burden of instigating innovation upon the person who was least capable of it, the purchaser. Let the reader imagine himself in the position of his great grandfather. His clothes are wearing out. He must first hunt up a man who makes cloth and get from him enough for a suit. Then he must go to a tailor, if in a city, or wait till one comes around, if in the country, and get him to make it under his direction.

Nowadays a man has but to open a paper or periodical to have called to his attention the desirability of new clothes. Artists of ability with the aid of manly models give him free advice on the cut of a coat or the tying of a tie. He learns of new books and musical instruments; he is told of the attractiveness of new foods and drinks. The advertiser is a public educator, more proficient in the art of teaching than the graduates of our normal schools. It is due largely to him that in regard to the conveniences of life we live in another world than our ancestors. New luxuries are invented daily and speedily become necessities thru the medium of the advertisement.

For instance, the use of prepared cereal foods is a veritable revolution in the dietary of the nation. Say five million dollars has been spent in accomplishing it, could the result have been attained as quickly or more cheaply by any other means? How long without advertising would it have taken to have developed and made known to everybody the automobile and the hand camera, the player-piano and the phonograph, the office utilities, the toilet accessories and all the thousand "Yankee notions" that make our life so pleasant and complete?

No, advertising is not "one of the economic wastes of competition," as it is sometimes called. It is on the whole well worth what it costs to the community and it is hard to see how the world can ever get along without it. Even if competition be some time eliminated, advertising of some kind will have to be kept up unless the race is to stagnate. Progress consists in the creation of new wants; happiness in the satisfaction of them. So both progress and happiness are facilitated by the efforts of the advertiser. He is not a producer; no, and neither is lubricating oil a fuel for the engine, but it is quite as indispensable as coal. The advertiser should not be regarded as a parasite upon industry, as an extravagance to be some time eliminated in the interests of economy of distribution. He is more likely to be regarded in the future as a person of greater importance than at present, for the training of the public in new habits and the introduction of new utilities will become more necessary as science and invention become more active. When his real value to the community as an accelerator of civilization becomes recognized, historians will rank the discovery of advertising as an epoch-making event and not less important than the discovery of America.

A WORLD CONSCIENCE

MR. OSCAR STRAUS the other day, in commenting upon the execution of Miss Cavell, said that Germany "has no appreciation of the public conscience of the world." The phrase is striking, and is useful if it is a name for a fact. Is there a public conscience of the world, or any other public conscience?

Conventional and easy answers to this question are of little value. Possibly, as our religious and ethical teachers assure us, mankind—the whole human race—differs from the brutes in having a sense of right and wrong; but what proof have we that these teachers know what they are saying? Plenty of men and women who love the dumb animals are quite sure that dogs, at least some dogs, have a sense of right and wrong. There is abundant evidence that monkeys behave in various situations quite as do human beings whose conduct we explain by conscience. On the other hand, if all human beings have a sense of right and wrong, a shockingly large number of them manage to go thru life without ever betraying the fact. We leave this difficult problem to the psychologists, and such.

And even if every human being has a conscience, us-

dimentary or developed, what practical manifestations can we find of conscientious reactions by the whole human race in specific, concrete circumstances? Obviously, none. From the beginning of recorded history until now, no instance has ever been mentioned of a moral approval or a moral revolt by the entire population of the world at one given moment and under provocation of one specific occurrence.

And of late the ethnologists and the historians have been offering us impressive and cumulative evidence that systems of morality are relative; that they differ one from the other, in time and in space, to such a degree, indeed, that the things accounted right by one people are accounted wrong by another, or by later generations of the same people. How, then, can there be at any time a world-wide, or even a very extensive moral agreement upon a specific set of facts?

Yet we think there is, after all, a big reality to which Mr. Straus's phrase can be applied, and we believe that it has to be reckoned with as a factor in the probable reactions of the peoples of the world to the events now occurring in Europe.

Speaking of the attitude of the public toward dishonesty in business and its alliance with political corruption, a prominent New York business man said the other day that the public never does anything about any evil inimical to the general welfare until the degree of badness passes certain limits. Then (we quote his phrase) "the people throw a fit," and there is a partial and temporary clean-up.

In this sense, surely, there is a public conscience. There is a point in the actual manifestation of wickedness of any description, whether cruelty, dishonesty or indecency, at which great numbers of persons recoil. The numbers are sufficient, and the recoil is sufficiently manifest, to constitute a public fact. It is obvious and undenied that Germany's acts, culminating in the crowning inhumanity and stupidity of the Cavell execution, have provoked this recoil thruout all of those parts of the civilized world which are not included within the area of "Kultur." In this sense it is quite true that Germany has defied the public conscience of the world.

Is the world conscience, as so defined, becoming age by age more sensitive, more definite, more organized?

More organized? Yes, undoubtedly; because thru marvelous development of the means of transportation and communication every part of the world is in touch with every other part, and the thought of every people is quickly known by every other. More definite? Probably, because world-wide discussion clarifies and defines all things that are talked about, and especially all things that are written about. More sensitive? This question is not so easily answered; and certainly mankind could not now agree upon an answer. On every hand we hear the remark that no war has ever been more savagely conducted than the European war now in progress. We are told that barbarism is outdone; that the lust of killing has broken forth on the greatest scale ever known; that all the progress of mankind to this date has been a material progress only; and that in his moral nature man remains a savage, who has simply been veneered with civilization.

We cannot prove that the pessimists who say these things are wrong, but our judgment is that they are. So far as our historical knowledge goes, there is no evidence that cruelties, outrages, and the breaking of oaths has ever provoked so much or so violent recoil as within the last eighteen months. If this is true it is proof, we take it, as far as it goes, that the public conscience of the world, in the sense in which we have admitted that the phrase may in good reason be used, is becoming more sensitive. In some countries, at any rate, it surely is. Comment has been made in various journals upon the execution, in the days of the infamous Jeffreys, of Lady Alicia Lisle, and there is a consensus of opinion that such an act could not be committed in the England of today. It certainly could not be committed in the United States of today. We do not believe that it could be committed in France or in Switzerland or in Holland. We do not believe that any stress of economic pressure could restore slavery in the United States or in England.

Again to use the phrase of the business man whom we quoted, it is probably true that the limiting point of badness, beyond which the public of the more advanced countries recoils, is a higher point on the curve of behavior than it used to be. We cannot prove it, but it is our judgment that such is the fact.

FIGHTING FOR COPPER AND COTTON

ONE of the difficulties of defeating Germany is that the Allies do not yet understand what Germany is fighting for. The French still talk of war in terms of glory and revenge. The English speak of war as a kind of sport, "as it were almost cricket—as it were even your play," to quote from Kipling's "Islanders." But for the Germans war is a business to be conducted in a business-like way for certain practical advantages. They care more for the capture of a factory than a fortress. They attack railroad stations, not capitals. They would turn aside from a royal castle to capture a coal mine or an oil well. Napoleon, with his medieval imagination, had his eye fixed upon Moscow and its Kremlin; Hindenburg is better pleased to have Lodz and its cotton mills. Consequently those who follow the German campaign with maps that omit railroads and natural resources, can have little conception of its aims and achievements.

For instance, why are the Germans striving to reach Nish? Not because it is the capital of Serbia, but because it is the junction of the railroads to Salonika and Constantinople. Now that the Germans have broken thru the thirty-five mile strip of Serbian territory which separates Hungary from Bulgaria, they already have a route, tho not yet a railroad, clear thru to the Bosporus. This opens up to them the cotton fields of Turkey. Ten years ago practically no cotton was raised in Turkey, but the yield had before the war been raised to 200,000 bales a year, and is capable of indefinite development by whatsoever power is fortunate enough to gain possession of the sunny land of Anatolia.

Germany was also short of another raw material neccessary in modern warfare, that is, copper. It was indeed expected that the British blockade by cutting off the importation of cotton and copper, would cripple the German military power. But the other day General von Gallwitz moved up the Mlava River from Semendria some twenty miles to Posharevats. The movement did

not show up much on the map, but it meant that Germany no longer was without a copper supply. W. M. Petrovitch, attaché of the Serbian legation in England, in his recently published book on Serbia, says: "The copper mines of Maydan-Pek, to the south of Posharevats, are the richest in the world and yield a metal of extraordinary purity." We may allow for the natural exaggeration of the patriotic Serb, and we must remember that these mines are undeveloped and that it will take a long time to get them to working at full capacity. But in the year before the war this corner of Serbia now under German control produced 7000 tons of copper and doubtless this can be considerably increased.

By regaining the petroleum fields of Galicia the Central Powers secured a supply of gasoline for their motor cars and aeroplanes. By making connection with Bulgaria they have tapped a new source of meat. By the conquest of Poland and Courland they have acquired Russia's chief industrial section. Perhaps the English papers are right in supposing that Germany is exhausted and near collapse because of her losses of men and available wealth, but however that may be, it must be admitted that in the matter of natural resources Germany was never so well off as she is oday.

AN AMERICAN LEIPZIG

LEIPZIG has been for generations famous for its annual book fair, where are brought together for exhibition all of the publications of the year. We are glad to hear that even in the stress of war times this custom has been kept and we are still more pleased to observe that other countries are adopting the same sensible plan. In England "Leipzig fairs" have been held not only for books, but for various other commodities. In New York City the National Arts Club began ten years ago a very comprehensive annual exposition of the new books. This gives the booklover an opportunity to see and compare various publications at his leisure unhampered by the virtual obligation to buy something which rests upon the visitor to a store. There is no reason why such a book show should not be held in any city. Our methods of book distribution in the United States are curiously cumbersome and expensive, and anything that promises to bring together the reader and his reading should be encouraged.

SWAPPING IN MIDSTREAM

"DON'T swap horses when you're crossing a creek" was the slogan which carried Lincoln into the White House for a second term. But this proverbial wisdom is disregarded by the Allies. In France, Russia and England Cabinet changes have recently taken place. Why, nobody outside can tell. There are two good reasons for ousting a government; one is to carry out a new policy, the other is to secure more efficient leaders. The changes which have taken place or are impending in France, Russia and England find no apparent justification in either of these reasons. They seem to be simply the result of popular dissatisfaction with the management of affairs. It must be admitted that there is abundant cause for such dissatisfaction. The French have not had a real victory since the battle of the Marne fourteen months ago. The Russians have not had a real victory since the capture of Przemysl six months ago. The British, Belgians and Italians have never yet had a real victory. In consequence of this the Grand Duke Nicholas, who overtops all his associates in ability as he does in hight, has been removed from the leadership of the Russian armies and banished to the Caucasus. General Joffre, whose stedfastness and efficiency have won the admiration of the world, has to face a host of internal enemies. Earl Kitchener, to whom almost divine honors have hitherto been paid, has been curtailed of part of his power and is threatened with loss of position. But, assuming that these three have made mistakes, are they likely to be replaced by any abler men? If not, it is poor policy to make scapegoats of them simply because their military operations have not succeeded as well as was hoped.

So, too, in diplomacy. M. Delcassé and Sir Edward Grey are admitted by their enemies to be among the ablest diplomatists of the times. The Germans have frankly confest that their statesmen were no match for them: But Delcassé has been cast overboard like a Jonah, tho too late to save the ministry, and Grey may soon follow him into retirement. The coalition cabinets of France and England as first organized included the ablest men of all parties, and a change in personnel is not likely to strengthen either government materially.

When we examine the new French Cabinet we fail to find any sufficient reason for the change. In fact, seven out of the fourteen men in the old Cabinet are retained in the new. What difference will it make that Premier Viviani has changed places with Minister of Justice Briand? Both are men of ability and experience. They occupy about the same political position, for both were socialistic radicals in their younger days, but became sobered in the course of time by experience and responsibility. Jules Guesde, the veteran leader of the orthodox Socialists, is in the new Cabinet in an advisory capacity, as he was in the old. There have been added three more ministers without portfolio: the octogenarian ex-Premier, Emile Combes; Denys Cochin, chiefly known as an author, and Léon Bourgeois, who was Premier twenty years ago. Charles de Freycinet, who becomes vice-president of the Cabinet and Minister of State, is eighty-seven years old and organized the armies of Gambetta in 1870. These honored names may add prestige to the new ministry, but can hardly be expected to add much to its efficiency as an engine of war.

But if there is no apparent improvement of personnel in the new French Cabinet, is there a change of policy? Premier Briand in his first public announcement says: "I wish to declare emphatically to our Allies as well as to our enemies that the change in the ministry is in no way a sign of policy." This seems positive, but when he adds that "the policy of France is summed up in the word 'victory,'" we suspect it to be a mere rhetorical flourish. Doubtless the new Cabinet will strive for victory no less earnestly than the old, but it may decide upon a different way to it. The sudden shifting of the storm center to the Balkans will inevitably involve some change in strategy. General Joffre suddenly appeared in London the other day and a conference with him took the place of the Cabinet meeting scheduled for the afternoon. It is reported that only 13,000 British troops have

been landed at Salonica, while the French have sent more than ten times that number to the rescue of Serbia. This has caused considerable dissatisfaction in France, for it is felt that the protection of the overland route to Egypt and India is primarily England's duty, and that any French troops sent to the Balkans must weaken the line which keeps the enemy at bay. The argument that the common aim of the Allies is to beat the Germans, and it does not matter where, may be a sound one, but does not altogether remove the growing feeling of the French that the British are not doing all they could for France. The Gallipoli campaign is admittedly a failure, but to withdraw the French and British troops safely from the peninsula is almost as difficult as to land them there.

That there should be perplexity and even disagreement in the councils of the Allies in this critical time is not to be wondered at. The wonder of it is that parties and nations of such diverse ideals should have been able to maintain their harmony for more than a year. Even now there is no reason to think that such discordance as exists is serious enough to disturb their unity of action or imperil their chance of success.

A FRATERNAL CHRISTIAN ACT

THERE is hardly a single large Christian denomination that does not have its extreme wings, sometimes two, and sometimes as many as the six of Isaiah's Seraphim. The Protestant Episcopal Church has long been credited with three, usually called Low Church, Broad Church, and High Church, sometimes profanely designated as Platitudinarians, Latitudinarians and Altitudinarians. In controversies the Low Church and the Broad Church are likely to unite their forces against the High Church. And so they did in a late meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions.

The question was a very simple one, apparently a mere business detail. An interdenominational conference of mission bodies laboring in Latin America had been called to meet in Panama next February, and the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions was asked to send delegates. Such delegates were appointed, consisting mainly of missionary bishops who had served in these countries. A hot discussion arose over a motion to rescind this action, but it was handsomely defeated. As a result five members resigned from the board, including three bishops, and half a dozen other resignations may follow.

Just what does this mean? The conference at Panama is to be nothing but a conference; it will take no action; it will bind nobody. The representatives of missionary societies will come together to compare notes, to get information and report to their boards at home; they meet for brotherly counsel, that is all—yet hardly all. They all represent Protestant mission boards. If the Episcopal Board sends delegates they will naturally be taken to be acting as Protestants, and indeed do they not represent the Protestant Episcopal Church? That is exacly what these dissenting members of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions do not like. They are not Roman Catholics, but their sympathies are much more with the Roman Church than with their brethren of Protestantism. With their Christian brethren here in this country they have no ecclesiastical relation. The Roman Church is to them a true Church, but Protestant Churches are not. Therefore they can do nothing but oppose fellowship and can properly resign.

The great majority of the Protestant Episcopal Church is of a different mind. It knows that the Church of Rome has formally refused to recognize the Anglican orders and that to Rome they are no better than Methodists or Presbyterians. The great Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, one of the largest and grandest, is not ashamed of its name, and it loves its other Protestant brethren. At the last meeting of the General Convention the House of Delegates voted to send official delegates to the Federal Council of Churches, and this was defeated by a bare majority in the House of Bishops. The Bishops are a conservative body, while the House of Delegates, as the popular body, represents the mind of the Church in its large dioceses. There is a large number of bishops of small Western dioceses who are the highest of the high; such a one is Bishop Welles of Fond du Lac, whose spectacular consecration some years ago made a famous picture, and who last week led the opposition to the action of the Board of Missions.

We have no criticism to make of those who long for fellowship and recognition from the Catholic Church. It is greatly to be desired, and good Christians may hope and pray that the time may come when the Church of Rome shall hold out her hand to the Churches of Geneva and Canterbury. Doubtless every member of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions would gratefully welcome the day. Meanwhile the Board deserves praise for an act of Christian charity and good brotherhood in being willing to confer—nothing more—with those Christian brethren who are glad to take their hand and work with them for the Kingdom.

FAY AND HIS EMPLOYERS

FAY, the German arrested for plotting to disable or destroy ships leaving the port of New York with cargoes of ammunition or other war supplies, says that he is a lieutenant in the German army, that he procured leave of absence from his colonel, and that he was "put into connection with the secret office at Brussels, which arranged for my passage to this country." Scholz, his associate and partner, says that "Fay got $4000 from the German Secret Service officials in Brussels."

There is plenty of evidence in support of Fay's admission that he was planning to blow up the ships. Those who cught to know say that his clockwork bomb would not have stopped with the crippling of a rudder, but would have made a hole in the ship's hull, and probably have sunk her, by causing an explosion of the ammunition on board. Is there evidence that what Fay says about the German Secret Service is true?

If he was sent by the Secret Service, and if he received from the officers of that service $4000 or any other sum for expenses incurred in using the bombs (with a device of his own invention, of which those officers had knowledge), he was an agent of the German Government, and that Government deserves to be held responsible for his plot. There should be careful and thoro inquiry as to the evidence that tends to connect this man with the Secret Service of the German Government.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Bulgars Meet Germans

In the northeastern corner of Serbia where the Danube, winding its way thru the mountains, forms the boundary between Rumania and Serbia the Bulgarian outposts have encountered the Austro-German forces which crost the river from Hungary just above the Iron Gates. A Bulgarian patrol consisting of two officers and twenty-five men happened upon an Austro-German patrol on the evening of the 26th in the Dobravada Mountains near the town of Palanka. The encounter was a surprize to both parties as neither had supposed the other had advanced so far in their invasion of Serbia. As soon as the Bulgars were recognized as friends they were conveyed to headquarters and feted in honor of the conjunction of the new allies.

The event, however, is of more sentimental interest than military value. Since there are no railroads crossing this neck of Serbian territory or even leading up to it in either Hungary or Bulgaria the union of forces does not imply the establishment of practical lines of communication. The wagon roads thru this mountainous region would not avail for the transportation of the munitions and supplies waiting to be conveyed to Constantinople. It might be possible to send them down the Danube to Bulgaria but hardly without the consent of Rumania, which controls the northern half of the river.

So the Germans must wait until they get to Nish before they obtain the thru railroad line to Constantinople for which they have been striving. From Semendria, where General von Gallwitz crost the Danube from Hungary into Serbia, it is about a hundred miles to Nish, and his troops have covered about half that distance. The Serbs are bravely contesting every step of the way and inflicting heavy losses upon the invaders. But they are outnumbered and there seems no hope that the forces of the Allies can get to them in time to save northern Serbia. The Austro-German forces have now reached Kragujevatz, the chief Serbian arsenal.

The Serbian troops in this region are being attacked on all sides, for the Austro-German forces have not only entered Serbia from the north by crossing the Danube and the Save rivers on the north, but another army from Bosnia has invaded Serbia and Montenegro thru the western frontier. This brings them into the old Sanjak of Novibazar, which Austria occupied in 1878 but was obliged to relinquish when she annexed Bosnia. It was divided between Serbia and Montenegro after the Balkan war.

The Capture of Zaitchar

But the northern Serbian army is threatened with more than defeat, for the Bulgars are likely to cut off their retreat to the south by the capture of Nish, the temporary capital. During the week the Bulgars have gained possession of both lines of railroad leading east from the Morava valley by their capture of Zaitchar and Pirot, situated respectively about 40 miles northeast and southeast of Nish. (See full page map in last week's Independent.) Zaitchar or Zajecar is a railroad junction on the Timok river and the strongest of the Serbian fortresses on the Bulgarian side. Artillery had been stationed on the tops of the mountains roundabout and their slopes covered with barbed wire entanglements. The defending force consisted of a division of the Serbian first line and about ten thousand men of the third reserve. The Bulgars attacked with two divisions.

For a week the Bulgarian artillery bombarded the Serbian positions and then the infantry stormed the hights. In some places the slopes were so steep that the Bulgars had to take off their shoes and crawl up on all fours. The heavy fire from above mowed down the scaling parties, but they renewed the assault until by noon they had won all points. The Serbian prisoners were found to be mostly without uniforms and some in summer clothing, but they had been provided with abundant munitions from the French and British factories.

Pirot, the chief station on the railroad between Sofia and Nish, was taken by the Bulgars after three days of fierce fighting. The Serbs evacuated the city in the night when they found further resistance useless, leaving behind the stores of war supplies which had been furnished them by the Allies.

About the operations to the south of Nish reports are so conflicting that it is impossible to form a clear idea of the situation. It appears, however, that the Bulgars advancing southwest from Sofia crossed the railroad both north and south of Uskub and even pushed on to the Albanian frontier near Pris-

THE GREAT WAR

October 25—Bulgars take Serbian fortress of Zaitchar. French gain La Courtine, east of Tahure.

October 26.—Bulgars connect with Teutonic forces in northeast Serbia. Venice churches hit by air bombs.

October 27 Germans renew attack in Flanders. Bulgars take Pirot on road to Nish.

October 28—Bulgars cross Serbia to Albanian frontier near Prisrend. Energetic Italian attacks on Isonzo front.

October 29—Germans driven back across Miasa, northeast of Mitau. Memorial service to Edith Cavell held in St. Paul's.

October 30—General Joffre in conference with Kitchener at London. Briand succeeds Viviani as premier.

October 31—Serbian arsenal at Kragujevatz attacked by Austro-German forces. Russian fleet attacking Bulgarian port of Varna.



Paul Thompson

THE EX-SOCIALIST PREMIER OF FRANCE

Aristide Briand has been called to form a new cabinet upon the resignation of Viviani's Government. Like his predecessor Briand was in the past a prominent socialist, but has been expelled from the party. His new ministry is the first coalition cabinet in French history and includes a most distinguished group of statesmen



BREAKING THRU TO CONSTANTINOPLE

In the northeastern corner of Serbia the Austro-German troops crossing the Danube made a conjunction with the Bulgarian troops which advanced northward near the Rumanian border. The four allied central powers, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, form then a complete chain of territory extending from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf. As soon as Nish is taken the railroad connection with Constantinople thru Sofia and Adrianople will be complete. The Austro-German forces from the north have advanced about fifty miles up the Morava River, while on the northwest they have crossed the Drina and are moving toward the railroad terminating at Ushita. The railroad leading from Nish to Rumania was never quite completed and is now held by the Bulgars. South of Nish the Bulgars have cut the railroad to Salonica at several points and they have established themselves on the Vardar River below Uskup to await the attack of the Franco-British troops advancing thru Greece from Salonica

rend, thus cutting Serbia completely in two. Somewhere below Uskup they hold both sides of the Vardar river and the railroad in order to keep the Anglo-French force from Salonica from coming to the aid of the Serbians in the north. The situation, then, is not unlike that in Belgium at the beginning of the war. The Serbians, like the Belgians, are holding out against an overpowering German army in the vain hope that French and British reinforcements will arrive in time.

It was stated in the House of Lords that the British had landed at Salonica only 13,000 men. The French force is said to number 140,000.

The Crown Prince of Greece has gone to Salonica to take charge of the Greek troops there, but whether this portends the entrance of Greece in the war and if so, on which side, is a disputed question. Sir Edward Grey has informed Parliament that the offer of Cyprus to the Greeks had been withdrawn since they had refused to accept it.

Rumania Holds the Balance

The hopes of both sides center in Rumania, who has it in her power this week to decide the Balkan situation and possibly even the war. No other neutral nation in the world has so large an army ready for service and none occupies a position of such great strategic importance. Russia is separated from her ally Serbia and her enemy Bulgaria by Rumania. Hungary is separated from her ally Bulgaria and her enemy Russia by Rumania. Under such circumstances it seems impossible for her longer to maintain her neutrality, yet it is up to the present undetermined which side she will espouse.

King Ferdinand of Rumania, of a Hohenzollern, is like King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and King Constantine of Greece, friendly to the Kaiser. But the Rumanian people, like the Greeks and Bulgars, are rather inclined the other way. The Rumanians pride themselves on their Roman origin and have always affiliated with the French rather than with the Teutons or the Slavs. But their choice between the contestants is, as again in the case of Greece and Bulgaria, determined more by interest than it is by sentiment. The primary purpose of each of the Balkan states is essentially the same, that is, to extend their boundaries to include the people of their race who live outside. Now "Unredeemed Rumania" lies on both side of Rumania proper. On the west, across the Transylvanian Alps in Hungary, live some 3,000,000 of Rumanians. On the east, across the Pruth River in Russian Bessarabia, live some 2,000,000 of Rumanians. The Central Powers have been willing enough to offer Bessarabia to Rumania in return for her support but Hungary would not consent to cede Transylvania. The Allies have been willing enough to offer Transylvania but Russia would not consent to cede Bessarabia.

But now it is rumored that Russia under the pressure of circumstances and her allies has been induced to agree to the surrender of Bessarabia and that Rumania has in consideration of this agreed to enter the war on the side of the Allies. Rarely in the history of the world has any nation been offered such a prize and if Rumania hesitates to accept it could only be because she doubts



American Press

SPAHI GUARDS AND GERMAN PRISONERS

These close-cropped Germans were captured in southwestern Flanders and are being marched to Ypres to be sent to a detention camp. The horsemen are Algerians, of whom there are several regiments in the French army

whether the Allies will be able "to deliver the goods." If the Allies win Rumania is likely to get Transylvania and part at least of Bessarabia and Bukovina. This will give Rumania a population of about 14,000,000 and she will take foremost rank among the secondary powers of Europe, a wonderful advance for a nation which attained its independence only thirty-seven years ago. Bessarabia was taken from Rumania by Russia in 1878, altho the Rumanians had just been aiding Russia in the conquest of Turkey, and the European Powers at the Congress of Berlin confirmed the annexation. Because of that act Rumania was unfriendly to Russia up to very recent times when the oppression of the Rumanians in Hungary alienated her from her neighbor on the west.

If Rumania goes in on the side of the Allies or consents to waive her neutrality to permit the passage of troops there would be a very good chance of saving Serbia or at least of preventing the Germans from cutting their way thru Constantinople. The Russian troops which are said to have been assembled at Odessa for the purpose might be sent across Rumania into Bulgaria, a distance of only 125 miles from Galatz to Rustchuck. Or they might be shipped the length of Rumania, about 275 miles, and thrown directly into the northeastern corner of Serbia where the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces have just met.

If Rumania should not consent to the passage of troops and the Allies be unwilling to force her it may be possible for the Russians to transport troops from Odessa across the Black Sea to the Bulgarian ports of Varna or Burgas. This is said to have been already undertaken, and a naval combat is reported to have occurred between the Russian convoy and the Turkish fleet. Varna has been several times bombarded by the Russian cruisers. This port can hardly be called fortified but it is being put into a state of defense by Turkish troops under the direction of German engineers. The "Goeben" and "Breslau," the German warships which escaped the British fleet in some mysterious manner at the beginning of the war and took refuge in Constantinople, are now at Varna for the purpose of repelling the Russian attack.

Cabinet Change in France The Viviani ministry, which has governed France since August 26, 1914, has resigned and a new and enlarged cabinet containing representatives of all parties has taken its place. Aristide Briand, who was Minister of Justice in the old cabinet, becomes Premier and Mr. Viviani takes the portfolio of justice. Mr. Briand is expected to keep the control of Foreign Affairs in his own hands, but will have as chief secretary Jules Cambon, who was Ambassador at Berlin when the war broke out. He was Ambassador at Washington, 1897-1902. The new Secretary of War is General Gallieni, to whom was entrusted the defense of Paris when its siege was thought imminent in August, 1914. The new ministry includes six former premiers. No combination of men of such diverse political views has been known in the history of the country. Briand first attained prominence by the skill with which he carried out the separation of church and state. With him is now associated the ultra-clerical Denys Cochin, as well as the most orthodox of socialists, Jules Guesde.

The meaning of this change in the French Government is, as we explain editorially on another page, a matter of speculation, since the debates in the French parliament are now secret. It is doubtless due primarily to dissatisfaction with the mismanagement of Balkan affairs and this seems to have come about thru lack of coordination in the efforts of the Allies, both diplomatic and military. It is realized on both sides of the Channel that a single general staff in control of all the campaigns of the Allied armies would greatly contribute to efficiency. General Joffre has been last week in consultation with Earl Kitchener at London and it is expected that some system of closer cooperation will be evolved. A reorganization of the British cabinet is expected

According to a statement of Premier Asquith the total British losses up to October 9 amounted to 493,294. Of these 101,652 are killed, 317,465 wounded and 74,177 missing. The daily losses now range between two and five thousand.

The Prussian casualty lists sum up 2,026,209. From this it is estimated that the total losses of Germany and Austria-Hungary amount to more than 4,500,000.

The Italian Campaign It is no wonder that the Allies are disappointed at the part that Italy has taken in the war. It was expected that bringing in a million or more fresh troops would turn the scale in favor of the Allies, and the papers gravely discussed the question of whether the Italian armies would invade Austria from Trieste or Germany from the Trentino. Now after more than five months of fighting the Italians are still on the frontier. The capture of Rovereto and of Görz has been several times announced from Rome, but the reports have proved to be false. Every day victories are announced, but no perceptible progress is made.

The Italian gains amount to this: On Lake Garda, the gate to the Trentino, the Italians have recently taken





KING PETER AT HIS DESK

S. P. CAPTOL FROM MONTEVIDEO, SHOWING A WAR S...

IN DELICATE STRAITS—THE GOVERNMENT OF HAITI PRESSED BY ...



MRS. RAYMOND BROWN, NEW YORK



MRS. FRANK M. ROESSING, PENNSYLVANIA



MRS. ALICE [illegible] BLACKWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

THE GENERALS IN THE TRIPLE SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST

The presidents of the state woman suffrage associations in the three states which voted on the question on November 2 after a driving campaign to break the "solid East"

Pregasina on the western shore, and Dosso-Casina on the eastern. The former is a mile, the latter two miles inside the Austrian boundary. On the eastern front along the Isonzo River the Italians are still trying to take Tolmein and Görz; the former is three miles and the latter seven miles from their own land.

A fourth army has just been called to the colors, but whether it will be despatched to the Balkans or employed like the others on the Austrian frontier is not yet disclosed. In order to divert the Austrians from Serbia the Italians are pushing their attacks upon the Isonzo front with greater energy than ever. They are gradually forcing their way up Monte Nero, which overlooks Tolmein, and they are making violent assaults on the bridgehead at Görz.

During the week ending October 27 the Italians captured 5064 prisoners and twenty-one machine guns in this sector.

The Western Front

For another week the center of interest is in the Champagne hills north of Suippes where the persistent efforts of the French are making slight but continuous gains. On the northern slopes of Hill 199, east of Tahure Butte, the German salient was protected by an elaborate system of fortifications known as La Courtine or the Curtain, which consisted of three or four lines of trenches connected by underground tunnels. This was stormed on the 25th by the French troops. By a prompt counter-attack the Germans regained most of the trenches and for five days following the battle raged over this position. At the end of the week the French were in possession of the greater part of La Courtine. This tends to straighten the line which is here only about three miles south of the railroad running behind the German front.

A renewal of activity on the part of the Germans is reported in Flanders. Here at the extreme end of their line and also opposite Souchez, reinforcements have arrived, including the Prussian Guard, which was transferred from Russia for the purpose. The Kaiser welcomed them to their new field in the following words:

> The Prussian Guards have defeated our enemies in both the west and the east, and they had to realize what it means when the King of Prussia threw in his Guards. With the help of God the regiments were permitted in the course of seventy fighting days to storm twenty-nine enemy positions and help end a campaign which cost the enemy all his frontier fortifications and untold booty. Your work being finished, the order of your King calls you to new deeds. On your way thither I have rejoiced to see you, eye to eye, and to express my royal gratitude.

King George while on a visit of inspection to the British armies in France went so near to the front that his life was in danger. He was standing upon a prominent point with President Poincaré, General Joffre and the Prince of Wales when four shells from a German battery opposite burst within two hundred yards of the group, without, however, doing injury to any of them. On the following day, while reviewing the troops, the King's horse reared twice and fell over backwards, throwing His Majesty to the ground and causing a painful tho not serious injury. The accident is unaccountable as the horse ridden by the King had been especially trained for the review and was thought to be quite safe.

German Bomb Plotters Arrested

Two Germans who were intending to cripple or destroy ships carrying munitions to the Allies from the port of New York were arrested on the 24th near Grantwood, New Jersey. One of them, who calls himself Robert Fay and says he is a lieutenant in the German army, came to this country in April last. His real name may be Frey, and he has used the name of Kealing. The other, Walter E. Scholz, is his brother-in-law. They had been living together in Weehawken, near the harbor water front. In their rooms were found bombs, mines, dynamite and other explosives, with wigs and false beards to be used in disguising themselves. They had other explosives in storage, and they owned a high-powered motor boat by means of which they inspected ships in the harbor.

A few hours after his arrest, in answer to clever questioning, Fay confest or admitted that he had come to this country to disable or destroy ships carrying munitions, and had virtually been sent by the German Secret Service, from which he had received $4000. He explained that he intended to attach to ships' rudders the clockwork bombs found in his rooms, expecting that they would explode a few hours after the departure from port, and would wreck the propellers. As each bomb contained eighty pounds of the most powerful known explosive, experts say that one of them would not only disable the propeller, but would also made a hole in the ship and probably cause disastrous explosions in the cargo. At the time of his arrest Fay attempted to gain his freedom offering a bribe of $1000 to the police officer. His confession, which he signed, was corroborated by Scholz.

A day or two later there were three additional arrests, those taken into custody being Paul Daeche, Max Breitung, nephew and business associate of E. N. Breitung, the banker and mine-owner whose adventure with the steamship "Dacia" will be recalled, and Dr. Herbert Keinzle, civil engineer and the son of the leading manufacturer of clocks in Germany. These men, it is alleged, were associated with Fay in the plot.



Underwood & Underwood

FLANDERS OR RUSSIA OR SERBIA?

None of them. This is in the United States. Mexican bandits wrecked a train near the Texas border, robbed and murdered the prisoners, and then burned this bridge to prevent aid being sent

Fay denied that he had been connected with the placing of bombs in a dozen ships or the explosions at munition plants. There is some evidence, however, that he had in mind the destruction of a chemical plant, had made plans for disabling the patrol boats of the New York police, and even was intending to go out and attach bombs to British warships that are near the coast. He knows, he says, who gave $10,000 to men employed to place bombs in ships, and who "made a poor job of it." The authorities are looking for evidence against certain persons who directed or assisted Fay, and from whom he received, for his expenses here, more than $30,000.

Military and Naval Plans

After a conference with the President, last week, Mr. Hay, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, exprest his approval of Secretary Garrison's plans for increasing the military forces and said he thought the necessary bills would be passed in the House. There had been some doubt as to his attitude, because, at the recent session, he spoke against an increase of the army and opposed Mr. Gardner, a prominent advocate of such changes as are now proposed by the Administration. The plans are heartily approved by Mr. Chamberlain, chairman of the similar committee in the Senate. He will introduce a bill designed to promote the study of military questions in the public schools. Secretary Garrison said he was delighted to hear of Mr. Hay's approval, because it showed that the heads of the two committees would heartily cooperate in supporting the plans. The attitude of the leaders of the naval committees toward Secretary Daniel's program is favorable.

But the new majority leader in the House, Mr. Kitchin, of North Carolina, who is to succeed Mr. Underwood, opposes the projects of both Departments. He says, however, that in his opposition he will stand as an individual member, and not attempt to use his leadership authority on that side of the question. Senator Chamberlain would have the duty on sugar retained, and would impose a tax of some kind on the munitions and other war supplies which we are exporting. There were conferences last week in which the military and naval plans were considered by Cabinet officers in association with the National Militia Board, the executive committee of the National Guard Association, and representatives of the Adjutant Generals' Association.

Labor Controversies

In a riot at Chicago last week, caused by conflict between pickets of the garment-workers on strike and non-union employes, one man was killed and two were wounded. It is reported in that city that there will soon be a strike of the switchmen of eighteen railroads, who asked, a month ago, for a wage increase of 5 cents an hour. The companies have declined to make the desired addition. Conferences are to be held. In Cleveland, where there is a strike of machinists affecting companies working on war orders, several manufacturers are said to have agreed upon a policy which may have been indicated by the action of one of them. This company locked out, last week, 1800 men because they would not sign papers binding them to accept for one year a work schedule of 10 hours a day. The strike of wireless operators on the Pacific Coast has not been ended. Wireless operators on the Atlantic Coast have given their employers ten days in which to answer their demand for higher pay. If the desired increase is withheld, there will be a strike.

At the factories of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y., a committee representing the several unions concerned in the strike, and empowered to make a settlement, accepted the company's offer of 9½ hours and a wage increase of 5 per cent. Whereupon 10,000 of the strikers returned to work. But the 3000 machinists and 1000 electrical workers rejected the settlement and are still out. Union leaders in Hartford predict that there will soon be new strikes at five factories if the desired eight-hour day is not granted. The railroad freight handlers in Boston are still out. They have proposed arbitration, which the companies reject. Several hundred men have been employed in the vacant places.

The Situation in Mexico

A general improvement of the condition of Mexico has recently been shown in reports to our Government. The influence and power of Villa continue to decline, except in certain parts of the north. Villa's Governor of Queretaro offered to surrender last week and Carranza accepted his pledges of support. More than 200 of Zapata's officers have surrendered under a grant of amnesty. Gutierrez, who was elected Provisional President by a convention which Villa and Zapata controlled, has come over to Carranza. The latter's Government has been recognized by Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Salvador. At a conference of Carranza's generals in Torreon, the formation of political parties was prohibited until pacification should be completed. It is reported that George C. Carothers, an agent of our Government who has been with Villa's army, has been directed to promise protection to Villa if he will resign and come to this country, and also to say that amnesty will be procured for all his officers and men.

Villa has confiscated the smelter in Chihuahua of the American Smelting and Refining Company. The copper works at Cananea are now closed, and 5000 workmen are idle. This was the last of the smelting plants owned by Americans to remain open. But Villa is not the only Mexican leader whose acts have caused corporations to make protests at Washington. There is complaint about the high taxes imposed by Carranza, which are said to be almost equivalent to confiscation.

There were two attacks by Mexican bandits, last week, upon camps of American infantry not far from Brownsville, and one of the soldiers was killed. During the last few weeks eleven have lost their lives in battles with bandits.

Villa, moving westward, planned to attack the Carranza garrison at Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, Arizona.

FROM STATE TO STATE

ARKANSAS: United States engineers some time ago reported that prospective traffic on the Arkansas River did not warrant the expense of dredging and cleaning the stream for navigation. The opening of the Panama Canal and the extensive transshipping facilities which New Orleans is preparing have, however, awakened people along the Mississippi River and its tributaries to the value of their waterways. The Arkansas River Improvement Association has determined, therefore, to gather new statistics in the hope of making a much better showing than that on which the Government engineers based their report. New industries, such as large bauxite works, increased timber land openings, oil from the Oklahoma fields and many other sources of tonnage not included in previous surveys are expected to be convincing.

CALIFORNIA: Mr. M. H. de Young, vice-president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and publisher of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, has proposed a plan for preserving as a vast public park a large part of the exposition grounds, together with some of its drives, gardens and buildings. The project has met with such response as to give hope that it will be carried out. Among other features of the plan is a continuous drive from Van Ness avenue thru the Avenue of Palms, the Avenue of Nations, along the Presidio Drive and the shore to Cliff House, continuing down to Great Highway, along Sloat Boulevard and back by Corbett Road, winding round the crest of Twin Peaks, from which the wonderful panorama of city, bay and ocean is in view.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The new $2,000,000 Masonic Temple headquarters of the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States was dedicated in Washington a few days ago. The stately structure is fashioned after the famous mausoleum at Halicarnassus—one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

IDAHO: The Idaho Legislature this year created one of the first and by far the most comprehensive of farm market bureaus in the United States. Some of the best months of the year were lost thru an attack on the constitutionality of the law, but in the short time it has been in existence the bureau has done much. The director is empowered to promote economical distribution of farm products, to help improve country life, to warn homeseekers against misstatements by promoters, to bring buyers and sellers of farms and farm labor together, to serve as a free clearing house of information advantageous to farmers and consumers and to recommend legislation for the more efficient production or marketing of farm commodities.

IOWA: Des Moines has become one of the leading horse markets of the country, and those Iowa stock farmers who years ago imported fine breeders from Belgium, France, England and Scotland are now reaping their harvest. Until recently horses for the warring countries in Europe were assembled at Chicago and St. Louis, but conditions there led to the organization of a large syndicate of horse buyers in Des Moines, much to the convenience and profit of Iowa farmers. This state is sending out an average of 3000 war horses every month, but as there are more than 1,500,000 left, there is no immediate danger of shortage. The average price paid to farmers is $150 a head.

KANSAS: The Kansas University, thru Dean Harold Butler and Professor Arthur Nevin of the school of music, has begun an energetic campaign of extension work in music. Lectures illustrated with Victrola records will be sent to any organization in the state on promise that they will be used for free evening entertainment. Effort will be made to improve musical education in public schools. Community music is to be made a prominent feature of the program. The organization of choruses in all Kansas towns, everybody to sing, is the ambition of Professor Nevin, who will go to any town that wants community music and help in the work of organization, with the understanding that the choruses shall not be confined to trained singers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Routes for the new state highway system have been officially laid out and named as follows: The Winnipesaukee road will run from Lakeport in the City of Laconia to Rochester by way of Gilford, Alton, Durham and Farmington; the Sunapee Lake road from Claremont to Plymouth by way of Sunapee, New London, Wilmot, Andover, Danbury, Hill, Alexandria, Bristol and Bridgewater; the Masilauke road from Plymouth to Haverhill thru Rumney, Warren and Benton; the Hudson-Derry road from Hudson to Derry by way of Londonderry; the Raymond-Plaistow road from Raymond thru Fremont, Brentwood, Kingston, East Kingston, Newton and Plaistow to the Massachusetts state line; the Contoocook Valley road from Concord thru Hopkinton, Henniker, Hillsboro, Antrim, Bennington, Hancock, Peterboro, Jaffrey and along the town line between Rindge and New Ipswich to the state line; the Mascoma Valley road from Franklin thru Andover to a junction with the Sunapee Lake road.

NEW MEXICO: In 1875 three Frenchmen used to ride into Mora and Las Vegas at frequent intervals with thousands of dollars' worth of gold which they evidently did not get from placers. On one of their trips one of them died of mountain fever and the surviving two, quarreling over a division of their partner's property, killed each other. Ever since that time search has been made for their mine. Not long ago it was found by a party of Colorado men who are now engaged with lawyers trying to learn whether they can hold the property. The story, which sounds like a Captain Kidd treasure yarn, is vouched for by well known New Mexico men.

NORTH DAKOTA: In 1911, when the Fort Berthold Indian reservation was first opened to settlers, the United States reserved 110,000 acres because of the supposed presence of considerable coal deposits. Now these lands have been opened to surface homesteading, the Government reserving title for the benefit of the Indians to any coal that may be found to exist there. This arrangement is said to insure the development of a desirable agricultural section of North Dakota, the tract being described as containing first and second class agricultural lands and grazing lands.

OHIO: Springfield has shown what a few energetic citizens can do toward changing the character of a community. Five years ago this city was moribund. With a notoriously incompetent city government and an electorate which had despaired of improving it, there seemed to be no civic pride left in the place. But it was there, needing only to be awakened; and this was accomplished by three or four men who resurrected the defunct Commercial Club, leasing an entire floor in the largest office building in the city, furnishing the rooms in modern style and becoming personally responsible for the club's debts. At the good luncheon served there every day civic improvements were discussed. Soon they had 700 enthusiastic members, each of whom had to qualify by doing something for the good of the city. The adoption of the city manager form of government followed, and today Springfield, with many large new industries and old ones prospering as never before, is one of the most thriving cities of the state.

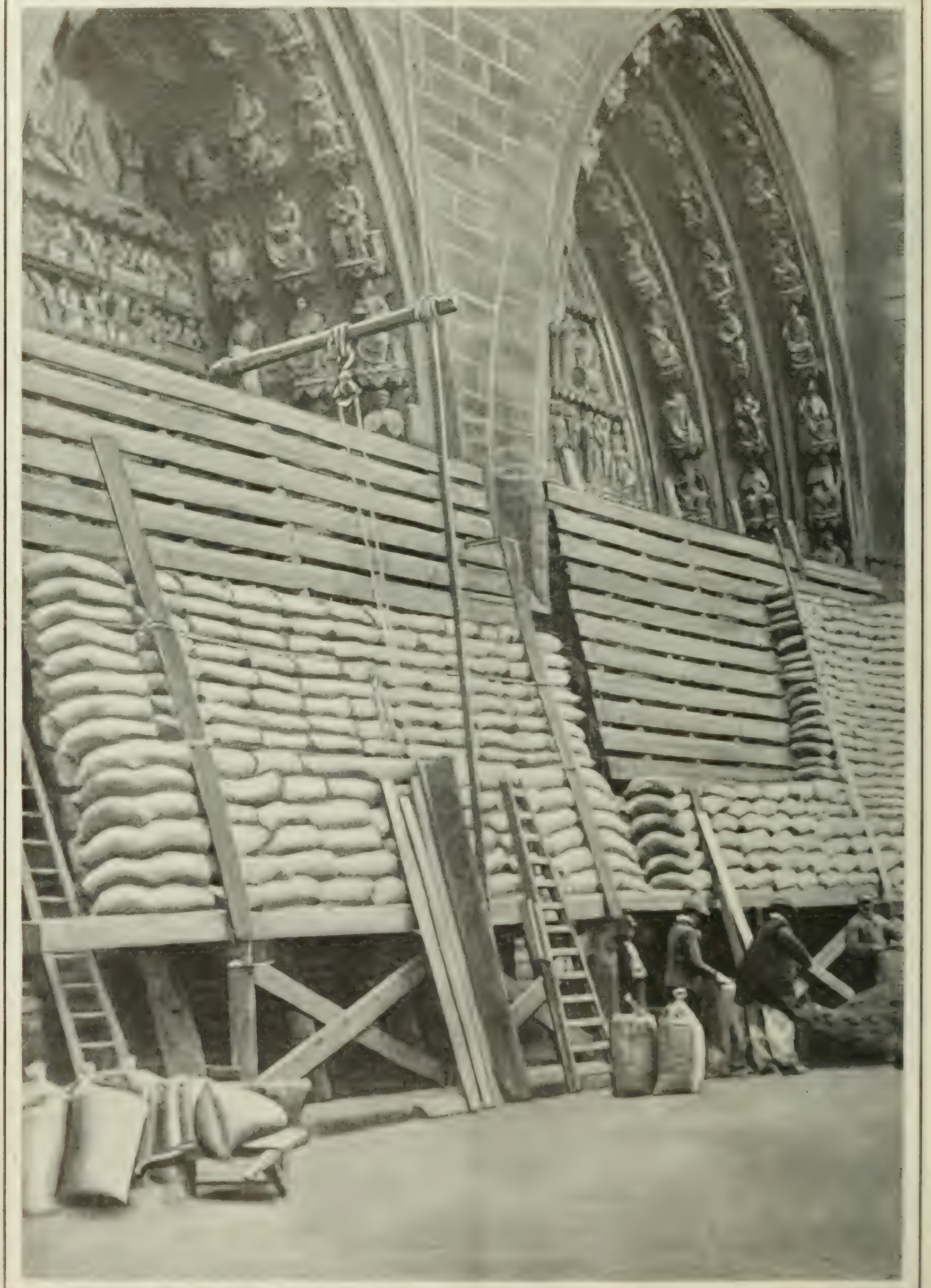
PENNSYLVANIA: Two modern piers, each costing $1,000,000 and known as the Southwark piers, have been officially turned over to the City of Philadelphia. Mayor Blankenburg in his speech accepting them said they will play a prominent part in making the port of Philadelphia one of the greatest shipping centers in the world. The completion of these piers marks the first step in the extensive program of port development involving expenditures of approximately $25,000,000. In addition to water front improvements a comprehensive plan is under way for the development of inshore facilities, such as the elimination of grade crossings, the creation of large freight classification yards and the extension of the belt line service.

TEXAS: Cotton is the absorbing topic of interest in this state. Since the holding movement set in most of the farmowners and many tenant farmers have joined it and are resolved to wait for a 15-cent [illegible] cotton at [illegible] interest. It is estimated by [illegible] that not more than one-fifth of the cotton ginned this year has been offered for sale. The rest is stored in state bonded and state supervised warehouses where it can be held indefinitely without deterioration. It is said the crop in the state this year will not exceed 3,000,000 bales, which is about two-thirds of last year's crop.

UTAH: Secretary Lane, of the Department of the Interior, announces the production in Utah of the first commercial mineral potash in the United States. The potash is found in a vein of a mineral known as alunite, which is the sulphate of aluminum and potassium. The vein found is ten feet wide and has been traced for 3,500 feet. Two hundred tons of alunite have been put thru the mill and two tons of 99 per cent pure potash have been produced, with nearly 100,000 gallons still in solution containing large quantities of potash salts not yet evaporated. As alunite is known to exist in large quantities in Utah, Colorado, Nevada, California and Arizona, Secretary Lane believes that the discovery assures the country an adequate supply of potash for agricultural purposes and for the manufacture of explosives. Our imports of potassium salts from Germany in 1913 amounted to $15,000,000.

WASHINGTON: The new prohibition law in this state provides that for his own use a person may every twenty days, on written application and payment of a 25-cent fee, import "not exceeding in quantity one-half gallon of intoxicating liquor other than beer, or twelve quarts of beer." It has been popularly believed that this would be construed to permit the importation of both the beer and other liquor at the same time, but the State Bureau of Inspection has decided that only one of them can come in each twenty days.

WYOMING: In the recently discovered oil field at Grey Bull in this state there are now twenty producing wells and experts say this is hardly a beginning. In sinking another well the borers encountered three distinct strata of gas, two of which were capped, but the third, described as the greatest gas well in the world, flowed with such force as to hurl an 1800 pound drill skyward and to resist all efforts at capping it. The flow is estimated at 140,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day. Its roar can be heard nine miles away. At last accounts the oil men, who do not want gas, were trying to cap this flow, believing that if they could proceed with the boring there they would strike a tremendous flow of oil.



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TO GUARD RHEIMS FROM FURTHER HARM

The crowd have built a wooden [illegible] about the base of the Cathedral to prevent damage to the [illegible] that are still exposed by German shells.

A LITTLE TRIP TO THE WAR

THE THIRD ARTICLE FROM THE ASSOCIATE EDITOR ON HIS WAR JOURNEY

BY HAROLD J. HOWLAND

IT is late afternoon in the early fall. From our stand on the crest of a little hill in the middle of a great plain the eye sweeps thru a half circle of horizon line. The farthest points before us are dark with wooded hills. The middle distance and the foreground smile with pleasant fields, here green, a little faded by the summer's heat, there brown beneath the recent culture of the plow. To the north, half way to the earth's rim, lies a fair city, its outline unmistakable for two great towers rising foursquare above a massive church. Low in the sky hangs soft the ruddy moon, full circled and immense. Just at our feet a little group of peasant folk work steadily among the vines that grow the grapes that make the wine that maketh glad the heart of man. The road behind us holds a knot of boys and girls returning home demurely playful from a day's work done.

It is the pleasant land of France, the province of Champagne, famous in every corner of the world as a source of gaiety and bubbling life. Those towers yonder are Rheims, the crowning product of an age of flowering art and loving workmanship. Just such a scene as this a painter might portray and call it Peace—and who would say him nay?

Peace? Peace indeed! It is a twelvemonth now and more since this fair plain knew peace. A year it is and hardly more since hungry waves of war passed this way once and twice, in flood and then in ebb. And even now—

The sky is spotless, blue, and sifting down over the distant hills a shimmering blue haze. Besides the moon two objects hang aloft—a lesser yellow ball and slim black speck upon the canopy. Two products of man's ingenuity, to challenge gravity and take men up above the earth to see what they may see.

But suddenly the peaceful three are not alone. A ball of smoke, fleecy and white, its center an instantaneous flash of light, hangs between moon and drifting dot of black. Another and another, then two more; and then all float there motionless upon the windless air. Still the black spot drifts on unhurried, undisturbed.

So here's a little bit of war at last—a peep beneath a lifted corner of the veil that keeps this greatest war of all invisible. That's a French aeroplane that sails calmly on, those German shrapnel shells that burst so prettily and leave it still unharmed. That lesser moon is a balloon riding at anchor and keeping watch for France. It tells the hidden *soixante quinze* those gallant guns so well beloved of Frenchmen—what their next task is, and when it's done, what is the measure of their success.

Do you see off there, just this side of the hills, those strips of brown across the faded green? Those are the German trenches, so they say, not two miles off, where they have lain for twelve months now. And over there, midway between Rheims and them, another patch like freshly turned up earth shows the French trenches. They have held the foe at bay since first the sons of France drove him back headlong from his high-water mark along the Marne.

Just here beside us is another trench, man deep and not so wide, stretching a hundred yards along this little crest. Along its front runs parallel, ten yards away, a wire network, sharp with vicious points. Here and there among the fields are others just like it, the reserve trenches, ready if ever the enemy should summon strength to come this way again.

So, at the end of a pleasant day's excursion, one sees a little war. It is but the fortune of war that there is so little to be seen; for only this morning a lively exchange of gunfire was taking place just here. And before many days are past—the rumor grows and grows—great things will happen over there and all along the line of which we see from here a single narrow stretch.

But if we have seen so little war, we have seen far, far too much of what war does. For we have been to Rheims.

It is an agreeable party that left Paris at noon, a dozen or so of neutrals and a pair of charming hosts. Four Americans, journalistically inclined; four or five Spaniards, among them a future premier, perhaps; a Buenos Aires writer man; a lady journalist from Sweden; an artist equipped with easel, palette, canvas; and others less accurately placed. Our hosts, a young man from the Foreign Office and a former naval officer mobilized from his retirement to act a censor's part, are joined, as we leave the train, by a smart captain of the staff. Two hours, beguiled by luncheon in the dining car, bring us to Epernay. From there by motor cars, all somber in the gray of war, but reminiscent in their fitted luxury of days of peace and *promenades* in the *Bois*.

From Epernay the road turns and winds and mounts a ridge. A splendid road it is, even after months of war—such a road as always makes one say, with Trilby's Laird, "They manage these things better in France." Up thru a village, once the scene of homely life, now half burned down and all but tenantless. An old woman has a ready tale to tell of how the Germans came that long year ago and passed and then rushed back again, burning as they went. A younger woman adds a word, a toddler hugging her skirts the while and pouring out in sobs childhood's mysterious grief. A single cart goes by, conducted by a man too old to fight. And that is all—of Marfoux, one of a hundred villages that were. Then up again, until the top is reached and there before us lies the pleasant plain, the towers of Rheims the focus for our eyes. So on to Rheims along a road the Germans shell from time to time. So says the sergeant in the footman's place, a teasing twinkle in his eye.

Two things impress the mind on entering Rheims; two things that contradict—and yet do not. It is a city void of life. A railway station sans trains, sans traffic, sans travelers, sans everything. A park as lifeless as a desert scene. Street after street empty and echoing to our car's exhaust. Shop after shop, whole rows and blocks of them, tight shut and with their windows boarded up.

Here and there a building wrecked, a front blown out so that the floors hang drunkenly askew, a house apparently intact until one peers in thru a window and finds nothing but debris where had been a home. In some streets more, in some streets less; but everywhere some damage, some destruction. It is no wonder that a city thus assailed, where death and ruin have dropt here and there and everywhere, should have no people in it.

And yet it has. That's the surprizing fact. Folk live here. A few streets show a little trickling flow of life—if one can call it life. A shop stands open here and there, even a cafe with a table or two outside; old men, women, boys and girls pass to and fro or stand and sit and seem to wait for something to turn up. Here in a square a monument stands, its base surrounded by a picturesque design of flowers and foliage plants. An old man waters them with care. The city

is stricken down, but it still breathes and moves a little as if it were in sleep. But what of the Cathedral? There the whole world's interest lies.

It is not damaged much—so the first glance suggests. But a moment after and the heart shrinks with pain. Not injured? Because its towers stand, its form's intact, its walls do not lie prostrate? No, it is not so.

As well one might have said that Helen of Troy, her hair cut off, one eye put out, a hand dismembered, would have lost nothing if she still could walk. Has the world lost nothing with the Milo's arms? Was the sum of earth's beauty nothing lessened when the Nike's head came off?

Rheims was a jewel. It is a jewel flawed. It was a flower, perfect in form, in vein and petal, shade and hue. It hangs bedraggled, mutilated, from the stem.

Its graceful carving, rich and delicate, shows gaps and wounds. The great rose window has lost half its lustrous glass. Statues want their heads, carved spires their tops, windows their tracery—the main façade lacks that perfection that made Rheims unique.

Beautiful still? Of course it is. Such lines as that, such structure, such nobility of outline, do not lose their beauty while two stones remain together. But there was so much else that now is gone. The world is permanently poorer for what happened here. The world will not forget, cannot forgive, the minds that willed it so.

So back to Paris from our little trip. We have seen little war; but who sees *any* war in these new days sees more than most. But what war does—the kind of war that some do wage—we've seen, and seeing, we have hated it.

Paris

DOES THE NAVY NEED ADVICE?

BY PARK BENJAMIN

PATENT LAWYER AND NAVAL EXPERT

THE Secretary of the Navy, having appointed a so-called Naval "Advisory" or "Inventions" Board of twenty-two members nominated by eleven technical societies, with Mr. Edison as chairman, summarizes its functions as follows:

1. To give your expert advice when called upon in the big problems the Navy is always trying to solve.

2. To initiate suggestions which will add to the efficiency of any unit of the Navy.

Mr. Edison takes a somewhat different view, and announces "We're not inventing and we're not even going to develop inventive ideas submitted. . . . The civilian board members . . . will give expert advice to the Navy whenever the Navy desires it."

The foregoing denial seems to apply only to future activities. A storage battery which has been extensively advertised in the service journals for quite a long time and of which Mr. Edison is said to be the inventor, is being actively urged upon the Government for submarine use and is now under trial in a vessel of that type. Mr. Edison also, after announcing that he knew nothing about submarines, has proceeded with much publicity to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and there for the first time examined one.

He is at present reported as unwilling for philanthropic reasons to turn his inventive talent to war material, and is not known to have claimed any war inventions since his name was hyphenated in that of the Edison-Sims dirigible torpedo which was prest upon the Government some thirty years ago and then asserted to be the most frightfully formidable weapon of its class.

So far, the sole outcome of the board's deliberations is a proposition that the United States shall build and equip a gigantic "laboratory" at a construction cost of $5,000,000 and an operating cost of about $3,000,000 per year. It is to include, we are told, pattern shops, brass foundries, cast iron and cast steel foundries, machine shops, sheet metal shops, forge shops, woodworking shops, a chemical laboratory, a physical laboratory, an optical laboratory, an electrical laboratory, a mechanical and testing laboratory, a laboratory for explosives—and "at least two, and possibly three, shifts of men." It is to be under the control, not of the Advisory Board, but of "a naval officer of rank," under whom will be "naval heads of broad experience in laboratory methods and science in general, besides staffs of civilian experimenters, chemists, physicists, etc." The whole is to be "surrounded by a high fence and guard maintained at all hours. No visitors allowed."

WHY THE LABORATORY?

There being no necessary or even apparent relation between board and laboratory, the precise object and purpose of the latter is somewhat obscure; but there seems to be a public idea that, like Mr. Edison's visit to the submarine, in some way it will cause or stimulate inventions. Inventors, however, like poets, are born and not made. The divine afflatus cannot be pumped. No one has ever invented anything to order, and altho there have been cases where after accumulating many jars of chemicals, and many electrical appliances, people have mixed them together, hit or miss, with the hope that something likely to pay might come out of it, no one today, despite the prospective help of a $5,000,000 laboratory, can announce that he is "going to invent" without provoking general derision. Some forty years ago that sort of prophesy was quite common, and much corporate stock was sold on the strength of it. But as the inventions, if they ever materialized, generally came from wholly unexpected sources, "going to invent" nowadays has lost its efficacy even as a promotion asset.

This renders the proposed laboratory difficult to distinguish from a bureau to be filled with place-holders under the patronage of the Navy Department, or from part and parcel of Secretary Daniels' well known scheme of substituting government-owned plants for those privately controlled. Of course, like every present project having its objective in the national treasury, this one is to contribute to our "preparedness" but precisely how and against what is yet to be explained. Whatever arguments may exist, however, they are sure to apply to more and still more "laboratories" thruout the public service. The Army, which has "big problems" of its own, will likely enough demand not a five, but a ten million dollar establishment. The Patent Office, which really needs something of the kind, is used to poverty and might be contented with something less. The Food Commission, the people studying the Mississippi levees, forest conservation, mosquitoes, the hookworm and Culebra slides, could no doubt all demonstrate to their

own satisfaction a crying need for laboratories of the most comprehensive character. It even seems illogical to stop with the Navy, when we might have a grand composite hundred million dollar laboratory for finding out everything about everything, and incidentally providing a promised land flowing with milk and honey for "deserving Democrats."

WHO ARE THE ADVISERS?

Leaving aside the laboratory, and accepting the denied intention on the part of the Advisory Board to invent or develop the inventions of others, that organization sems to reduce itself to a slumbering oracle to be roused into advisory activity whenever somebody in the Navy wants it to advise. But why should somebody so desire? Is it because of the superior qualifications of the Board for grappling with the Navy's "big problems"? If so, where do they appear? It includes some gentlemen of high professional eminence and it has been chosen, not from the whole country, but from the narrowly restricted membership of

1. The American Aeronautical Society.
2. The American Society of Aeronautic Engineers.
3. The American Society of Automobile Engineers.
4. The Inventors' Guild.
5. The American Chemical Society.
6. The American Institute of Electrical Engineers.
7. The American Mathematical Society.
8. The American Society of Civil Engineers.
9. The American Institute of Mining Engineers.
10. The American Electro-Chemical Society, and
11. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

How membership in some of these concerns implies in any sense superior ability to solve "big naval problems," how distinction as an automobile engineer or a subway builder, for example, fits anybody for doing so is not clear. If general technical attainments are a sufficient qualification, why exclude the thousands of engineers and scientists outside of those selected by the eleven societies? If special attainments relative to naval problems are a proper criterion, then altho hygiene afloat is of great importance and naval surgeons now exercize military command, no medical society figures on the list. Accounting and storekeeping in the Navy have of late been the subject of much discussion and study, but no organization of the Accountants is represented. And oddly enough the one society of all others which deals directly with the problems of naval construction—the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers—is conspicuous by its absence.

MEN WHO ARE MISSING

And as for individuals, the contrast between the names of some that are included in the board and of some that are not is probably best accounted for by the internal politics of the contributing organizations. To mention but a few of the missing, where are such aviators as Orville Wright and Glen Curtiss; such shipbuilders as Francis T. Bowles, Lewis Nixon, Richard H. Robinson and (for submarines) Lawrence Y. Spear—all four ex-naval officers, graduates of Annapolis, and famous for their ability long before they left the Navy; where are such experts in wireless telegraphy and telephony as Michael I. Pupin and J. J. Carty; and, most singular of all omissions, where is the name of John Forsyth Meigs, easily the first of American ordnance engineers, another Annapolis graduate and ex-naval officer of long service? Why are there four representatives of aeronautics and none in the fields of ship or gun building?

While an Advisory Board is as unable to produce inventions as a university is to bear children, it cannot, of course, impede or prevent the exercize of inventive genius by its members—and many of them are inventors of distinction. This raises questions. Can the Board properly advise upon the inventions of its own members? Does membership in the Board deprive the country of such inventions? Will outside inventors submit their inventions to a body of other inventors, especially when they know the latter are working in the same field? As the affection of an inventor for his invention is proverbially like that of a tigress for her whelps, is he any more likely to submit its merits to the adjudication of his rivals than a mother is to submit to a jury of other mothers, whether or not her offspring is good looking? Are members of the Board to be permitted to hold patents for their inventions made during their term of office, or to exploit them as against the Government? If so, where is the line to be drawn between inventions of general utility and those specially adapted for naval use?

The regions in which the wayward inventive faculty may happen to stray cannot be circumscribed. Suppose Mr. Hudson Maxim, distinguished as an explosive inventor, but appearing on the Board as an aviation expert (he was nominated by one of the Aeronautic Societies) should invent a shirt-ironer expressly suited to the steam laundry which Secretary Daniels now thinks no battleship should be without. Is it not conceivable that the Secretary might be seriously perplexed between retaining Mr. Maxim on the Board and losing a highly efficient shirt-ironer, or sticking to the shirt-ironer and losing Mr. Maxim? The case is, of course, imaginary, but similar conditions might perhaps arise regarding the storage battery already noted as invented by the Chairman of the Board. Power for submarines during submersion is one of the "big problems of the Navy." Does the Board propose to pass on the merits of its Chairman's already offered battery? If not, why not?

And people are already asking how all these busy chemists, engineers, electricians, automobile makers, and the like, acquired education in the "big problems of the Navy," or whether they have still to get it? Barring the professional biographies of four ex-naval officers who resigned many years ago and went into other callings, the published "who's whos" afford no illuminating information on the subject. A New York newspaper remarked the other day that anybody could open any one of twenty doors in the Navy Department corridors and find an officer who knows more about naval needs than the most distinguished of these distinguished scientists.

SHOULD CIVILIANS ADVISE EXPERTS?

But most anomalous of all, here is a body of men chosen from other pursuits in order to give advice to the undisputed experts of another profession, in the most important matters of that profession. And not only this, but advice calculated to influence the professional judgment of experts upon whose skill, efficiency and independently trained judgment the safety of the nation depends. Is it not astonishing that any one—even the Secretary of the Navy—should conceive of such a proceeding; or should seriously believe that the naval officers charged with such terrible responsibilities would submit themselves to such counsel? Yet either it must be heeded or not heeded. If not, why the Board? If it must be, is the country prepared to shift the responsibility involved in its "big naval problems" from the men whom it has educated since childhood to meet them, and who are bound by every tie of discipline and devotion, to an irresponsible body of civilians created by and amenable to no law?

The naval officers are seldom vocal about the affairs of the Navy, partly because they are muzzled by regulations, and partly because indiscreet utterances are apt to result



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U. S. S. "NEVADA," THE NEWEST AND GREATEST SUPERDREADNOUGHT

[illegible]

in long seclusion at distant stations; but so far as the writer has been able to judge, their opinions on the present subject range all the way from silent disapproval to questioning whether this scheme is another of the Secretary's original ideas for exalting the civil above the military power, or a new sample of his peculiar brand of socialism which wants to "down the gold-laced aristocracy of the navy." Others grimly object to amateur efforts "to teach them their business." And indeed of all men this last they least need. From the moment that they enter the service until they retire from it, their education is incessant. No more pitiless self-critics and task-masters exist than they. From generation to generation they teach one another—the elders, the younger. They abolished scholastic control by civilians in the United States Naval Academy, fifty years ago. And because the Navy is always mobilized and ready for war they learn its needs under practical conditions. Is it likely that civilians with no similar knowledge or experience are competent to instruct them concerning the problems at which they are always working?

The Secretary of the Navy seems to regard himself as the originator of making civilian counsel available to the naval officers. If he holds that idea he is misled. The subject is one which has been under discussion for many years. It was suggested to him by his former Aide for Operations and urged during the latter's entire term of office. It has been discussed in the columns of The Independent for upward of seventeen years.

A BETTER PLAN IN ENGLAND

A very much more logical and better plan than that of Mr. Daniels has already been carried into effect by Great Britain. It comprizes a Central Committee under the presidency of Admiral Lord Fisher—"the father of the modern British Navy"—naval head of the Admiralty for years prior to his retirement for age, and recalled to it again during the present war, altho the vagaries of the now extinguished Mr. Winston Churchill led to his speedy withdrawal. With him are associated Sir Charles A. Parsons, an engineer of the highest eminence, inventor of the steam turbine which bears his name, and its principal developer, Sir Joseph Thomson, long Cavendish Professor of Physics at Cambridge and now Professor of Physics at the Royal Institution of London and a physicist of worldwide fame, and Dr. G. T. Beilby, an inventor of many industrial processes and a chemist who has made a special study of fuel economy. In other words, here is a small executive group managed by a famous naval officer, and including an engineer, a physicist and a chemist of the highest rank.

Associated with this Committee is the Royal Society and twelve consultants which advises (not the Navy, but) the Committee on matters specifically referred to them. The Royal Society investigates and develops proposals provisionally accepted from inventors. The examination of new suggestions and plans is confided to committees of naval officers "in order that technical knowledge and experience shall be brought to bear on these matters in the initial stage." And between the naval officers on the one hand and the consultants and the Royal Society on the other, logically stands the coördinating Central Committee, with a consummate seaman at its head. No one has announced that he is going to invent anything, no one has suggested any "laboratory," and no member is known to be engaged in selling anything to the Government. The object is not to teach the naval officers their business, nor to build up the political fences of the Admiralty's First Lord, but

to assist the admiralty in coördinating and encouraging scientific effort in relation to the requirements of the naval service.

ENCOURAGING INVENTION

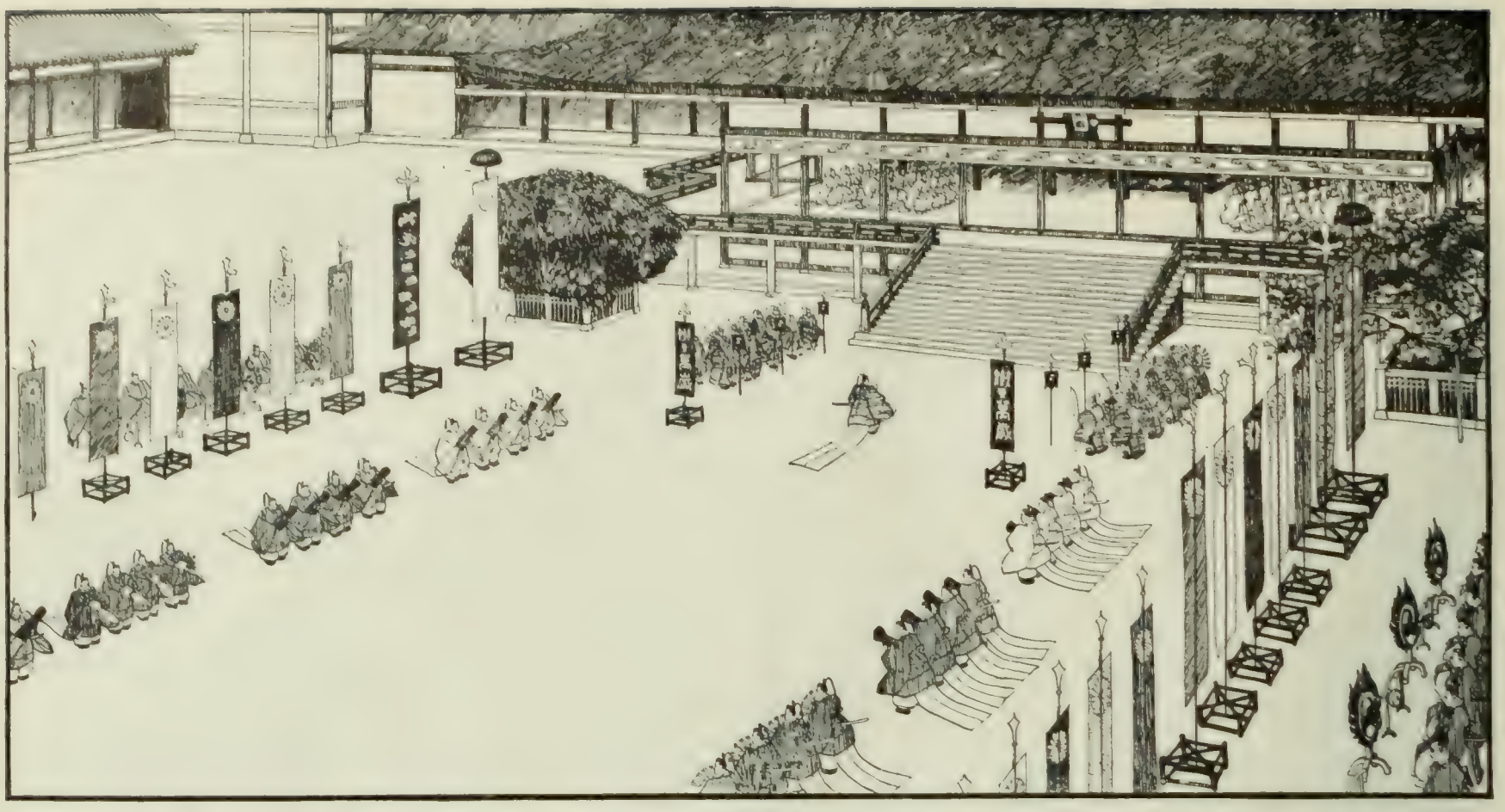
It is questionable, however, whether any permanent organization of civilian advisers is suited to our naval needs. Intelligent as American naval officers are, the fact that their profession removes them from close contact with the business world and involves much engrossing detail and routine renders them cautious—and sometimes over-cautious—in accepting innovations. When the individual is translated from active service afloat to an administrative position in which he is called upon to deal with lawyers, promoters, contractors, and the like, his caution increases, and is apt to take the form of imposing counsels of perfection upon newly proposed ideas. He tends less to give credit for what has been accomplished than to reject the improvement altogether, because it has not attained some arbitrary standard of his own fixing. Conditions such as this delayed our adoption of the submarine, the telescope-sight and many other inventions which, altho originating here, found their first utilization abroad. This sort of supercaution militates against the advantage which this country possesses in being the most inventive nation in the world.

What we need and have long needed is a more progressive spirit, a greater toleration among the naval officers who are called upon to judge, and more direct official encouragement for those seeking judgment. It is believed that this can be secured by the assistance of civilian experts, not to supplant the naval officers' judgment, but to enlarge the horizon within which he exercizes it. The problem of which a solution is desired should be set forth publicly so as to reach the inventors of the country. They should be assured that counsels of perfection will no longer be insisted upon, and that whatever a man may be found to have actually done in the way of progress will be credited to him. Each solution should be passed upon by experts conversant with the subject-matter of the particular problem involved; and each group of judges should include a majority of naval officers and a minority of civilians, the function of the latter being to bring in the views of the world outside of that bounded by the naval circle. The point is not that these outside views shall prevail, but that they shall be considered. It will be immaterial, therefore, if a given group should on any question divide with the naval officers on one side and the minority of civilians on the other. The former would have had the benefit of the latter's views, and the final and deciding authority in such case might also have them in the form of a minority dissenting report. This, while leaving the naval officers with their full responsibility, gives them the means of seeing and approaching their problems from standpoints different from their own. There is no lack of such civilian experts, and surely no lack of the patriotism which would render them willing to serve. Such service would be an honor to be prized, and unlike that of the present Board it should be made legal by compensation.

Where an idea has been found to be practical and useful so far as it goes, the Government may properly undertake its further development. This may be done by its direct employment in the fleet or in a reserve or obsolete vessel or vessels specially set apart for trial purposes, or in private establishments or Navy Yards where facilities for the particular trials needed are available.

Based upon a study of naval needs and naval invention extending now over a period of half a century, the present writer is unable to avoid the conclusion that the Naval Advisory Board as now created is not adapted to rendering useful assistance to the Navy. The five million-dollar laboratory project Congress can safely be depended upon to squelch.

New York City



COURT DIGNITARIES AWAIT THE CORONATION OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY AT THE SHISHIN-DEN PALACE

THE ACCESSION OF THE MIKADO

THREE WEEKS OF QUAINT CEREMONIES NOW BEING PERFORMED IN KYOTO

"EMPEROR YOSHIHITO announces to the Imperial Ancestral Divinities the fact of his succession to the Imperial Authority, of his coming to the possession of the Sacred Treasures and of his ascension to the *Takamikura*, the Imperial Throne. *Banzai!* Long Live the Emperor!"

By this proclamation Japan began the coronation ceremonies which are being celebrated with all traditional ritual at Kyoto from November 6 to 28, three years after the Emperor actually began his reign. *Senso* and *Sokuyi*, the two impressive ceremonials which are held on November 10, are the actual accession and coronation. The first of these is the ancestor worship at the Shenko-den Palace. There the Emperor formally acquires the Three Sacred Treasures—the *Shin-ki*—and prays for the prosperity of his reign, already proclaimed a "new era of great righteousness."

Gongs and drums give the signal for the weird *Kagura* music, during which the offerings are laid in front of the shrine. Then their Imperial Majesties, escorted by Court dignitaries in their traditional ceremonial costumes, enter the Inner Hall and proceed to the Sacred Shrine. Since shoes may not be worn in the Divine Presence the Emperor walks on a fresh rush mat, spread in front and rolled up from behind as he proceeds, so that no other person may tread upon it.

While the Emperor reads his address a ritualist rings a sacred bell, calling the attention of the gods to the recitation. Their Majesties then make obeisance before the *Kashikodokoro*, the Place of Awe, in which is the Divine Mirror. The Sacred Sword and the Bead Necklace are on a nearby table. These three, the Sacred Treasures of the Realm, symbolize Knowledge, Courage and Mercy—necessary attributes of the sovereign. They were given by Amaterasu Omikami, the Sun Goddess, ancestress of the Japanese nation, to her grandson, Ninigi-no-Mikoto, when he was about to descend to earth from heaven to reign over the Land of the Rising Sun. Fourth in the direct line of descent from Mikoto was Jimmu Tenno, whose accession to the throne in the year 660 B. C. is taken in the records of Japan as the beginning of national history. His Majesty, Emperor Yoshihito, is the 122d in an unbroken line of sovereigns extending over 2575 years.

Having solemnized his enthronement before his ancestors, the Emperor will formally announce his reign to the representatives of his people, from the *Takamikura*, the Imperial Throne in the Shishin-den Palace. At that hour fireworks and bombs and salutes will acclaim the Emperor in Tokyo, Osaka and other principal cities of the realm.

The *Daijo Sai* is a form of harvest Thanksgiving to be held on November 14. The Emperor makes offerings of the newly harvested rice to the deities, and himself partakes of the food with his people. At the shrines of Yuki-den and Suki-den twenty officials of higher rank will guard the gates while the sacrifice is made. Their costume, which, like that of all participants in the coronation, is prescribed to the minutest detail, is the *Sokutai*, a coronet with a pennant of silk gauze coiled at the back, and a pair of *Oikake*, a short robe of light blue, a loose tunic with a long train, a jeweled belt, a sword with a broad girdle, a flat quiver with arrows, a bow, a pair of shallow shoes, and a consecrated surplice.

After the Divine Oblation the Emperor returns to Kairyu-den. Post-coronation banquets are held on three successive days. At the first of these the most ancient of Japanese dances, the *Kume-Mai*, will be given.

The rites of worship at the Shrine of Ise and at the mausoleums of the four last Emperors are the last of the Kyoto ceremonies. Their Imperial Majesties return to Tokyo and perform obeisance at the Kworeiden and the Shin-den. Then as the official Coronation Sheet explains:

"The Emperor and Empress shall leave the sanctuary.

"The Divine Oblation shall be removed.

"The door of the sanctuary shall be closed.

"And while the ritual music plays—

"All the persons assembled shall withdraw."

WHAT THE CORONATION MEANS

BY K. K. KAWAKAMI

Mr. Kawakami, author of "Asia at the Door" and "American-Japanese Relations," has several times contributed to The Independent. His last article, published in May of this year, dealt with the relations between Japan and China. He has studied in the Universities of Iowa and Wisconsin and is an authority on the international relations of Japan.—THE EDITOR.

WHEN the late Mikado, the father of the ruling sovereign, was enthroned sixty-three years ago, no courtiers and officials privileged to participate in the coronation felt the necessity of rehearsing the ceremonies so that the occasion might not be marred by any improper conduct or uncomely appearance. The robes they wore at the coronation were patterned much like the every-day robes of the court, and they were familiar with the etiquet that was observed on all such occasions.

The half century that has since past has proved a millennium. In that short period Japan has effected a complete change of her government. She has cut loose from medieval traditions and has inaugurated a new social order. She has even said goodbye to the beautiful and picturesque, which invested her country with peculiar charm, and has adopted in their place the material civilization of the Occident based upon the principle of efficiency. And what is the result?

So far from her former moorings has she been removed that today her nobles and officials, save the masters of ceremonies of the Court, know nothing of the time-honored custom of coronation. When the Imperial Household announced a few months ago that the coming coronation would, in deference to the memory of the imperial ancestors, be conducted in accord with the ancient traditions of the Court, the personages invited to attend the ceremonies felt that a difficult task was in store for them. For few of them knew how to don the ancient court robes, much less how to conduct themselves as the courtiers of yore would have done on such occasions. As the greatest of great days drew near these privileged subjects of the Mikado organized a class for dress rehearsal and for the practice of the various rites which would constitute the coronation.

This is indeed a significant indication of the signal transformation which Japan has witnessed in the past few decades. To the new generation which dominates the island empire today, the Japan of fifty years ago is like a quaint print of *ukiyoye*. The metamorphosis is not confined to the progressive class of people, but is apparent even in the citadel of conservatism, the Court of the Mikado. The Emperor himself, tho still revered and respected as were his august ancestors, is no longer shrouded in the atmosphere of mystery which surrounded his father. The modern educational system, that destroyer of social castes, could not fail to influence even the princes and princesses of the blood, for they, too, must be educated.

Yoshihito, the present Mikado, in his boyhood days, received a liberal education in a modern school. True, he did not go to school with plebeian sons for he matriculated himself in the Tokio School for Nobles. Nevertheless, he read books, ran races, played ball with boys who, had it been in his father's days, would never have dared to stand face to face with him. The day is gone, never to come back, when the Mikado was simply the Mikado and not a personality animated with desires and feelings common to all humanity.

Not less remarkable than the democratization of the country is the cosmopolitan tendency which it has witnessed in the past half century. Of this tendency the coronation bears strongest testimony. While the ceremonies follow the traditions of Shinto, the representatives of the Buddhists are permitted to be present on the occasion. A most radical departure from ancient usages of the Court is the formal acceptance by the Mikado of the English Bible presented by the Christians of America to commemorate the auspicious day. Dr. F. A. Sturge of San Francisco has gone to Japan with it.

Nor is it only in the matter of religion that the coronation will be cosmopolitan. Take the musical program. At the entertainment following the rites of enthronement, the musical program consists of selections from the classical compositions of Japan. On the next day the music is Chinese, and on the third day Western composers such as Verdi, Wagner and Gounod are well represented. Even in the cuisine of the banquets this cosmopolitan tendency is evident. The banquet on the first day is purely Japanese in style. The next banquet follows the Chinese custom. In the final and grandest banquet the covers are laid in accord with the Western manner, and the cuisine is entirely Occidental.

In spite of all that has been said above the ceremonies are marked with simplicity, for simplicity is the keynote of the Shinto ritual which is followed in the festival. The structure where the enthronement ceremony takes place is of the plainest nature, and is modeled after the Shinto shrine, which is little different from the modest hut of the medieval ages. The robes worn by the Mikado and his attendants are made of equally plain material. There is no gorgeous pageantry. Pomp and grandeur are not the words to characterize such a festival.

The rites of coronation are essentially religious, if we may call Shinto a religion. The Mikado humbles himself before the Mirror, the Sword, and the Jewel, the sacred trinity bequeathed by the founder of the imperial dynasty. The Mirror says, "Know Thyself"; the Sword says, "Be Brave," and the luminous Jewel says, "Enlighten Thyself." Bowed low before the sacred symbols of the imperial dynasty and of the state, the Mikado holds communion with the spirits of his forefathers, invoking their guidance in the discharge of the grave responsibilities which he has assumed as the sovereign ruler of the land. He talks to them humbly but lovingly, as if to his living parents.

This particular scene of the coronation is illustrative of the attitude of the average Japanese toward his ancestors. Even in these latter days of materialism almost every household has a small shrine where rest the spirits of the dead symbolized in tiny wooden tablets. Before this miniature shrine or "god-shelf" members of the household, young and old, sit for a few moments every morning before they break the fast, murmuring a few words of reverence and affection for the spirits that dwell there.

In the glorification of ancestor worship, perhaps, lies the greatest significance of the coronation. Above the apparent change of material life and amid the onrush of Western influence Shinto stands forth unmistakably as a religion of the heart. It is not only a living source of poetry but a national sentiment of tremendous force. And this sentiment receives now and then a strong stimulus from such state festivals as the coronation.

San Francisco

THE WORLD OVER

Measured Mirth

By the use of a new instrument called the acougraph, the exhibitor of comedy "movies" can tell exactly how funny each film is. Nothing is left to luck. He doesn't have to guess that, for example, Charlie Chaplin is the funniest man in the trade: the needles of the acougraph—a horizontal line measuring the duration of the merriment and a perpendicular one the loudness—show that folks laugh ten times as loudly at Charlie as at anyone else and twenty times as long.

"In the Chaplin plays," reports a new trade magazine called *Film Fun*, "the needle's horizontal progress was practically unbroken, showing that laughter was continuous from the beginning of the picture to the end."

What a thing it is to have one's efficiency certified by the acougraph! And what an advantage the film showman has over folks of other trades! Life would be more like a song for us if every job had its acougraph.

Irrigation on a Big Scale

In the valley of the Rio Grande River on the border between the United States and Mexico engineers of the United States Government have almost finished one of the greatest reclamation projects ever attempted. At a cost of $10,000,000 the Elephant Butte Dam in New Mexico, which will turn 180 square miles of almost worthless desert into fertile farms, has been constructed. And for three years the entire flow of the Rio Grande will be required to fill it. This artificial lake is forty miles long and from three to six miles wide. It will hold 650,000,000 gallons, or enough to cover 2,000,000 acres of land with water to a depth of one foot.

The work on the dam was started in the spring of 1911 and more than 1000 workmen have been employed on the construction ever since that time. When the project is finally completed 550,000 cubic yards of solid masonry will have been put in place.

The dam itself is 1200 feet long and 304 feet high at the highest point. The cost, with the exception of $1,000,000, will eventually be paid back into the Government reclamation fund by land owners who will benefit by the dam, and will again be used by the Government for reclamation work in some other section of the country.

The $1,000,000 was appropriated outright and is being used for that portion of the work which will benefit farmers in Old Mexico. The appropriation was made to furnish this water in settlement of several million dollars in claims which the Mexican Government had presented to the United States for damages to land on the Mexican side, as a result of the water from the river being used in small irrigation projects on the American side, thus robbing Mexican farms of water which naturally would have gone to them.



NEW MEXICO'S STEP TO PROSPERITY

Extensive irrigation from the river without the aid of a great dam and reservoir is impossible, because of the rapidity with which the stream changes from a raging torrent to a bed of dry sand.

With the completion of the dam and other irrigation projects which will follow, a great future for New Mexico is assured. New Mexico lies in the heart of the arid section of America. She has 122,460 square miles of broad plains, rugged mountains, sage brush deserts; greater in extent than all New England, with New York and New Jersey thrown in, but with a population of only about 500,000.

When Rover Motors

One of the questions with which many an automobile owner is confronted is "Where shall we put the dog?" A dog develops the "motoring habit" in a remarkably short time, and when once he discovers the joys of touring there is nothing to be done but to "take him along."

This was the case when W. J. Parker of Pasadena, California, purchased his new car. Rover had to be taken along, but it was soon found that as the dog was permitted to ride within the machine his claws were gradually damaging the enamel and the upholstering of the auto. So Rover was transferred to the runningboard at the left side of the car. Everything worked nicely until a corner was turned sharply, but then the dog was sent spinning off into the street.

Finally a simple guard rail was constructed of strips of steel three-fourths of an inch wide and one-fourth of an inch thick. It is about sixteen inches high and two feet long. The lower ends of the uprights are fastened beneath the runningboard. The upper end of the guard is braced by a strip of steel running to the outer edge of the front fender.



A GUARDED JOY RIDE

The Cost of Raising Wages

Suppose the Legislature should decide that working women must be paid a living wage. What difference would it make? First of all, increased wages.

Let us take the weekly wages of 2785 women employed in New York City candy factories, and plot them as shown in the first chart. The hight of each step above the base line shows the rate of pay, and the breadth of the step shows how many persons receive that rate.

Now suppose a wage board should find that eight dollars a week is the least sum a woman in industry must have to live on. Then if these women were to be retained, 2146 (three-quarters of the whole number) would have to be raised to the eight-dollar level, as shown by the dotted line. This increase would amount to $4859 a week, an average of $2.25 more for every underpaid woman.

But the total weekly pay-rolls of these sixty-one factories already aggregate $57,201, so that $4859 more means an addition of only 9 per cent to the wages of productive labor.

Let us see how such an added expense would affect the cost of making candy. In the second chart the top bar represents all expenses in the manufacture of confectionery. According to the last census, the cost of materials in these lines amounts on an average to 65 per cent of all charges; salaries for non-productive help and miscellaneous expenses constitute 19 per cent; while the wages of labor use 16 per cent

Now if the cost of labor were to be increased by 9 per cent that would mean adding 9 per cent of 13 per cent. or a little more than 1 per cent to the total expense of manufacture. The comparative extent of this increment is shown by the dotted extension to the right.

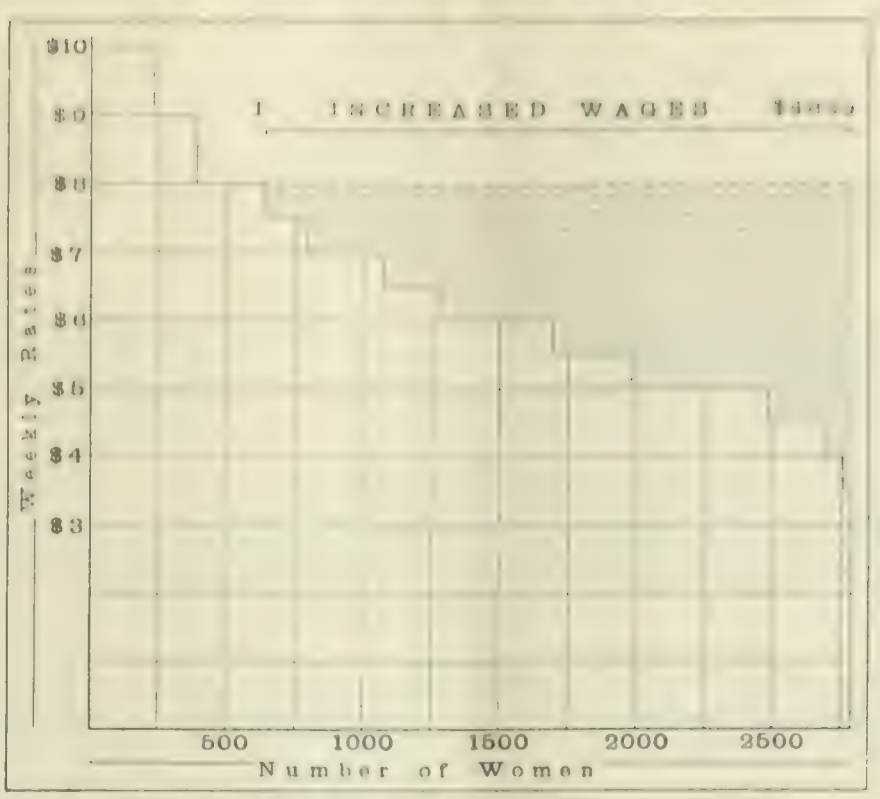
How much more would the consumer have to pay to make up the difference in cost?

Suppose candy that is sold at retail for forty cents a pound costs fifteen cents to make. This is a moderate increase from wholesale to retail rates. Shipping and selling then absorb twenty-five cents of the final price.

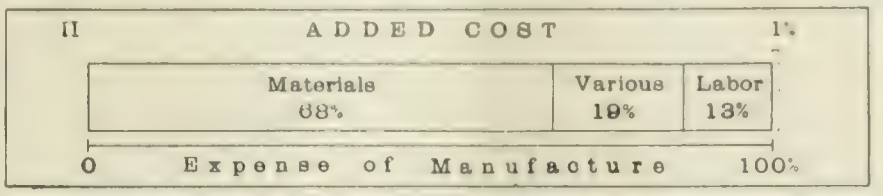
If the manufacturer has to add 1 per cent to his price to pay the increased cost of labor, he can charge fifteen cents more a hundred pounds for this brand and cover the difference. Suppose he raises it twenty cents a hundred pounds. That is only one-fifth of a cent per pound more for the dealer to pay.

Finally, when the retailer passes this burden on to the purchaser, he also is obliged to ask one cent more for five pounds of candy, an increase of one-half per cent above the former selling price. The amount of this additional charge to the public may be discerned to the right of the lower bar in the third chart.

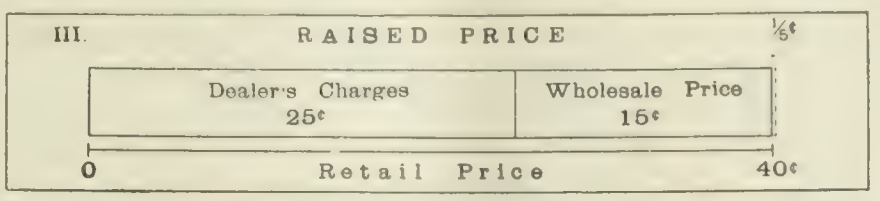
In short, a very considerable raise in wages can be met by a slight increase in price, thru the distribution of costs, as illustrated by this example.



ACTUAL WAGES OF WOMEN IN CANDY FACTORIES



WHAT RAISING WAGES COSTS THE MANUFACTURER



WHAT RAISING WAGES COSTS THE PUBLIC

A City's War Against Cigarets

If you chance to stroll by the city jail of Los Angeles, California, on any one of three certain nights a week, you will behold a veritable mob, men, women and children, clamoring for admittance. In the line you will see persons of all ages, all conditions, both sexes, and many nationalities. They have come to attend the anti-cigaret clinic, which the city is conducting free of charge.

The clinics are conducted under the supervision of the Juvenile Bureau, an adjunct of the police station and city jail, and were originally intended for juveniles only. Grown men and women, however, soon began to ask permission to receive the treatment, and in consequence the department has been opened to persons of all ages.

It was thru the efforts of Lee W. Marden, commanding sergeant of the Police Juvenile Bureau of Los Angeles, that the anti-cigaret clinics were begun. He has been in charge of the city's juvenile probation work for eight years, and has made a careful study of the matter of juvenile crime.

"By keeping an exhaustive record of such matters," says Mr Marden, "I find that over ninety per cent of the boys under twenty-one years of age who are arrested and brought to my office are cigaret smokers. The prisoners are almost without exception stunted in growth and under-developed in mind. Therefore, cigarets must have something to do with crime, and it is my idea to treat the cause of crime.

The treatment consists of a simple throat wash and a tonic. From one to five treatments are usually necessary. The solutions administered act upon the patient in such a way as to make smoking or the taste of tobacco extremely repugnant, and also to destroy the craving for it. In other words, the system is returned to the condition which it was in before the habit was acquired, but, after a time, there is nothing to prevent one from cultivating it again. But it is presumed that the patient sincerely desires to stop smoking, and the treatment enables him to do so.

The treatments are being administered by Dr. T. H. Trinwith, of Glendale, California, who has made a long and thoro study of liquor, drug and tobacco habits. Nearly ninety-five per cent of the cases he has treated are resulting in cures.



THE LINE-UP AGAINST CIGARETS

A NOVEMBER MORNING TRAMP

BY E. P. POWELL

Among the articles left in our manuscript file at the death of E. P. Powell was this genial and simple account of a morning's glimpse at the fields and orchards about his home at Clinton, New York. Most of his later writing was done at Sorrento, his Florida home, and this is probably his last word on the north country.—THE EDITOR.

WHEN we looked out of the window this morning the sun was coming up over the eastern edge of the valley. If you have ever given any study to these things you will note the inquisitorial aspect of the rising sun. It goes down with a very different behavior, throwing backward a great flood of scarlet and crimson and gold; covering the little lakes and big meadows; and all the houses and gardens it brings into high relief. But in the morning the sun looks ahead with sharp glances, as if to say "I expect everybody to do his duty." Yes! yes! Lord Nelson of the skies! you are slightly impudent; for we really had been at work before you got up. It is a November sun, and as we face each other, the eaves are dropping, and the roofs are white from the first snow of the year; and in the lower places there is frost also, even down into the valley.

We have no special fondness for this time of the year; yet one may get a deal of good out of it. A tramp in summer or in early autumn is all sketched out ahead of time, for it is then that we have on hand apple picking and potato digging. But just now a tramp leads us almost anywhere; and this time we will hunt mushrooms in Elihu Root's swale, where the little "inkies" come up over night, around the old apple stumps. It is great fun, this finding things out in the lot; things that nobody planted, and for the most part that nobody owns. You know how it is hunting strawberries in the wood's edge in May, and blackberries in July thru the glens, with your dog as happy as yourself.

Nor are mushrooms the only things that one can turn up under the first snows, and rescue from the early frosts that anticipate winter. Possibly you have been thoughtful and have cut down a few bean poles, so that string beans are still forming under the autumn grasses; or perhaps you know where to find under the hedges and in sly places a dish of dandelions or of scoke greens. Nature delights in hiding things away thru these half-and-half days.

And the collie; what a splendid addition to a morning tramp is a genuine dog. Well, he too has been finding out things, a lot of things for himself; but once in a while he has stopped and called us to share his fun. Just this minute, in that butternut overhead there is a red squirrel, sticking his head out of a hole and watching us. As we look at him he barks at us. We see his tail flirt where his head was, and down he goes, still chattering in the hollow of the tree. Following down the slope, we are now tramping thru a young orchard, where the apples were not gleaned as they should have been. The frost has not hurt them, and we will breakfast on a couple of McIntosh and a Walter Pease. We assure you this is big fun, going thru an orchard that has produced a surplus. A man to whom Nature gives an apple ought to know enough to make some use of it; but half the folk waste half they get.

Just now a suggestive noise greets our venture. It does not come from the mill in the valley, but turns out to be from our own cider mill; a home brew of latest Spitzenburgs—and that is just where all these wasted apples ought to go. It is a grievance that more farmers do not have cider mills. These need not be cumbersome, but comfortable affairs—a press and an engine, that may be set away in the tool room all summer, but when the apples begin to ripen can come to the front. The engine which we hear is home made.

We have not heard in all the advice that is so freely given, whether a drink of new cider is all right before breakfast, or not. We might put it off until dinner, but frankly we will not. Puritans devised this drink, and Puritans used it freely. It is not true that one must brew his cider of sweet apples, nor are we confined to the grafted sorts. Only this, there is nothing viler under the sun than cider made of apples rolled in cow pastures, and without washing. A black-eyed boy, full of snap and ginger, hands us each a glass, saying, "Not a rotten apple here, Sir, and every one washed." That is the kind of boy to bring up and this is the kind of cider to drink. He tells us "We get just three times as much per gallon as for common cider, and the market takes up every quart of it as fast as we can grind." This is farm economics.

Starting from the mill, we find every track that we made in the frosty grass is already effaced. The sun is pouring a broadside of heat all over the hillside, and huge boulders of steam are rolling around the valley. One of these fog banks has settled down over the big church, and left nothing outside except the steeple. Some of the farm houses are entirely hid, only that a column of smoke comes up thru the tops of the fog banks.

Have you any idea what this world is made of, and what a single morning can do for you? It is time that our schools understood that the main end of education is to teach the youngsters how to see and how to hear. Sit down on this huge rock, and for once in your life listen. Try right hard to gather in all the fine sounds that are making the music of the morning. It is literal truth that the morning stars sing together; but it is equally true that everything else is making music; only men and women get out of harmony. But the breakfast bell is ringing, delicious odors spread across the lawns, and our tramp is ended.

Retreat

By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson

Broken, bewildered by the long retreat
Across the stifling leagues of southern plain,
Across the scorching leagues of trampled grain,
Half-stunned, half-blinded, by the trudge of feet
And dusty smother of the August heat
He dreamt of flowers in an English lane,
Of hedgerow flowers glistening after rain—
All-heal and willow-herb and meadow-sweet.

All-heal and willow-herb and meadow-sweet—
The innocent names kept up a cool refrain—
All-heal and willow-herb and meadow-sweet,
Chiming and tinkling in his aching brain,
Until he babbled like a child again
All-heal and willow-herb and meadow-sweet.

Should There Be a New Marriage Ceremony For Ministers' Wives?

An astonishing question, astonishingly answered with eight new marriage-ceremony promises for ministers' wives. A woman who knows has daringly written an article on what a church has the right to ask of its minister's wife that promises to be the most-talked-of article in church circles this winter.

It is in the November

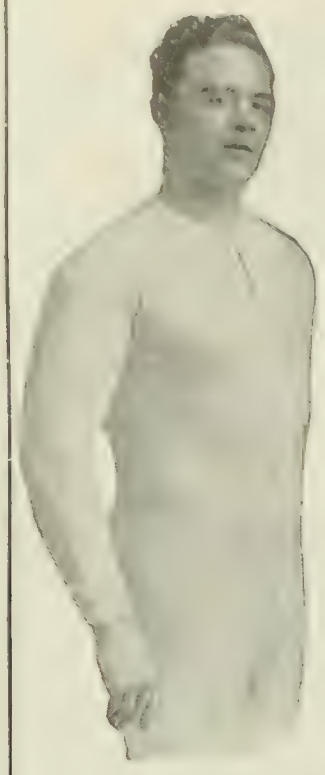
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

15 Cents—Now On Sale—Everywhere

ALSO IN NOVEMBER

"THE THREE THINGS"

BY MARY RAYMOND SHIPMAN ANDREWS



Efficient Underwear

That's a new idea to you, isn't it? Well, think it over!

How efficient are you in underwear that scratches and irritates?

How efficient are you in underwear that gets you too hot, creates excessive perspiration, and then when you sit in a draft in the wind and cool off too quickly, gives you a cold?

Duofold Underwear

keeps your body at exactly the right temperature, no matter where you are, or what you are doing. And it keeps you dry.

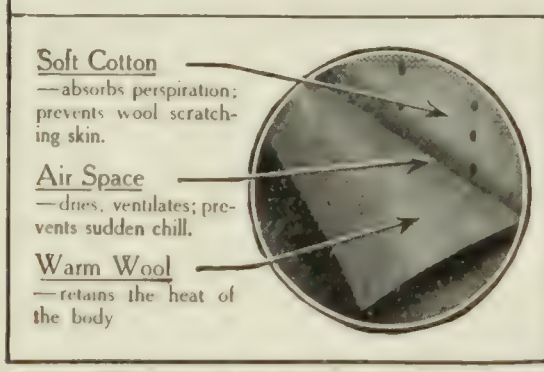
Duofold is two-fabric underwear, with air-space between. The soft fine cotton, next to the skin, feels comfortable, absorbs perspiration. The air-space ventilates and dries. The wool (outside) keeps you warm.

No getting over-heated. No getting wet. No cooling off too suddenly. None of those winter colds that come from that sort of thing.

Duofold is the efficient underwear for the man who wants to be efficient. Maintains the natural heat of the body under all conditions.

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HISTORY TEACHERS

HOW TO USE THE INDEPENDENT IN THE TEACHING OF HISTORY

Is the name of a new pamphlet just received off the press. It was written by Harold Peyton Bebbie, M.A., Head of the Department of History, Plainfield High School, Plainfield, New Jersey.

It contains the substance of an address delivered before the Historical Association of the Middle States and Maryland at their New York Conference.

Send for this pamphlet. It is free and our reading for it will not obligate you.

THE INDEPENDENT 119 West 40th Street, New York

The New Books

ENGLAND'S EGYPT

One of the chief tangible results of the war so far is the definite acquisition by Great Britain of Egypt and the Sudan. This is a gain both to honesty and efficiency, for previous to the war the British Government, tho ruling Egypt as really as since, had no legal authority over the country and in fact had long ago promised to evacuate it. But regardless of technical titles England has proved her right to rule in Egypt by giving that unhappy land a better government than it has had in the seven thousand years of its historic existence. The Assuan dam is England's best title deed to Egypt.

But Mr. Weigall, in his *History of Events in Egypt from 1798 to 1914*, is not concerned with the Assuan dam. Perhaps as an Egyptologist he does not like it. But on the political and personal side of Egyptian government before and after the British advent he is interesting and enlightening. His character sketches of Gordon, Cromer, Ismail Pasha, Mohammed Ali and others are admirable, and he brings out many points hitherto obscure. For instance, he shows that Italy was alienated from the Triple Alliance as early as 1911, when Lord Kitchener prevented the Turks and Arabs from passing into Tripoli to defend that province against the Italians. This was, as the author admits, an infringement of the spirit of neutrality, but it put Italy under a debt to England which she is now repaying.

Egypt from 1798 to 1914, by Arthur E. P. B. Weigall. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

CULTIVATING THE COMMONPLACE

To be mediocre and artificial is the sorry lot of most of us, but few of us are so resigned to that fate that we cultivate those qualities deliberately. For those whose intellectual self-respect has, however, quite oozed away, a literary "bracer" has been devised. *The Happy Phrase* is a collection of formulas for every conceivable conversational, epistolary, or oratorical occasion except proposal of marriage and sudden murder. If you are writing a letter of condolence for instance, you may borrow such elegancies as these:

One who ministered so carefully and tenderly

And this thought will be our comfort that

Of gentle presence

All the gentle virtues came into full blossom

Looking forward with a Christian's bright anticipation of a glad reunion

The method of using the manual is thus naively outlined by the compiler:

"The entire volume should be perused for phrases which appeal to one's taste. These should be marked and memorized, and it will be noticed that they will spring spontaneously to the lips or pen."

The most inexcusable thing in English style is lack of clarity; after that is anything more exasperating than the commonplace? Yet this little book, with curious perversity, is put forward to do nothing in the world but vulgarize what is original and disseminate what is trite.

The Happy Phrase, Compiled and arranged by Edwin Hamlin Carr. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

AN IRISH WORDSWORTH?

Forrest Reid borrows the best of such scant biographical details as he deigns to give us in *W. B. Yeats, a Critical Study*, from Katherine Tynan's *Twenty-five Years*. The best thing in Mr. Reid's book is an anecdote told by A. E.: "Some years ago A. E. was teaching him to do pastels, and coming out one day he found the poet at work on a woodland sketch which he was doing from nature. It was in the full strength and heat of a July noon, and Mr. Yeats, while copying what lay before him, was turning it into a moonlight scene." Incidentally, there is not enough about A. E. and his influence upon Yeats (as upon all contemporaneous Irishmen of letters). But A. E. is alive and this is a very literary book. It is sympathetic and fairly well informed, but lacks distinction. Its greatest value is in its presentation of some of Mr. Yeats's earlier, forgotten work, and in its summary of such a piece of early narrative verse as "The Wanderings of Usheen."

W. B. Yeats, a Critical Study, by Forrest Reid. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

MIND AND HEALTH SERIES

A new series of little books showing the practical applications of psychology to mental and physical health, appears under the editorship of H. Addington Bruce. The first volume, *Human Motives*, by Professor Putnam of Harvard University and the Massachusetts General Hospital, is founded largely on the psycho-analytic method of Freud, but does not ignore the results of earlier studies of instincts and mental development in children. While the applications are chiefly for the mental diagnostician, there is much suggestive and helpful material for the parent and educator. In *The Meaning of Dreams*, by Dr. Isador H. Coriat, of the Boston City Hospital and author of "Abnormal Psychology," the Freudian method of interpreting dreams is explained and illustrated—with examples that are sometimes far-fetched. The significance of proper interpretation for clinical purposes is well brought out. In *Sleep and Sleeplessness*, by the editor of the series, there is a discussion of the physiology of sleep, in which weird and worthless guesses of earlier students are quoted alongside of scientific views; and an application of the theories of the subconscious to the "supernatural" in dreams. The most valuable half of the

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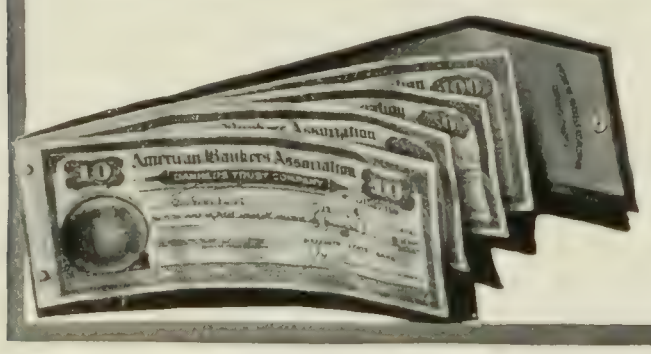
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book deals with disorders of sleep, and the causes and treatment of sleeplessness.

Human Motives, by J. J. Putnam. *The Meaning of Dreams*, by I. H. Coriat. *Sleep and Sleeplessness*, by H. Addington Bruce. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 each.

PEGASUS PLOWS

Walt Mason is a wise old guy, who puts a truth in rime and sets it up like prose to fool the reader every time. A moral to fit every case—he calls it just *Horse Sense*—is eased up with a lot of fun and writ in "verses tense."

Chicago: McClurg. $1.25.

ANOTHER FRENCH MEMOIR

Claud Saint-André's biography of *A King's Favorite, Madame Du Barry and Her Times* is prepared from hitherto unpublished manuscripts, to show that the lady, for all the unsavory stories that have gathered about her name, had yet all sorts of good human qualities.

McBride. $3.50.

LITERARY CAVIAR

In brilliancy of phraseology and piquancy of criticism James Huneker excels. His subjects are as varied and alluring as the title of his latest collection of essays indicates. *Ivory, Apes and Peacocks*—polished, humanly interesting and colorful—is a book of many moods, all of them delightful.

Scribner. $1.50.

THE JEWISH YEAR BOOK

An account of "Recent Jewish Progress in Palestine," the homeland to which the hopes of the orthodox Hebrew cling even after nearly two thousand years of exile, fills 150 of the 500 pages of the *Jewish Year Book* and "The Federation Movement in Jewish Philanthropy" is another important article.

Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society.

R. L. S.

"The coupling of the infinite variety of his character and intellect with the extraordinary degree in which he was moved by every feeling and thought" was the most unusual fact about Stevenson, says Graham Balfour, whose revised and abridged one-volume edition of *The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson* will meet a widespread popular demand.

Scribner. $2.

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The fine art of home-making is being studied as never before, and the expectant householder receiving more attention. *The Small House on a Moderate Income* assists in building an attractive home, and *Inexpensive Furnishings in Good Taste* is a guide to the artistic furnishing of it. Both volumes are by Elkin Wallick.

Hearst's. $1.50 and $1.25.

BELGIAN CHILDREN

Robert Jonckheere, a refugee in this country, has written an excellent little book *When I Was a Boy in Belgium*. It describes the games he played, the candy his grandmother made, the customs of school and holiday, and the closing chapter gives the exciting story of the invasion of peaceful Belgium and the flight to the coast.

Boston: Lothrop. $1 net.

IN COLLEGE—WHY?

The Aims and Defects of College Education are almost as numerous as the criticisms they evoke. So one reads with interest the short and exceedingly pertinent comments on this subject by prominent Americans which have been collected and analyzed by Emory P. Howell, professor of psychology and education at Hobart College.

Putnam. $1 net.

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The autobiography of Anna Howard Shaw, *The Story of a Pioneer*, bears as its most distinct impression that of courage. Every page in her history reveals the heroic struggle which has made her the leader among women that she is today.

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Harper. $2.

IN THE DAYS OF PEACE

Save for the introduction there is no echo of war in *Escape and Other Essays*, this latest book by Arthur C. Benson. The papers have a wide range. One of the most interesting is the study of his own dreams. In "Authorship" is an analysis of amateur writing worth the study of every would-be author, and a very wise and charming reflection on life is entitled "Herb Moly and Heartsease."

Century. $1.50

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In the convenient Debaters' Handbook Series are two new volumes, on *Mothers' Pensions*, by Edna D. Bullock, and *Immigration*, by Mary Katharine Reely. The latter question is given a fresh turn by the inclusion of articles on the war's effect. Evidently the publishers think the *Short Ballot* is not a debatable reform, for their manual on that subject is published in the briefless Handbook Series.

White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson. Each $1.

THE LAD OF THE WHITE HOUSE

In its most heavily burdened days, Lincoln's life yet held one wholly merry, happy feature, and F. Lauriston Bullard has done well to set down for other children in *Tad and His Father* the funny doings, the generous enthusiasms, the heedless pranks of the lad whose entrance was warranted to break the stiffness of any call or consultation, no matter how ceremonious or important.

Boston: Little, Brown. 50 cents.

TOO MUCH "GENIUS"

If Theodore Dreiser had made two novels of his latest book, *The "Genius,"* one containing the work-history of the great artist he seeks to depict, and the other his love-life with its wearying succession of emotional episodes, and then had found the courage and good taste to burn the second volume, the reader would have been spared much *ennui*, and the author would have enhanced his reputation.

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A SWEDISH VILLAGE

Tho called a novel, *Jerusalem*, Selma Lagerlof's new book is rather a series of quaint and beautiful studies of Swedish village life centering about the fortunes of an ancient and sturdy peasant family. The simplicity, vividness and distinct character drawing are delightful. Even the mystical incidents take on all the naturalness that they had to those who experienced them, and here is all the force of realism without its effect of sordid hopelessness.

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New York: The Drama League. 25 cents.

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER FICTION

One wishes our dailies welcomed as artistic stories as these gleanings from the work of Fedor Sologub, *The Sweet Scented Name and Other Fairy Tales, Fables and Stories*, translated by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Graham. These run an extraordinary gamut in style and emotion from a tale reminiscent of Hawthorne to one worthy of Howells; from the quaint moral fable "Wings" and the old-fashioned fancy, "Turandina," to the powerful and horrible "Slayer of Innocent Babes."

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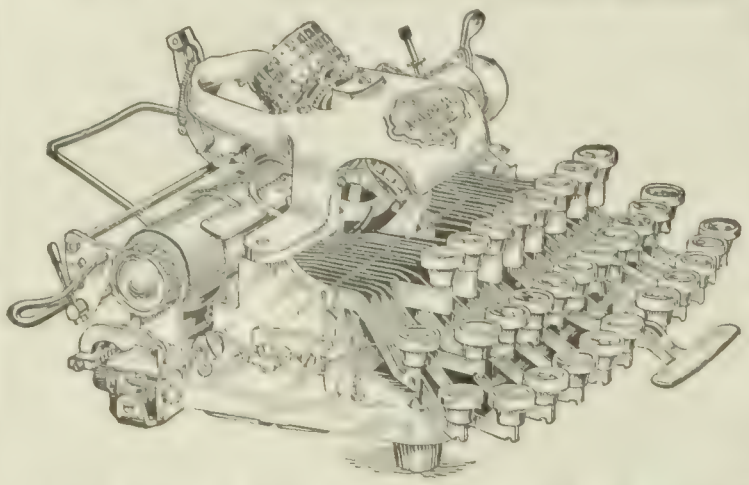
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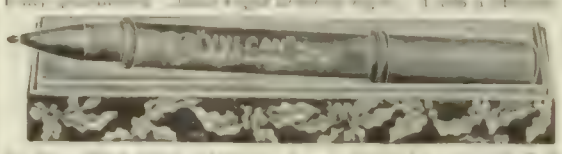


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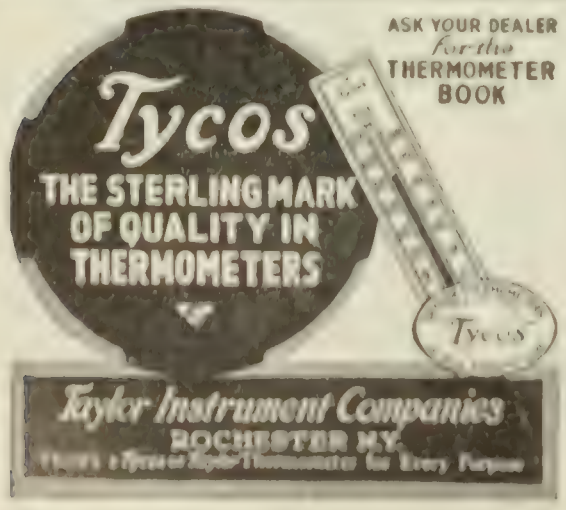
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Independent Opinions

We have received many replies to the article "Woman Suffrage Must Fail," by Mrs. Alice M. George, in our issue of October 11. We quote parts of one of them:

According to Mrs. George, then, there is, first of all, no definite sex division of interest between men and women and, secondly, that all women's "interests are automatically and inevitably" attended to "by the men of their social group."

There are in New York City some 215,420 women wage earners. Will Mrs. George please tell me who constitute the men of their social group? Is it the men who do *not* support these women or is it the men whom in many cases these women support?

Is there no difference of interest between the abandoned mother and her recreant husband or lover, between a widow with children and a bachelor? Mrs. George seems to forget that for every woman happily married to a husband able and willing to provide for her there are probably a dozen other women either spinsters or widows.

Mrs. George says, "it is right that the state should place the responsibility of government upon those best equipped to perform its manifold duties."

Therefore we must conclude that those best equipped must be *men*. Still, Mrs. George tells us women are not a class, they are a sex. Men, one may deduce from this, are also not a class but a sex. Now what is there in that *male* sex which makes them also the class best equipped to perform the manifold duties mentioned by Mrs. George. Let me cite an example. The janitress of an apartment house is a respectable woman who does all the work connected with the house. She tends the furnace, sweeps the steps, scrubs the area, and washes the street. She has two children, whom she feeds, washes and tends in her spare time. Her extra work enables her daughter to become a trained nurse and her son to become a mechanic (mainly thru doing washing at night). Her husband is a confirmed drunkard who only comes home at intervals. On these occasions he beats his wife and disgraces his children by his actions. This man constitutes the man of this janitress' social group. Are this man and woman's interests identical? Is he better equipped than she for citizenship? Mrs. George may say this is an imaginary case. It is not. It is a real case. She may say it is extreme. It is not. Unhappily these cases are far too common.

In the last paragraph she says "Anti-suffragists are optimists." [illegible] we must infer are the opposite, they are pessimists because they believe that women deserve the vote on the whole, because they are as intelligent as men, as public spirited as men, as possessing peculiar needs due to their sex and most of all as the conservators of their sex, their children which [illegible] understand better than men. We are called "pessimists." If [illegible] because we say that the millions of women [illegible] should have a voice in making the laws which govern them, that the millions of wives and mothers should have a voice in the laws which govern marriage, divorce and child labor, [illegible] legitimacy.

For your own sake, Mrs. George, take up [illegible] New York City.

the stalwart protectionist or the neo-mercantilist may join issue directly with the thoroughgoing free-trader or the moderate tariff reformer. The beet sugar growers of our northern states and the cane sugar growers of our southern states are unable, or believe themselves to be unable, ever to stand the competition of tropical plantations. Shall we then grant them some form of assistance at public expense or shall we frankly abandon the hope of being economically independent and become permanently dependent upon foreign countries for this necessity of life?" Mr. W. D. Hoover in "Independent Opinions" of September 27 made a plea for tariff duties in protection of the beet sugar industry. The two correspondents quoted below strike back straight from the shoulder The point they make is a good one, but is not so convincing as they think. The neo-mercantilist would begin by admitting their point, that a tariff is to some extent a tax upon the whole people for the benefit of a particular industry, and then he would proceed to argue that such a tax was essential for national self-sufficiency. Is not, he would say, economic independence as necessary as political independence? In fact, can one have actual political independence without economic independence? Certainly Germany would have succumbed six months ago if she had not by means of high duties, bounties and various forms of state aid developed the beet sugar and other agricultural products to the point of self-support. It is, as we say, a lovely question for debate and there is going to be some lively talk when Congress meets.

Mr. Hoover says: "The last Congress practically provided for the extermination of this industry." Why not state it from the greater side—the side that discloses the purpose of the action criticised—"the last Congress provided for the freeing of the people of the United States of a tax upon sugar, the proceeds of which, contrary to the spirit of law and justice, were not wholly for public purposes, but largely for private benefit." When the government has to choose between the interests of the whole people and those of a small class, should it be condemned for preferring the former?

If Mr. Hoover, and others interested, want help from Congress for the sugar interest, let them not, if their cause is just, try and put it thru under cover as being something else—for instance, the production of public revenue; but let them bring forward an act clearly stating their purpose, say something like this: "An act to promote the prosperity of the 'irrigated West' by laying a tax upon all sugar consumed in the United States, the proceeds to be distributed among sugar growers and manufacturers." Then everything would be above board and clearly understood. Of course, the Supreme Court might "step on it"; but if they did so, it would not be because it was wrong in form, but because it is wrong in principle.

JAMES R. BETTIS
Webster Grove, Missouri

In our issue of September 20 we called attention to the recrudescence of superstition during the war, and told how the story of St. George coming to the aid of the English at Mons, tho written avowedly as fiction, has found wide credence as fact. Such legends often crop up in wartime, but the following story of the Boxer rebellion, told to



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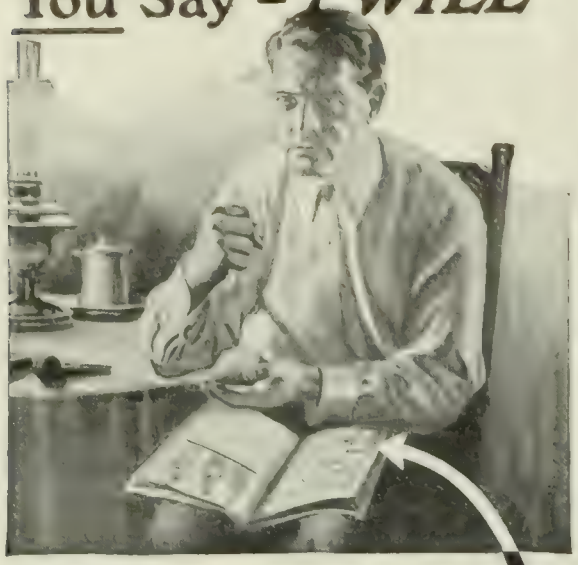
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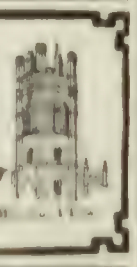
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the writer by one of the missionaries of the American Board who were besieged in the British compound at Peking, is new to us:

All thru the weeks and months of suspense and danger, the foreigners wondered that the mobs outside of the walls aimed their guns so high that, tho there was constant firing over the walls, and the inmates were in continual peril, very little injury was done. After relief came, and the missionaries who spoke the language were able to converse with the Chinese, and get their side of the story, it transpired that the fanatical mobs kept seeing indistinct white shapes hovering over the compound, which they took to be the guardian angels (or demons?) of the detested foreigners. Feeling sure that they could do no harm to the human beings below, so long as these protecting Spirits were there, they devoted their energies to dispatching them, and hence their shots went quite wild of any one who could be hurt by them. The missionary who told the story did not make any claim to having seen these Spirits herself, but she was firmly convinced that the Lord had preserved his people by working upon the superstitions of their enemies.

D. BUSHNELL

Peacedale, R. I.

The ingenious explanation of the incident is also novel and quite in accordance with the pragmatic philosophy of the times. Certainly the cultivation of superstition among the enemy may sometimes be an advantage as in this case. One of the reasons for skepticism as to the presence of angels at Mons is that the side they are said to have espoused suffered a disastrous defeat. A British officer who went thru those terrible days is reported to have said that if the angels were responsible for what happened at Mons he hoped they would fight for the Germans next time.

It's mighty hard to read with patience such stuff as the Hoover note from Denver. It's the same old babyist farmer talk that has been spouted since the late sixties, "Will the dear government please enforce such legislation as will enable me to tax my neighbors 25, 50 or 100 per cent to protect my special industry." As to sugar, with our large imports, there is something to be said on the side of revenue. If a specific duty of, say, ½ or ½ cent per pound, without regard to quality, be levied, would not be objectionable. But any schedule that differentiates according to the humbug of Dutch Standard or polarscope tests is absolutely certain to end in fraud.

Is there in all American history a more unsavory record than the methods of our monstrous Sugar Trust. In a just retribution against that monopoly every penny of protection should be wiped out forever. In reply to the pathetic plaint of Hoover, I'd be willing to see his prosperous Western communities lie waste forever if it must be developed by a swindling tax on so universal necessity as sugar—or only favored on a moderate specific tax so laid as to prevent the exasperating gigantic trust frauds of the past. In my entire 77 years' Michigan residence, in church work, temperance work, support of schools and any and all other duties of good citizenship I claim an equally good record as any other citizen of my intellectual equipment, and I deny the right of the nation to tax my limited income to foster the industry of any selfish, ignorant producer, necessities of revenue only excepted. In Michigan our sugar factories have at times earned dividends of 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 40 per cent and 70 per cent. I am as zealous for the prosperity of my state industries as the next man. But I'd be willing to see every dollar invested in Michigan beet sugar factories sunk in the ground unless they can stand on their own resources, like my Eaton county neighbors raise wheat, corn, beans, hay, beef and pork.

HENRY J. MARTIN

1915

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On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

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THE MARKET PLACE

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WAR LOANS AND CREDITS

Italy is borrowing $25,000,000 here by means of one-year 6 per cent notes, offered at par, which are convertible at maturity into 6 per cent one-year bonds. The latter may be exchanged for ten-year bonds bearing interest at 5½ per cent. All the money will be expended in this country for coal, clothing, and other supplies. England and France need more, for their war purchases here, than the proceeds of the $500,000,000 loan. It will be remembered that they sought $1,000,000,000. While no authoritative announcement has been made, there is reason to believe that there will be arrangements for credits amounting to $100,000,000 or more, based upon American and British securities. Gold will be shipped from time to time. About $25,000,000 was recently received in New York from England, by way of Halifax. Gold shipments to us have been $40,000,000 since the middle of October, and $325,000,000 since the beginning of the year.

Russia seeks a loan or credit of at least $50,000,000, and it is said that the rate she will pay is 9 per cent. Her purchases in this country, however, call for much more than $50,000,000. Every week new orders and contracts are reported. Those placed in October amount to more than $70,000,000

THE MARKET FOR SECURITIES

On the New York Stock Exchange the market continues to be active and broad. Last week there were five million-share days, with a daily average of nearly 1,200,000. In the week immediately preceding there had been three. That week saw net gains for nearly all the listed issues, with spectacular advances for several of the war order stocks. The warnings of brokerage houses and the exactions of large margins did not check the wild movement in these shares. For Bethlehem Steel common stock the gain in that week was 101, but it should be said that only 12,200 shares were sold, while the sales of United States Steel (showing a gain of 3⅞) were 802,000. Other remarkable additions in that week were as follows: General Motor, 48; Studebaker, 26¾; Maxwell, 13¼; Willys Overland, 12¼. There were slight advances for the leading railroad shares, with an exception in the case of Canadian Pacific, for which an addition of 6¼ was shown, owing mainly to recent favorable reports about the company's earnings. Because restoration of the dividend on Steel common was expected, there were sales at 87¾, the highest price in five years.

At the beginning of last week the upward movement in war order shares was still to be seen, but after the opening on Monday there were wide fluctuations. Large transactions in Erie Railroad stock, with an advance of 3⅛, attracted attention and were ascribed by some to the work of a pool, altho the evidence of good management of the company's affairs, and of large freight business, was not ignored. On Tuesday there were slight declines for a majority of the stocks. Reports of impending peace negotiations had some effect. Erie common, however, crossed 40 for the first time in several years. Maxwell common declined sharply because of statements directing attention to the high price, when compared with the ruling quotations for the first and second preferred, which have a prior claim on surplus available for dividends.

On Wednesday considerable losses for the war order shares were shown. The news that the United States Steel directors at their meeting had ordered no dividend on the common stock was not made known until after the close of Tuesday's market. This news was disappointing to many, and the quarter's net earnings fell below the sum generally predicted. But the shares were supported and the day's net loss was only 1 point. Railroad issues declined a little in sympathy. The day's net losses for leading war order stocks were as follows: Bethlehem Steel, 21 (on sales of less than 400 shares); Willys-Overland, 10¾; General Motor, 9; Studebaker, 5½; Maxwell, 4½; Baldwin Locomotive, 5¾. There were some additional declines on Thursday, notably in the motor group, where Studebaker lost 18½, General Motor 11, and Willys-Overland 10. But Steel common was firmly held, and 3⅝ points were added to the price of Erie.

All of the prominent stocks, Bethlehem Steel excepted, advanced on Friday in a strong market. There was a noticeable revival of interest in railroad shares, altho the net gains, with one exception, were small. The addition for Canadian Pacific was 7⅜, making 12⅛ for the five full days. Bethlehem's loss of 19, on sales of a few shares, reduced the price to 540. In the preceding week 600 had been reached. This remarkable record is that of a stock which ranged

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between 46 and 29 in 1914, and was sold in January last at 46¾. In answer to suggestions made by several persons, the company has declined to multiply the number of common shares by ten, making the par value $10 instead of $100. An interesting story is told by a resident of Garden City, Long Island, who accidentally found, a few days ago, a certificate for 28 shares of Bethlehem, which he bought in 1908, he says, at $12 a share, and had forgotten. At 600, the profit on this investment of $336 is $16,464.

For the five full days the net gains in the list of railroad shares ranged from 12⅜ for Canadian Pacific, 6⅜ for Erie and 6 for Reading, down to the neighborhood of 2 for Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchison and New York Central. Railroad securities were helped by reports of the large quantities of freight, the greater part of it to be exported, which are taxing the capacity of trains and ships. While these additions for railroad stock were shown by the Exchange dealings, the following net losses for war order issues were results of the same five days' business: Bethlehem, 45; General Motor, 18½; Studebaker, 17¾; Willys-Overland, 9; Crucible Steel, 7¼; Baldwin Locomotive, 5½; American Car and Foundry, 2¾.

AMERICAN AUTOS ABROAD

Those who read the Government's foreign trade reports will find in them something that accounts in part for the recent great advance of the market prices of certain automobile company shares. In the fiscal year that ended with June the exports of automobiles from this country amounted to $74,000,000, or almost double the value of those that were shipped in the preceding year. A remarkable increase is seen in the sales of automobile trucks, from $1,181,600 to $39,140,682. Nearly all of these were exported to be used in the great war. The growth of this trade is more plainly shown by figures which relate to the seven months that ended with July, the value of motor truck exports having risen to $37,190,768 in those months, from only $648,241 in the corresponding months of 1914. In the same periods, the increase for passenger motor cars was from $16,160,000 to $20,454,000. Several millions should be added for engines, tires and other parts. When this foreign demand is considered, there is nothing surprising in the announcement made last week that one of the manufacturing companies is about to increase the number of its employes by 10,000 men.

The following dividends are announced:

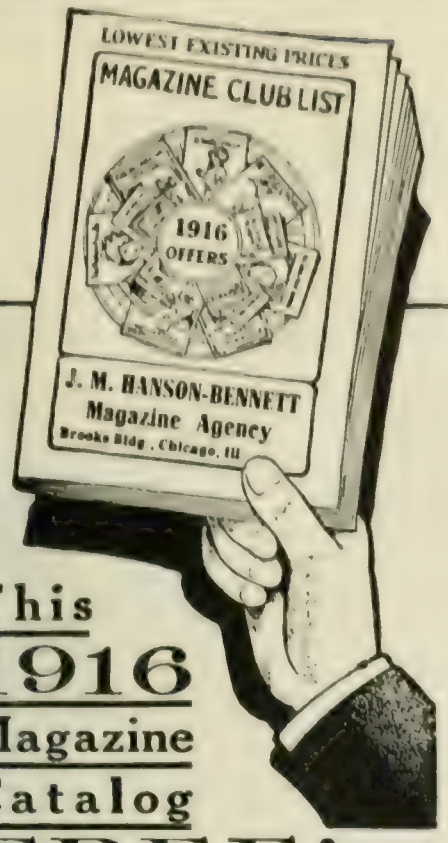
Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable November 1.

American Locomotive Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, both payable October 30; common, 1¼ per cent, payable November 1.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, first preferred and common, quarterly, respectively, 2¼ per cent, payable November 15.

Pressed Steel Car Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable November 1.

The President's Thanksgiving proclamation this year ought to be a unique pain.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.



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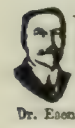
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J. A. L., Lafayette, La.—The financial condition of the International Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, on 31st of last December, was as follows: Admitted assets, $1,463,177; total liabilities (exclusive of capital stock), $3,601,804; capital, $525,000; net surplus, $336,373. Its total insurance in force on date noted was $40,913,384. It paid stockholders in 1913 $133,188 in dividends and $78,909 in 1914. In addition, $100,000 was held as a reserve for "stockholders' dividend account" at the end of 1914. Management expenses are above normal, and the cost of new business is excessive. However, it writes non-participating policies only. The protective qualities of Missouri laws are good.

A. R. L., Columbus, O.—The Peerless Casualty Company is not large, but is in fair financial condition, and I know of no reason why you should refuse its policy if the contract conditions serve your purposes better than that of the other company. I cannot believe that the Philadelphia company declined to issue you an ordinary life policy on the ground that several of your ancestors died under age 60, offering you a 20-payment life, instead. But there are a number of things respecting the underwriting systems of some very good companies which I don't understand. If you can get what you want in the Phoenix Mutual or Equitable of Iowa, take their policies. Both are excellent companies.

P. W. B., St. Paul, Minn.—You are doubtless inquiring about the Postal Life Insurance Company of New York. On December 31, 1914, its assets were, $9,613,849; liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, $9,383,967; capital, $100,000; net surplus, $129,882. Its admitted assets, net policy reserves and total insurance in force have been steadily declining since 1910, while its net surplus has remained about stationary for three years. The great bulk of its premiums is derived from the reinsured policies of other companies which it absorbed, few of which yield a dividend and, from the figures accessible, it is impossible to approximate the rate of dividend earned on its own policies. From *Best's Life Insurance Reports*—1915, I learn that: "Prior to 1915 the company paid in addition to the 9½ per cent guaranteed dividend on renewed policies a contingent dividend. The company has advised us that only the 9½ per cent guaranteed dividend will be paid in 1915; which will, of course, affect the net cost materially."

F. E. R., Albany, N. Y.—In many respects the Canada Life Assurance Company of Toronto is an excellent company. It is 68 years old, has assets of $56,000,000, a surplus of $3,000,000 and has been skilfully managed. Aside from its deferred dividend policies (which are unfavorable to policyholders) my chief criticism of this company is aimed at its increased capitalization from $125,000 to $1,000,000 between the years 1900 and 1903. A going life insurance company not only does not need more capital—it needs none at all. Of course, the increase was made solely in the interests of stockholders. The proprietors simply added $875,000 principal to their private purses. While I would strongly advise against the taking of deferred dividend policies, I cannot encourage you, now that you have them paid seven-twentieths of the way, to surrender them. You would sacrifice too much. Carry them thru. The Connecticut General is a good company. The Connecticut Mutual and Massachusetts Mutual are among the best policyholders' companies in the country.

Ever See A Picture Of This Cigar Before?

Honestly, we believe that we could have the signature on this advertisement and really fair the men who see it would know that it was put out by Herbert D. Shivers, Inc., of Philadelphia.

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We have repeatedly offered to take back any box that did not convince the smoker of this fact, pay all expenses and no charge for the cigars smoked; and our business has grown every year. Our customers have increased. We have been forced to move to larger and larger quarters—and still we grow.

Aren't you ready at last to try this cigar? Haven't it earned its right to your recognition?

OUR OFFER is: Upon request, we will send fifty Shivers' Panatelas, on approval, to a reader of *The Independent*, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at our expense and no charge for the ten smoked if he is not satisfied with them; if he is pleased with them and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

Selling direct from our factory to the smoker is the economic reason why we can offer a hand-made cigar with a selected long Havana filler, and a Sumatra wrapper for $5.00 per hundred or $2.50 for 50. All our sales are by the box. The majority are on reorders that come in year after year.

The Panatela is not our only cigar. We make seventeen different shapes, many of them clear Havana cigars. Our complete catalog mailed on request.

Read that offer again and see if you don't think it's about time you "took us up."

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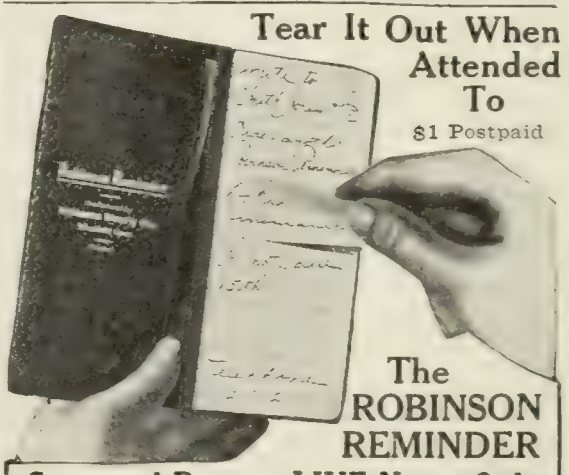


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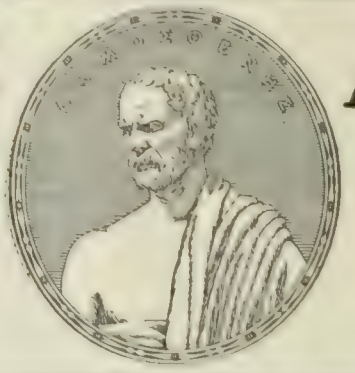
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BOTH SIDES A DEBATE



AN EMBARGO ON ARMS

RESOLVED: That the United States should place an embargo on the exportation of arms and munitions of war to belligerent nations in time of war.

PROTESTS have often been made against neutral countries selling munitions to belligerents, but have never resulted in stopping the practice. There has never been a war in which the outcome has depended so largely on the supply of ammunition as in the present case, and the United States is the only neutral power which can now sell munitions in large quantities. These new conditions have made the question of our right to sell munitions one of the foremost issues before the country. This debate was prepared by Mary Prescott Parsons.

ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. The legal right to sell munitions does not necessarily justify the practise.

A. A moral wrong may be right legally.

B. International law fails to meet twentieth century conditions. *Independent* 82.131, April 26, 1915.

C. We have a right to place an embargo on the exportation of munitions.

1. International law permits it. 2. The Hague Conventions recognize it. 3. Precedent exists in the history of the United States and of other nations.

II. An embargo would be expedient.

A. We should have no more trouble in enforcing it than we do in preventing the organization of armed expeditions within our territory for use against belligerents.

B. It would not endanger national prosperity.

1. It would not destroy our industries. (*a*) Munition factories would have a chance for legitimate profit in selling to our Government and to neutrals. (*b*) It is not our duty to protect "mushroom industries" which have been started or greatly enlarged because of the present war. (*c*) Munition plants can turn to the manufacture of engineering materials and other supplies. (*d*) As many men can be employed in this way. (*e*) Other industries are already profiting because European exports have fallen off. (*f*) The embargo on munitions need not be extended to cover all contraband. 2. Commerce would increase because of the greater safety of goods at sea. 3. An embargo would stop the tremendous speculations in munitions which are a financial danger to the country.

C. It would increase our national safety.

1. At present it would help to keep us out of the European war. 2. It would protect the lives of citizens at sea. 3. The alleged danger to us if we could not buy munitions in time of war is not a real one. (*a*) Without a powerful fleet we could not import them. (*b*) With such a fleet and our coast defenses we could repel invasion without buying munitions.

4. The more we allow munition interests to grow the greater will be the menace of militarism in the United States when European markets fail.

III. The sale of munitions at the present time is contrary to the spirit of neutrality.

A. The Allies alone can now buy from us.

B. During recent troubles in Mexico our Government placed an embargo on the export of munitions to Mexico because a neutrality which allowed us to sell to Huerta, who had ports, while Carranza had none, would be mere "paper neutrality."

C. We have a right to place an embargo as a protest against England's invasion of neutral rights upon the seas.

D. We have a right to legislate on questions involving moral right altho this may change our relations with belligerent nations during the war.

IV. The sale of munitions to belligerents is morally wrong at any time.

A. War is wrong.

B. Munition sales prolong wars and increase their horrors.

C. Withholding sales would often prevent the declaration of war.

D. An embargo would not place small and peaceful nations at a greater disadvantage.

E. Prohibiting sales would not lead to the piling up of munition stores in time of peace. Some move toward international disarmament and international federation is sure to follow the present war.

F. At present the profit of a few individuals endangers the reputation of our Government.

G. Our sale of munitions will destroy our influence in the cause of humanity, in ending the war and in promoting universal peace.

H. It is untrue to our own sense of national honor.

ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. The legal right of citizens to sell munitions is unquestioned.

A. It is based on an established principle of international law.

B. It was affirmed at The Hague in 1907.

C. It rests on precedent.

1. The United States has always maintained this right. 2. The nations which now object to our sales have sold munitions to belligerents during other wars.

D. No nation now questions our legal right.

E. No law of the United States forbids this trade.

II. An embargo would be inexpedient.

A. It would be burdensome if not impossible to enforce.

B. It would destroy national prosperity.

1. It would cause industrial depression. (*a*) It would rob munition manufacturers of the means of livelihood. (*b*) It would throw men out of employment. (*c*) It would check the development of many national industries. It is only a step from an embargo on munitions to an embargo on all contraband. 2. It would destroy commerce. 3. Financial depression would inevitably result.

C. It would be dangerous to the United States.

1. At any time it would be likely to involve us in war. 2. At the present time it would probably force us to participate in the European war. 3. It would endanger national safety. If we could not rely on buying munitions in case of attack we should be at the mercy of any invader.

III. At the present time an embargo would be unneutral.

A. In offering to sell to both sides the United States is observing strict neutrality.

B. Refusal to sell would be contrary to the accepted practice of neutrality as stated at The Hague in 1907.

IV. At any time it would morally wrong.

A. It would lead to increased armaments.

1. Nations would be obliged to store vast quantities of munitions sufficient to carry them thru great wars. 2. Private munition interests would try to foment wars. 3. Government ownership of all munition factories, the only alternative, would endanger liberty.

B. It would delay universal peace.

1. Preparedness would increase war. 2. It would make wars longer and more terrible. 3. It would place small or peaceful nations at the mercy of aggressive powers.

C. It would be untrue to American ideals of humanity and love of peace.

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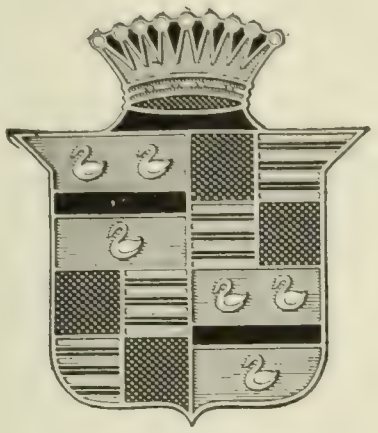
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ARROWROCK DAM

The striking photograph on the center pages of The Independent this week shows Arrowrock Dam in Idaho, the key to an irrigation system that is transforming 234,000 acres of barren sagebrush desert—adjacent to Boise, the state capital—into fruitful gardens, orchards and farms. This is the largest irrigation project yet undertaken by the Federal Government.

By throwing a dam across a gorge in the canyon twenty-two miles above the city the channel of the river is converted into a reservoir running back eighteen miles into the mountains. It holds, when full, 244,000 acre-feet of water, enough to cover 381 square miles to the depth of one foot. It will reclaim 234,000 rich acres in the Boise valley.

Arrowrock is the highest dam in the world today, 348.5 feet from the low point in the foundation to the sixteen foot driveway over the top. It is 240 feet thick at the base and 1060 feet long. The great mass is below the bed of the river; it was necessary to go down 91.5 feet thru volcanic rock to reach a solid foundation in granite. In its construction 530,000 cubic yards of concrete were used.

The irrigation system includes a diversion dam twelve miles below a network of canals, minor reservoirs and locks. The cost of the whole was $12,000,000; of the dam alone $5,500,000, or $2,000,000 less than the estimate. It is completed a year ahead of time and water stored this year, the driest on record, saved the crops on 100,000 acres.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

JANE WILLIS—Now you question

GEN. JOFFRE—Remember the Marne

RUDYARD KIPLING—Now we see that life can be tragedy.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST—Another dead delusion is the sex war.

FRANCISCO VILLA—If necessary I will fight the United States.

SENATOR ASHURST—Make no mistake. This is earth, not Heaven.

ED HOWE—If you intend being a fool, be a big and impudent one.

JAMES HUNEKER—It takes brains to be wicked in the grand manner.

PROF. GEORGE F. GUNSELLUSER—Without insanity the world would stagnate.

TOM WATSON—Yes Sir, we Georgians mean to take care of our own affairs.

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN—Personal property tax is making good citizens of New York liars.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—Every corporation to be successful must be on the square.

H. G. WELLS—The world is sick of dynasts, but also it is sick of party politicians.

ROSE YOUNG—Suffrage has already made a basis of comradeship for women of all classes and kinds.

PROF. SCOTT NEARING—If a man wants to change public opinion he must be prepared to go to jail.

VICTOR MURDOCK—It is hard to imagine the Progressives holding a national convention and not nominating him.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD—The *Springfield Republican* I consider our model American morning newspaper.

PRESIDENT HADLEY—Some of the worst treachery in the world's whole history has been intended to promote the Kingdom of God.

RICHARD H. EDMUNDS—Had the South never raised a bale of cotton it would be vastly richer and more populous than it is today.

HOUSTON STEWARD CHAMBERLAIN—If there is anywhere in the world a peaceable, well-behaved, pious people it is the Germans.

G. K. CHESTERTON—The real split is between those who would use conscription to help the war and those who would use the war to help conscription.

BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT—In addition to the growing importance of Harvard University, Boston has become a first class agricultural center.

MR. DOOLEY—With th' exception maybe iv th' theory iv infant damnation, Scotland has given nawthin more cheerful to the worruld thin th' game iv goluf.

MARJORIE DORMAN—The worst thing which could happen to the wage-earning woman would be for the law to place her on an equality with men. She needs equality plus.

PRESIDENT HIBBEN—If I were asked to name the greatest defect of the present undergraduate, I would say it was his tendency to postpone until tomorrow the task of today.

PROFESSOR M. V. O'SHEA—At least one-third of the girls graduated from high school have curvature of the spine, or uneven shoulders, or stand in a bad position, or have too much flesh or too little.

HENRY JAMES—Great salience, in such a case, do all collective idiosyncrasies acquire—upon the fullest enumeration of which, however, as the Belgian instance and the British atmosphere combine to represent them, I may not now embark, prepossest wholly as I am with the more generally significant social stamp and human aspect so revealed, and with the quality derived from these things by the multiplied examples that help us to take them in.

University of Chicago Press

New and Recent Books

Senescence and Rejuvenescence. By Charles Manning Child, Associate Professor of Zoology in the University of Chicago.

This book differs from most previous studies of senescence in that it attempts to show that in the organic world in general rejuvenescence is just as fundamental and important a process as senescence.

xii+482 pages, 8vo, cloth; $4.00, postage extra (weight 3 lbs.).

The Modern Study of Literature. By Richard Green Moulton, Head of the Department of General Literature in the University of Chicago.

The author's previous well-known books on literary criticism and his long and successful experience in the public presentation of literature have especially fitted him for the authoritative discussion of this problem of modern education.

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A Short History of Japan. By Ernest Wilson Clement.

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The Evolution of Sex in Plants. (The University of Chicago Science Series.) By John Merle Coulter, Head of the Department of Botany in the University of Chicago.

A presentation of the results of research showing that all reproduction is the same in its essential features and all methods of reproduction are natural responses to the varying conditions encountered by plants in their life histories.

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Public Libraries and Literary Culture in Ancient Rome. By Clarence P. Boyd.

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The School and Society. (Second edition, revised and enlarged.) By John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy in Columbia University.

The position of authority on educational subjects which the author holds and the popularity which the former edition enjoyed are indications of the value of this work.

xvi+164 pages, 12mo, cloth; $1.00, postage extra (weight 15 oz.).

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AN AMERICAN WHOM BELGIUM LOVES

BRAND WHITLOCK, OUR MINISTER AT BRUSSELS, IS ON HIS WAY HOME FOR A TWO MONTHS' REST ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE
HIS GENEROUS AND EFFICIENT WORK FOR THE RELIEF OF BELGIUM HAS MADE HIM THE OBJECT, IT IS SAID,
OF AFFECTION AND REVERENCE AS GREAT AS THAT PAID TO KING ALBERT

THE MILLION VOTES OF 1915

THOSE who believe in the complete sharing by men and women of the privileges and responsibilities of government have never had greater cause for encouragement than was given them by the elections of last week. The result was, for the moment, failure. But it gave perfect assurance of ultimate, and not far distant, success. It leaves no room for doubt that another election will give to women the vote in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

In these three great states, old, conservative and disinclined to political innovations, 1,000,000 men recorded their very practical belief in the political equality of women by casting their ballots for woman suffrage. Forty-two per cent of the men who went to the polls voted on the side of progress. One-third as many men as voted for President in the three states in 1912 voted last week to give women the vote. No measure supported on the first test by such an impressive fraction of the electorate could, in the natural order of events, fail of early adoption.

The workers for suffrage have every reason for gratification. The victory is not yet won. But the enemy is already defeated. The opposition to political equality is crumbling, as it was sure to crumble just as soon as men and women began in large numbers to think seriously about the matter. The political machines are still hostile, as is shown by the large vote against the suffrage amendments in the strongholds of the Republican machine in Philadelphia and of Tammany in New York City. Indeed, in Pennsylvania it was only the vote of Philadelphia that overcame the favorable majority in the rest of the state. But the political machines have never been able to hold out against an aroused and informed public opinion. How far the suffrage workers have progressed in the creation of such a body of opinion the million votes of 1915 afford convincing proof.

PREPARATION FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

THE program of preparation for the national defense set forth by President Wilson is sane, moderate and in consonance with American spirit and American traditions. The President recognizes to the full the incontestable fact that the American people hate the very thought of militarism and that they would prefer almost any risk to the establishment of a great standing army on the European scale or to any form of compulsory military service. But he realizes no less fully that our present preparation on the military side is not commensurate with our national responsibilities. He proposes, therefore, that we shall adopt a more comprehensive plan of national defense than we have been working upon in the past—but that we shall not lose our heads about it or jump from the frying pan into the fire.

The President reminds the nation that the navy has ever been and must ever be its first and chief line of defense. That navy is already a great and efficient force. It only needs that its development along the lines already followed should be somewhat hastened, and that a definite policy of development "not made from year to year, but looking well into the future and planning for a definite consummation," should be worked out and adopted. In this matter there is no need for panic haste. We feel no fear, for our national security is not threatened.

In the matter of the army the President's proposals fall under four heads. We are to be asked to make a modest increase in our regular army, sufficient for "the performance of the necessary duties of the army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, upon the borders of the United States, at the coast fortifications and at the military posts of the interior."

The national guard is to be put upon a better and more permanent footing, involving more definite support from the national government and a more definite connection with the military organization of the nation.

A continental army is to be created, to consist of 400,000 men. This force is to be enlisted in the next three years, its members being asked to enlist for three years with the colors and three years on furlough. During the three years with the colors the members of the force would constitute in no sense a standing army, but would merely be required to spend a period of perhaps two months each year in intensive training. This training would be carried out in close association with the organized units of the regular army. The national guard would also be used as an instrumentality in the development and training of this citizen army.

The fourth part of the problem involves the mobilization of our national resources as may be necessary for the national defense and the preparation of the necessary munitions and supplies for the new forces.

This is a rational and careful program. It is solidly based upon the sound American principle of no great standing army, but a citizenry sufficiently trained and prepared to come promptly and effectively to the nation's defense should the awful contingency of war arise.

The country will await with interest the more elaborate and detailed presentation of the plan which the President is to make to Congress upon its reassembling. It is particularly important to know whether any steps are to be taken for the promotion of economy in our naval and military expenditures, and especially for the elimination of useless navy yards and military posts maintained for purely political reasons. Until we have stopped spending unwisely and imprudently the vast sums which we now appropriate for national defense we should be cautious about entering upon large and costly innovations.

The President's proposals will doubtless be opposed by two classes of people—those who will not be satisfied with so modest a measure of preparation, and those like Mr. Bryan—who has already let himself be heard upon the point—who believe that the evils of war are to be avoided not by preparation to resist aggression and injustice but by some other means. But we believe that the majority of reasonable and clear thinking Americans will find in the President's proposals or something like them the American way of meeting the danger which the Great War has shown to lie in wait for even the most peace-loving of peoples.

THE WAR-WRECKED PEOPLES

A LOT of American manufacturers, whose habits of thought are a product of long years of protectionist favors, are already talking about the probability that the American landscape will be effaced by a landslide of goods to be "dumped" upon our unprotected continent as soon as the war is over. The immigration restrictionists are warning the nation that all the human wreckage of the European world will be "dumped" at Ellis Island, for soft-hearted and softer-minded Americans to take care of. It would seem that some nation or other is to have a particularly fine opportunity to build up a profitable steamship business, and that Americans now living in this country should be looking out soon for reserved seats, before the "standing room only" notice is posted.

Inasmuch as it is highly probable that American creditors of European debtors will be entirely willing to get payment of their claims in anything merchantable rather than wipe them off the books as "bad" or sign a receipt for bales of paper money or casks of zinc coins, we shall get, in course of time, consignments of European goods approximating in quantity our importations of former years. And, inasmuch as there is not the slightest likelihood that the American people will, in the near future, radically amend our immigration legislation, it is probable that after the war the so-called "tide of immigration" will begin to flow in with something like its old-time energy. That the importations of goods or the immigration of human beings will be overwhelming is not a proposition within the limits of common sense.

The populations of Europe will be war-wrecked peoples. They will take up the tasks of peace, decimated and maimed. Their working capital will be gone, their fixed capital in large measure a scrap-heap. They will stagger under a taxation almost unbearable. The disbanding armies will be hordes of men unfitted for the quiet tasks of farm and shop and counting house. Millions of women and children, widowed and orphaned, reduced almost to beggary, will clamor for bread. It will not be in a day, nor in ten years, that these war-wrecked peoples will produce exportable goods on a scale to terrify the tariff-bulwarked industries of the United States.

Undoubtedly great numbers of able-bodied European men will wish to flee from taxation and to look for new opportunities in America. But it is highly improbable that they will be permitted to emigrate as freely as their predecessors did before the war. By various influences, possibly by forbidding legislation, they will be restrained and kept at home. Chief of all influences, probably, will be a rate of wages higher than wages in the United States. The aged and the infirm, the more seriously wounded, the inefficient and the good-for-nothings, Europe would gladly spare, and would assist them to emigrate if we would take them. But, as Commissioner Howe has recently pointed out, our existing laws are quite adequate to prevent any "dumping" here of criminals, lunatics, diseased and pauperized aliens. The administration of these laws is year by year more strict, and it is certain that it will not relax under pressure. A recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, that the Ellis Island authorities cannot refuse to admit physically sound and able-bodied immigrants, on the ground that the American town or county to which they are intending to go is unlikely to have work for them, if already there is much unemployment there, has no real bearing upon the problem. The number of immigrants excluded on this ground hitherto has been small, and under any circumstances would be negligible.

Probably we shall get large numbers of women and children, but this fact need not disconcert us. The earlier in life the immigrant comes to America, the greater is the probability that he will quickly take on the ways, and feel the spirit, of American life. There is abundant economic opportunity in America for women able to do useful work. Not only in our textile industries, but in agriculture, in horticulture and gardening, and in a thousand minor occupations, the chance for the resolute and physically vigorous woman is greater today than ever before.

That we shall not have difficult problems to face in consequence of the devastation of Europe no sane man believes or says. But that these problems will be alarming or particularly discouraging is untrue. We should give diligent thought to them, but fear of them may be dismissed.

THE SLIPPERINESS OF THE SNAKE

THE Spaniards seem to have known what they were about when they called the cut Culebra or the "Snake." We were too previous when we tried to change the name to "Gaillard," after the gallant colonel who was supposed to have conquered it. For this old earthworm, this subterranean monster of the slime, is still alive and wriggling. Every week the *Canal Record* reports 200,000 cubic yards of dirt dug out and every week as much more flows in to fill the ditch. The dipper dredge "Gamboa" races day and night with her sister, the "Paraiso," for the championship of the Isthmus, but still no ground is gained. Their names may soon be changed to "Sisyphus" and "Tantalus."

Not content with pouring in soil from both sides, old Culebra humps its back in the middle and suddenly an island, fifteen feet high, arises in the midst of the canal. The earth breaks into waves like water and one follows another into the excavated prism. Anyone who has tried to walk across one of those big pneumatic mattresses which amuse the Midway crowds will understand how it works.

The stuff of which this ground is made is tough enough to dig, but once soaked up with tropic rains it begins to flow like molasses in cold weather or tar in hot weather, under the unbalanced pressure of the hills on either side. There are 175 acres of land now mobilized and they are advancing on a front of more than half a mile.

It is no wonder that the "angle of repose" has not yet been found, because it is very small. Some of these landslides have been propelled by an inclination of one in ten. What a lucky thing for us that President Roosevelt rejected the advice of the foreign consulting engineers and decided on a lock canal instead of a sea level. If we had had to cut down 87 feet deeper the Canal Zone would hardly have been wide enough for the slope of its sides and the working-force might have settled down in Panama for life. As it is, the situation is bad enough. The area in motion is estimated at 10,000,000 cubic yards and if removed at 200,000 yards a week—but there is no use trying to figure out when the canal

will be open to traffic. There are too many *X*'s in the problem.

Meantime, Uncle Sam is in an embarrassing position. Having invited the nations of the world to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal he finds it closed. The tourists who started for San Francisco by water found themselves obliged to cross the Isthmus ignominiously by rail, as they could have done any time in the last fifty years. A hundred vessels are waiting at Balboa and Cristobal for passage, or, having given it up in disgust, have gone on around by the Strait of Magellan. Fruit from California and Hawaii is spoiling by delay. Miles of switchyard tracks in New Jersey are clogged with cars loaded with locomotives and munitions to be sent to Vladivostok for use in Russia. A million-dollar shipload of wool from Australia, much needed by the mills of Massachusetts, was held up by the blockade.

The seal of the Canal Zone bears the boast, "The land divided, the world united." But Nature has vetoed this. What we see now is the land united and the seas separated.

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

DURING the three days of Villa's futile attack upon the Carranza forces in Agua Prieta, one United States soldier on duty in the adjoining Arizona town of Douglas was killed by a Mexican bullet and several others were wounded. At first it was assumed that neither of the contending armies intended to injure persons on American soil. But General Funston said in his report to the War Department:

> Yesterday, while Major Hay and other officers were 200 yards north of the boundary and 900 yards from the east flank of General Calles' trenches, they were deliberately fired upon and nearly hit. Also yesterday a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry 1200 yards in front of Calles' trenches and at least 200 yards north of the boundary was fired upon there, first by machine gun and then six times by artillery.

It is unfortunate that these deliberate attempts to kill officers and soldiers of our army could not be resented and that some punishment could not have been given by the American force of 6000 men. General Calles, the Carranza commander, exprest regret when his attention was directed to the incidents. But something more than apologies should be required. The deliberate assaults upon American soldiers were probably made by some part of the force of 4500 men who had been carried to Agua Prieta thru our territory by permission which our Government had granted in response to Carranza's application for it.

THE ORIENTAL PARADOX

ALL things are topsy-turvy in China, travelers tell us. But nothing queerer has ever been reported from the Far East than the present political situation. We behold the three monarchies, Japan, Russia and Great Britain, urging the president of the republic not to establish a monarchy, while the two republics, France and the United States, refuse to join in the request. Japan, at the very moment when she is with great pride and joy enthroning her own Emperor, is for some mysterious reason doing her best to prevent China from having an emperor.

We do not profess to know the motives which have inspired the three monarchies to their efforts to support the republic, and we do not care. The advice they give is good and has the approval of the American people if not of the American Government. It is explained that the Administration fears that to say a word in favor of the republic would seem too much like interference in China's internal affairs. The United States did not used to be so afraid of expressing a preference for republican institutions. The Democratic party in 1900 did not hesitate to characterize the efforts of Great Britain to conquer the South African republics as "the strangling of liberty." But the Democratic party out of power is a very different thing from the Democratic party in power. Political platforms, as one of our practical politicians has observed, are like car platforms, made to get in on, not to stand on. When 300,000,000 people, inspired by our example and under the influence of our schools, throw off a corrupt and tyrannical dynasty and are taking the first hesitating steps toward republicanism, we refuse to give them any encouragement for fear of impropriety. Yuan Shih-kai as dictator is bad enough, but Yuan Shih-kai as emperor, with his thirty-one children to insure the succession in perpetuity, is vastly worse. The so-called election now in progress is a farce, since any one opposing Yuan takes his head in his hand like St. Denis. The French and American Governments are silent in this crisis, but we hope and believe that if the President attempts to ascend the Dragon Throne the republicans of China will show the spirit of '76 and of '93.

PROFESSOR MUENSTERBERG'S CRITICISM OF THE PACIFISTS

IN the New York *Times* for September 19th is an article by Prof. Hugo Muensterberg entitled "The Impeachment of German-Americans." In this article he says:

> It cannot be denied, however noble the pacifistic ideals are, their promotors have not succeeded as yet in proposing a single plan by which war would be abolished and yet at the same time possibilities be given for the healthy growth of progressive peoples and for the historically necessary reduction of decadent nations.

What does the Professor mean by "the historically necessary reduction of decadent nations"? Is this the task in which Germany and Austria are now engaged? Who is to decide when a nation is so decadent as to require elimination? What shall be the standard by which decadence shall be judged? Is it, we wonder, the ability of a militarist nation to overcome them? And are there any decadent nations, or have there been any in modern times, which were incapable of rejuvenating themselves or of being aroused by the modern spirit? China appears to be arousing herself. Spain is awakening. Italy is a young nation once more, as is modern Greece. Even Turkey appears to be vital enough to serve as an ally for the Kaiser.

What are the possibilities required for the healthy growth of progressive peoples? Are they able to find welfare and happiness under other flags than their own provided good government exists there and equal rights are given? Or, to fulfil their destiny, must they extend their dominions at the expense of other empires? Were Germans, previous to August, 1914, finding their place in the sun, in North and South America, and in the British colonies and dominions? In a word, do the German ideals, as interpreted by the Harvard Professor, comport with the safety and the peace of the world? Is the future advance of mankind to be made by ruthless

competition, by strife and conquest, or by cooperation and by friendly rivalry?

Has the Professor heard of the League to Enforce Peace? Under the plan there proposed the *status quo* can be peaceably altered to meet the changing conditions of the world. What other purpose has the proposed Council of Conciliation of the League? Will not also the proposed "Stated Conferences" of the League foresee and remove the possible causes of war? Are not arrangements which would bring the nations together into friendly coöperation for the purpose of obtaining justice, of adjusting apparently conflicting interests and of doing these things in a peaceable manner, likely to lead, as the coöperation of the states in our Union has led, to lifting all of them in their relations with one another up on to a plane where differences which once seemed unsurmountable have now wholly disappeared?

Professor Muensterberg seems to show either a lack of information about recent developments of the pacifist movement or a cynical desire to condemn a promising plan which might run counter to the interest of a nation bent on universal dominion.

THE PERVERSION OF THANKSGIVING DAY

IT is the irony of history that the Pilgrim Fathers should be credited with the establishment of that which they abhorred, a formal holiday, and that we, in "celebrating Thanksgiving Day," look upon ourselves as following in their footsteps when we are actually violating their fundamental principles. Pastor Robinson cast off all the fixed fasts and feasts of the Church of England, believing that they led to formalism, ecclesiasticism and superstition. The American people have mostly departed from this opinion. Even the "Mayflower" descendants have reintroduced Christmas and are gradually coming to observe Easter and Good Friday. This they have a perfect right to do, and their puritanic ancestors would be last to reproach them for thus acting in accordance with their consciences, tho it involved deviation from the footsteps of their forefathers. But we may imagine that the Pilgrim Fathers, if they returned to earth in November, might use some harsh language, not merely about the way their descendants observe Thanksgiving Day, but also about their observing it at all.

The legal institution of Thanksgiving Day dates back to 1637, when the Plymouth magistrates past an ordinance

> that it be in the power of the governor and assistants to command solemn days of humiliation and also for thanksgiving *as occasion shall be offered.*

The words we have italicized contain the essence of the idea. The Plymouth magistracy did not ordain that henceforth and forever the people should proceed to be thankful on the last Thursday of November every year, rain or shine. They were too sensible for that. They empowered the governor to appoint such solemn days at any appropriate time, that is, whenever there was something special to be glad or sorry about. The first Thanksgiving was held in 1621 after the first harvest, a great event, a unique occasion, for it meant relief from imminent starvation and the assurance that they could get a living in these western wilds. The people felt thankful and they kept Thanskgiving. But when other harvests came along with monotonous regularity they ceased to feel that first spontaneous gratitude for an unexpected blessing, and so Thanksgiving in time became perfunctory and meaningless as a harvest festival. And now how can we expect the millions of dwellers in our cities to thrill at the thought of harvest time when all they know of it is that the price of wheat drops on Exchange and big pumpkins appear in the restaurant windows? We shall have much to be thankful for on November 25, but so we have on every day. Those who started Thanksgiving Day did not overlook this fact. They devoted more time to giving thanks every day than we do once a year. If we are satisfied with the way in which the last Thursday of November is observed and think it ought to be kept as a holiday in the interests of religion or sport, well and good. But let us not hold Plymouth responsible for it.

THE FRINGED GENTIAN

HAVE you ever had the good fortune during the days when October was burning the forest with fire of red and gold, or when the Indian summer was lingering in the frosty lap of November, when the bloom of asters and golden rod was faded; have you ever had the good fortune, while the slanting sun was beaming warm from the blue sky, to come across a wide stretch of moist meadow, bluer than the sky itself, deeper blue, violet tinted, where a myriad eyes of the fringed gentian face heaven in daring rivalry of color? If such a rare sight you shall ever see mark it in your diary as one of the blessedest days of your life.

There are other gentians, all worthy but none so glorious as this. In this country the closed gentian has an unsurpassed blue color, but it has not the courage with open petals to face the sun. The dwarf Swiss gentian is charming on the mountain slopes, and deserves the praise it receives, for daring the Alpine hights.

Very different is our blue beauty. It grows two or three feet tall and may have fifty stems on a single plant, each topped with a single blossom. Nothing can be richer than the rare sight of a field of these countless flowers opening their blue eyes within their fringe of lashes to greet the morning sun. From the blossom tube, which is roomy enough for a bumble bee to rest in it, the petals have spread out foursquare, like a Greek cross, each tipped with its copious fringe.

The fringed gentian is a flower of mystery. It is not often met with, but when it comes it comes in squadrons; but why is it that next year and the year after there will scarcely be a flower found? Has not this annual seeded itself? Does it blossom so late that the seeds are not perfected? The botanists do not tell us. Why should we know all of nature's secrets?

Brave, beautiful flower that has clad itself in the richest of all the colors of the spectrum, that it may dare the frost and snow of the expiring year!

So the glory of sunset pleases us more than all the gaudy shows of blinding noon. So the tempered courage of age is finer than the ceaseless activities of young manhood. Till the second snow spreads its white carpet over the meadow the brave gentian will lift its eye of faith to heaven. 'Twas

> Just before the snows
> There came a purple creature
> That ravished all the hill;
> And sunshine hid her forehead,
> And mockery was still—
> The frosts were her condition,
> The Tyrean would not come
> Until the North evoked it—
> "Creator! shall I bloom?"

THE OX AND CAMEL DO WAR DUTY



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A TRAIN OF ARTILLERY CAPTURED BY THE AUSTRIANS



Underwood & Underwood

CARRYING AMMUNITION THRU GALLIPOLI FOR THE TURKISH ARMY

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

November 1—Germans take Serbian arsenal of Kragujevatz. Steamer "Hocking" under American flag seized by British warship.

November 2—Asquith explains situation to Parliament. Germans take new Serbian capital of Tchatchak.

November 3—Austrians repel Italian attacks on Gorz. Germans attempt to reach Riga from west along Gulf.

November 4—Zaimis ministry overthrown in Greece. German submarines pass Gibraltar and sink two French and one Italian steamer.

November 5—Russians repulsed on Strypa river, Galicia. Germans repulsed at La Courtine, Champagne.

November 6—Bulgars take Nish. Kitchener leaves for Balkans.

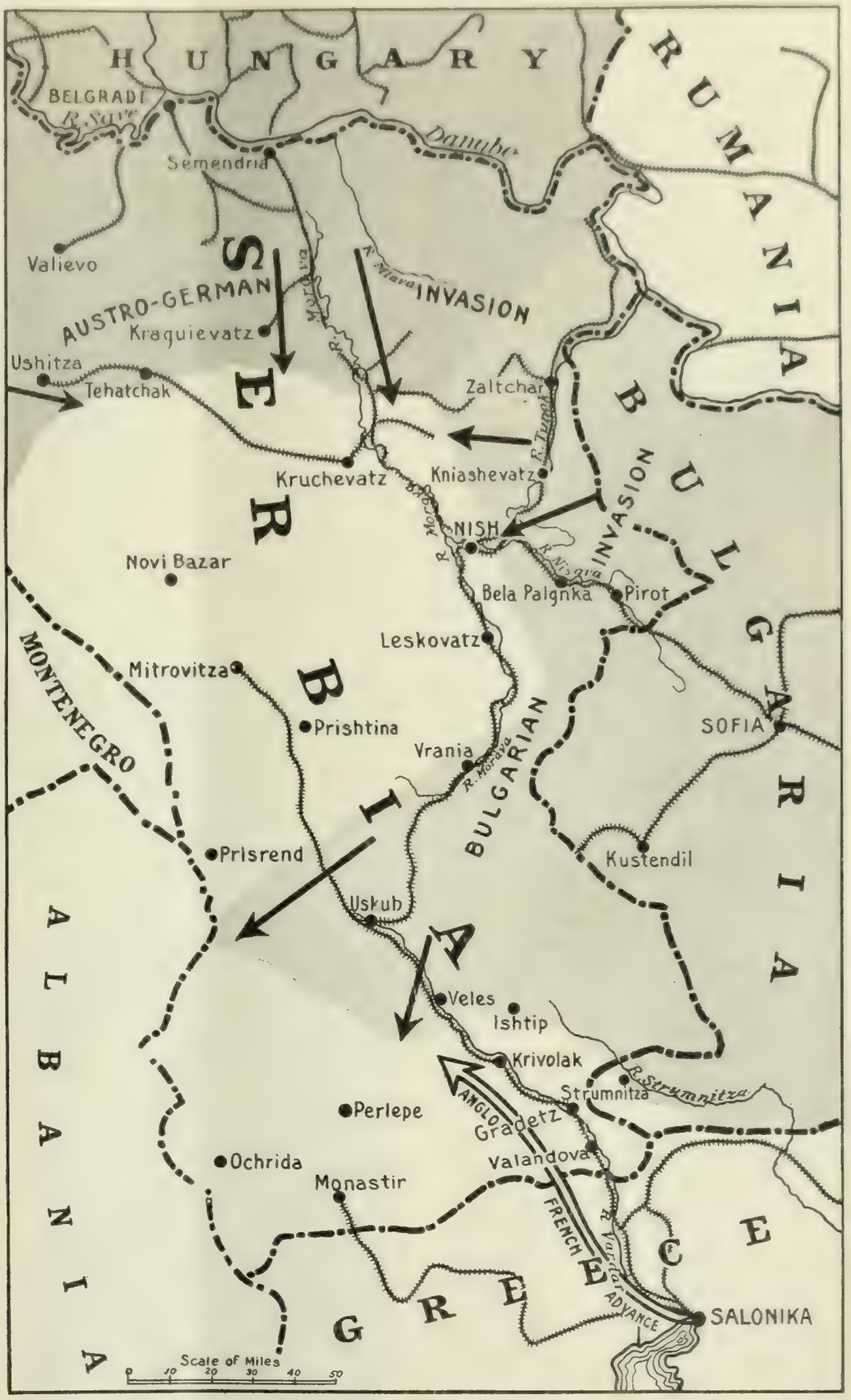
November 7—American note protesting against British interference with American commerce published. Skouloudis forms Greek cabinet.

The Capture of Nish

Nish, the ancient Roman city of Niassus, the birthplace of Constantine the Great, the stronghold of the Turks, the old Serbian capital and since the first bombardment of Belgrade in August, 1914, the seat of the Serbian Government, has now fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Bulgars advancing on the Sofia-Nish railroad took first Pirot and next Bela Palanka, then encompassing the city from the northeast began a three day bombardment of its defenses, finally carrying it by storm.

The Germans advancing southward on the railroad from Belgrade are now only about twenty-five miles away and doubtless the connection will soon be made with the Bulgars at Nish and then they will be in possession of a thru railroad route to Constantinople by which munitions may be sent to the Turks at the Dardanelles and Asiatic Turkey drawn upon for the men and food now so needed by the Central Powers. By the capture of the region between the Danube and the Mlava rivers the Germans have, as we explained last week, obtained possession of rich copper mines which will tend to relieve their lack of this essential material for the manufacture of munitions. It is said that the Serbians flooded the mines and disabled the machinery but they can probably be put into working order again. Preparations were made in advance by the Berlin Government for opening up the mines and by the time they were captured carloads of coke from Hungary were already on the move and mining engineers were waiting in Belgrade to take charge of the work.

The invasion of Serbia is proceding like clockwork and the armies of Austrians, Germans and Bulgars entering from the west, north and south have met in the middle according to the time schedule. The Serbian Government, foreseeing the fall of Nish, took refuge in Tchatchak on the branch railroad leading west to Ushitza, but the Austro-German forces closed in on the new capital from the west, north and east and soon captured it. The Austrian army advancing eastward from Mlava made connections with the railroad at Ushitza while the army of General von



SERBIA CUT TO PIECES

The little kingdom of Serbia is being rapidly dissected. The southern part has been separated from the northern by the Bulgarian raid which, passing thru Kustendil and Uskub, extended to the Albanian border. The three armies which simultaneously invaded northern Serbia from the east, the north and the west have met in the Morava Valley. When the war broke out the capital was changed from Belgrade to Nish and, when Nish was threatened, to Tchatchak. All three of these are now in the hands of the invaders. The Franco-British arrived at Salonica too late to rescue Serbia, but are holding the mountain passes between Prelepe and Veles against the Bulgarian attack

Kövess from the east and the army of General von Gallwitz from the north met before Kragujezatz, the arsenal of Serbia. The place was strongly fortified and well stocked with munitions but the rapid advance of the Teutonic forces disconcerted the defenders and they saw that they would be unable to hold it. So they blew up the arms factory and the magazines and retired into the mountain fastnesses behind. The Serbian troops who were left behind to protect the retreating army held their position until their trenches were flattened out by the German shells and then in some cases died to the last man rather than surrender.

South of Nish the Bulgars apparently hold the railroad all the way to Veles. The rest of it from Krivolak to Salonica is in possession of the French, under General Sarrail. The Serbs in this region, cut off from those of the north, have joined with the French troops in defending Bobuna Pass thru which the Bulgars attempted to advance from Veles to Monastir. A contingent of British cavalry is said to be near Monastir, probably to protect the border from attack by the Albanians. The Albanians have a fierce hatred for the Serbs and would be glad of an opportunity of revenge for the cruelty practised upon them during the Serbian invasion and the annexation of Albanian towns by Serbia after the Balkan war.

The Greek Crisis

The Greek Government is again upset and the question of the attitude of Greece in the Great War is still in the balance. The next few weeks will probably determine whether the King of Greece is an autocrat or a constitutional ruler. Ex-Premier Venizelos, who commands a majority of the Chamber of Deputies, holds that Greece is bound by the treaty with Serbia to go to the help of that country in her distress, but King Constantine is strongly opposed to the participation of Greece in the war unless, indeed, it is on the German side. When Bulgaria mobilized the King consented to the mobilization of the Greek army, but that is as far as he would go. When Premier Venizelos tried to use the army against Bulgaria the King dismissed him and established a new ministry under Zaimis.

But the Zaimis cabinet was voted down in the session of November 4 by a majority of 147 to 114. The occasion was a trivial one. General Yanakitsas, Minister of War, had brought in a bill for extra pay for the army officers called to the colors. A Venizelist deputy challenged his right to take part in legislation and used language which the Minister of War considered insulting. The deputy was called to order and apologized, but the offended general stalked out angrily. The Venizelists then demanded an apology from General Yanakitsas, which the Premier refused, but was voted down in consequence.

In the ensuing debate Venizelos was asked by an opponent if he thought the King wished the country's destruction and in his reply he stated his position in the following frank language:

> I should have preferred not to drag the King's name into the discussion, but since you ask me I will say that in a constitutional Government the Crown has no place in responsibilities. Only foolish political leaders can think of hiding behind the Crown, which is irresponsible, for if they admit that in a parliamentary Government there can be such a thing as a Crown policy, they are unworthy to represent a free and sovereign people.
>
> No, the King does not wish the country's destruction. That is absurd. But our state is a democracy presided over by the King and the whole responsibility rests with the Cabinet. If you want monarchy, say so openly, and call for the necessary changes in the Constitution; but your efforts will be unavailing, because the nation wants the Constitution to remain as it is.

Venizelos also disclosed some of the secrets of his negotiations with the Allies. He stated that the offer of Cyprus by Great Britain was unconditional and that the Allies had offered Greece the Bulgarian territory in Thrace and a large area in Asia if Greece would contribute part of her fleet.

The political situation is a perplexing one. Venizelos does not wish to resume power unless he can make war upon Bulgaria. But no ministry can command a majority in the Chamber without his approval. If the King dissolves parliament no other can be elected while the troops are mobilized. A new cabinet has been formed with Skouloudis in place of Zaimis, but otherwise much the same membership.

Lord Kitchener, the British Minister of War, who has left London on some unknown mission in the Near East, may possibly be able to settle the Balkan tangle.



International News Service

CAN HE PREVENT CONSCRIPTION?

The Earl of Derby, to whom has been entrusted the last campaign for volunteers for the English army. If his efforts are successful conscription may be avoided. He was sixth Lord Kitchener in South Africa.

On the Russian Front

Taking advantage of the weakening of the German and Austrian forces the Russians are making energetic attacks at various points along the line from the Gulf of Riga to Galicia and in some cases have succeeded in pushing back the German front. Their greatest gain is in Galicia, south of Tarnopol. Here three tributaries of the Dniester, running south about ten miles apart, form a series of moats which the Russians in their retirement successively defended. The first German drive thru Galicia was halted at the westernmost of these three rivers, the Zlota Lipa. Their second advance carried them beyond the next river, the Strypa, and nearly to the third, the Sereth River.

But recently the Russians have turned tables, and not only driven the Germans back to the Strypa but crost that river and took the town of Siemkowce on its western bank. The Germans, however, soon regained the western side and attacked the Russians in the forests between the Strypa and the Sereth. Both sides claim the capture of several thousand prisoners here.

In the north the two important commercial cities of Dvinsk and Riga, which two months ago were thought to be almost within the German grasp, are still stoutly defended and the Germans have made no perceptible progress of late. Dvinsk is protected on the south and west by a group of lakes and intervening marsh land. Here Hindenburg should be in his element since it resembles the Mazurian lake region of East Prussia where he used to conduct his maneuvers before the war and where he gained his great victory over the Russians a year ago last August. But the Russians in their own swamps seem to be more than a match for him and by a recent attack forced the Germans from the position they had gained between Lake Swenton and Lake Ilsen, which lie about ten miles west of Dvinsk. But here also the Germans have since regained most of their lost ground.

Foiled in their attempt to take Riga from the south the Germans have undertaken an attack from a new quarter. They have advanced along the southern shore of the Gulf of Riga and reached the river about twenty miles west of Riga. But being so near to the water they are exposed to the fire of the Russian naval guns. The British submarines and the Russian fleet in the Baltic have been so successful of late in their attacks upon the German transports and merchant marine that the army attacking Riga is obliged to depend for its supplies and reinforcements upon the temporary military railroads which they have constructed to connect with Memel in East Prussia.

The Berlin war office reports the capture of 41,000 Russian and Serbian prisoners and 70 machine guns during the month of October. Of these 14,780

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, operating near Riga and Dvinsk, and 12,000 to Field Marshal von Mackensen, who is invading Serbia.

Russia as well as France, England, Italy and Greece has a cabinet crisis. Three members of the Ministry are said to have resigned, including Sergius Sazonoff, who as Foreign Minister had charge of the recent Balkan negotiations which turned out so unfortunately for the Allies.

Asquith's Explanation Premier Asquith won another parliamentary victory by his explanation of the conduct of the war to the House of Commons. The opposition which last week was clamorous for extensive cabinet changes has been quieted if not satisfied. The moment, he said, "calls for three things: A proper sense of perspective, a limited stock of patience and overflowing reservoirs of courage, both active and passive." He believed the nation possest these qualities despite "the small coterie of professional whimperers which keeps our enemies supplied daily with a diet of false hopes."

In August of last year the British Government was prepared to send abroad six infantry and two cavalry divisions. Now Sir John French had not far short of a million men. Canada had contributed 96,000 men, Australia 92,000, New Zealand 25,000, South Africa after conquering German Southwest Africa had sent 6500, Newfoundland 1600 and the West Indies 2000. The Admiralty had transported 2,500,000 troops, 320,000 sick and wounded, 2,500,000 tons of supplies and 800,000 horses and the loss of life on a thousand voyages had been less than a tenth of one per cent.

In France and Flanders up to the end of October the casualties amounted to 377,000 men. The Germans had not been able to gain a foot of ground in this section since last April. The German fleet was locked up in the Baltic and its operations confined to the sporadic operations of a few submarines.

In regard to the Gallipoli campaign for which the Government has been most criticized the Premier explained that the naval attack upon the Dardanelles was undertaken after full consultation with military experts and had been approved by the French Admiralty and the Grand Duke Nicholas, altho Sir John Fisher was doubtful about it. It was hoped to open communication with the Black Sea and to influence the Balkan nations in favor of the Allies. The failure of the operations on the peninsula was the keenest disappointment of the war. Mr. Asquith continued:

It is yet premature to form a judgment whether the Dardanelles expedition ought to have been undertaken, but it is worth while to consider what would have happened if it had not been undertaken. The Russians, who already had begun their retreat in Poland, would probably have had a severe setback in the Caucasus, the Turks probably would have organized a great attack on Egypt, the expedition in Mesopotamia probably would have been swept out of existence and Bulgaria certainly would have joined our opponents months earlier. Moreover it should be remembered that the forces at Gallipoli are still holding 200,000 Turks.

The efforts of the Allies to obtain unity among the Balkan states had been a disappointment and a failure.

Critics think that greater successes might have been attained but they leave one or two points out of account, one being that unity of direction is an important asset in diplomacy as in strategy. Germany had that advantage thruout, but the Allies had to consult at every important step and with the last call in the world there must be degrees of haste and point of view in such matters. Another difficulty was the mutual animosity of the Balkan states still another that the last moment the Allies had every reason to believe that Greece would observe her treaty obligations to Serbia.

Serbia is now left to stand without Greek support a frontal invasion of her Austro-German foes and an attack by the Bulgarians. But Great Britain cannot allow Berlin to become the seat of this sinister and nefarious combination. Her independence is agreed to be one of the essential objects of the war.

AMERICAN PROTEST AGAINST ENGLAND'S UNLAWFUL BLOCKADE

The note sent on October 21 by Secretary of State Lansing to Ambassador Page for presentation to Sir Edward Grey concludes as follows:

I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification; that the blockade, upon which such methods are partly founded, is ineffective, illegal, and indefensible; that the judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose; and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations. The United States, therefore, cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures, which are admittedly retaliatory, and therefore illegal, in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part. The United States might not be in a position to object to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them, but, being affected, it cannot with complacence suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain requires or justifies oppressive and illegal practises.

The Government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon His Majesty's Government that it must insist that the relations between it and His Majesty's Government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired.

This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercizing always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercize in its relations with the warring nations.

ROBERT LANSING

The Seizure of the "Hocking" The steamer "Hocking," sailing under the American flag from New York to Norfolk, Virginia, was captured at sea by a British warship and taken to Halifax where it will be brought before a prize court to determine ownership. The seizure of a vessel under such circumstances is contrary to Article 57 of the Declaration of London, which states that the character of a vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly. But a British Order in Council of October 20 repudiated Article 57 and France took the same action. The British Government takes the ground that the country to which a vessel belongs depends not upon her legal flag, but upon the nationality of her actual owners and has announced that it will not recognize the transfer to American registry of vessels formerly flying foreign flags if enemy capital is actually represented in the company to which the vessel was transferred. It is said that orders have been issued to the British patroling warships to seize any vessels flying the American flag which are owned by companies in which it is suspected German capital is concerned. The vessels now under American registry are especially under suspicion. One of them is the "Hocking," which was formerly the Norwegian "Solweig" but became the Danish "Ameland" and later the Dutch "Gronland," until finally it was purchased by the American Transatlantic Company of New York. This company, the British claim, is capitalized by Krupp. The president of the company, Richard Wagner, states that no German, Austrian or Turkish capital is represented in the company, and he protests that the British have no right to seize a vessel flying the American flag, which never belonged to a belligerent and is now wholly owned by Americans, while it is proceeding in ballast from one American port to another.

Secretary Lansing has sent a note of protest to Great Britain in which he specifies 275 cases of the illegal seizure or detention of American vessels from March to June. We quote the conclusion of the note in another column.

Mr. Wilson on Defense Plans The President, addressing 800 Democrats assembled to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Manhattan Club, in New York, on the 4th, spoke in support of the new military and naval

plans. At the beginning, having defined the principles and ambition of the American people, he declared it to be his belief that we would "never take another foot of territory by conquest," and never seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion. He was sure that in no man's mind had been raised the question of the wilful use of force on our part against any nation. If we should develop military or naval force, the world might rest assured that we were gathering the force, not for attack, not for aggression, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, "but merely to make sure of our own security. We have it in mind," he continued, "to be prepared, not for war, but only for defence, and with the thought constantly in our minds that the principles we hold most dear can be achieved by the slow processes of history only in the kindly and wholesome atmosphere of peace."

But there should be a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training, and the nation should have the munitions and supplies which they would need if they should be called into action. He then spoke of the proposed small increase of the regular army, the projected Continental Army of 400,000, the intended additional grant of aid to the National Guard, and the program for enlarging the navy. With respect to the navy, it was only necessary that we should hasten "our pace in a policy we have long been pursuing," with a definite plan looking well into the future. There was no panic haste in the matter. The country was not threatened from any quarter. But "under the new world conditions we had become thoughtful of the things which all reasonable men consider necessary for security and self-defense on the part of every nation confronted with the great enterprise of human liberty and independence."

Was not the plan sane and reasonable? Did it not conform to our ancient traditions? It represented the best professional and expert judgment of the country. He should ask for it the support of men of all shades of political opinion. He was speaking as the trustee and guardian of a nation's rights, and would not be doing his duty if he should not "speak in terms of the deepest solemnity of the urgency and necessity of preparing ourselves to guard and protect the rights and privileges of our people."

Voices had been raised here professing to be the voices of Americans which were not in truth American, "but which spoke alien sympathies and came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America, men who had forgotten that their chief and only allegiance was to the great Government under which they live." But the vast majority of those who had come to take advantage of America's hospitality were not represented by these men, who were the spokesmen of small groups "whom it is high time that the nation should call to a reckoning." He was confident that upon the first occasion or first definite challenge, the real voice of the nation would speak forth in tones which no man could doubt, and with commands which no man would dare to gainsay or resist.

Mr. Bryan in Opposition On the following day Mr. Bryan published a statement in opposition, saying that he had read the President's speech "with sorrow and concern." Mr. Wilson, he continued, had announced a policy which had never before been adopted in this country or indorsed by any party. The proposed plans were a departure from our traditions and a reversal of our national policy. They were not only a menace to our peace and safety, but a challenge to the spirit of Christianity, which teaches us to influence others by example rather than by exciting fear. The plea that we should be prepared not for aggression, but for defense, was the one on which all preparation for war had been made. "Speak softly but carry a big stick" was a delusive maxim employed by those who put their faith in force. Why reverse our policy at this time? The President admitted that there was no reason for a change. Why choose this time for revolutionizing our national theories and for encouraging the nations of Europe in their fatal folly by imitating them? By taking up such a policy, we might stimulate all Latin-America to preparation and do infinite harm. He felt sure that taxpayers were not in favor of paying the cost of it. There had never been a time in fifty years when there was less reason for increasing the military and naval expenses. He hoped the President had not been deceived by the atmosphere of the Manhattan Club, "the one place where the mammon-worshipping portion of the Democratic party meets to exchange compliments."

Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League, has asked Mr. Bryan to repudiate or to accept responsibility for the statement said to have been made by him in a recent public address that the League is "the paid agent of ammunition makers and ship builders."

Secretary Garrison has published the details of his plans, the main features of which have been shown in these pages. The increase of the regular army is from 108,008 to 141,843. It is proposed that $20,000,000 a year, for four years, shall be expended upon coast defences, and $26,000,000 a year in accumulating reserves of arms and munitions; also that the Federal grant to the State Militia shall be increased from $6,614,532 to $10,000,000. Secretary Garrison would open the Continental Army to the militia, permitting individual members or organizations of the National Guard to enter it, rank for rank and grade for grade.

REFERENDUMS

New short ballot Constitution defeated in New York by 460,000.
Prohibition defeated in Ohio by 70,000.
Proposal to bond New Jersey for $1,000,000 to purchase tract for potable water supply defeated.

GOVERNORS

Kentucky—Augustus O. Stanley, Democrat, probably succeeds James B. McCreary, Democrat. Official count may be required.
Maryland—Emerson C. Harrington, Democrat, succeeds Phillips L. Goldsborough, Republican. 3500 majority.
Massachusetts—Samuel W. McCall, Republican, succeeds David I. Walsh, Democrat. 6600 majority.
Mississippi—Theodore G. Bilbo, Democrat, succeeds Earl Brewer, Democrat.

LEGISLATURES

Kentucky retains Democratic majority.
Maryland retains Democratic majority.
Massachusetts Republican majority increased.
New Jersey Republican majority increased.
New York retains Republican majority.

Results of the Elections At the elections held on the 2d, action was taken upon woman suffrage constitutional amendments in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. In the first of these states the majority against the proposed amendment was about 195,000. The question cannot come before the people again at the polls until 1919. At a large meeting of advocates of woman suffrage in New York City, after the election, $100,000 was pledged by organizations and individuals for the support of a new campaign. The amendment was lost in Massachusetts by a majority of 132,083, and in Pennsylvania the majority against it was 59,300.

For the first time in five years the Massachusetts Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, Samuel W. McCall's majority over David I. Walsh, the present Governor, being about 6000. The Progressive party, which had 128,000 votes two years ago, and 32,000 last year, had only a little more than 7000 at this election. This was not enough, under the law, to give the party a place on the ballot next year. There were Republican gains in the Legislature, where the party has had a majority. In New York the work of the Constitutional Convention, which was in session for several months, and which proposed an elaborate revision, was rejected by a majority of about 170,000. The Republicans retained their majority of almost two to one in the Legislature. One Socialist, Abraham I. Shiplacoff, was elected from Brooklyn. In Philadelphia the Republicans elected Thomas B. Smith Mayor by 80,000 majority. Gas

defeating the independents who have recently been in power. They control the new City Council. Maryland Democrats elected E. C. Harrington Governor, but his majority was less than 1000. In Kentucky it is thought that the result can be determined only by the official count. Augustus O. Stanley, Democrat, probably has been elected Governor, but the latest returns give him a majority of only 621.

For the second time in two years statewide prohibition was defeated in Ohio, but the majority against it was reduced from 84,000 to 40,000. In New Jersey the Republicans made gains in the Legislature. Theodore G. Bilbo was elected Governor of Mississippi. There were Congressional elections in five districts. When Congress assembles in December, the House will be composed of 230 Democrats, 196 Republicans, 7 Progressives, 1 Independent, and 1 Socialist. John J. Fitzgerald, Democrat, who has been chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court at last week's election in New York, and was defeated. Therefore he remains in the House.

In Detroit there was a majority of 8298 against the proposed purchase of the street railways by the city. Rev. George R. Lunn, Socialist, was elected Mayor of Schenectady, New York, a second time. In Salem, Massachusetts, the voters rejected the commission form of government, which the city had had for two years, and by a majority of 445 restored the Mayor and Aldermen.

Arizona's Alien Labor Law

The Supreme Court has decided that Arizona's Anti - Alien Labor Law is unconstitutional. This law, enacted about a year ago by the votes of the people in accordance with the initiative process, provided that at least 80 per cent of the employees of any company, firm or individual employing more than five persons must be electors or natives of this country. It was aimed at Japanese and Mexicans employed in the mines and on the ranches. Suit was brought by an Austrian cook named Raich, who had been discharged by his employer. Several foreign Governments have protested against the statute.

The court holds that it is at variance with the Fourteenth Amendment. "It requires no argument to show," said Justice Hughes in announcing the decision, "that the right to work for a living in the common occupations of the community is of the very essence of the personal freedom and opportunity that it was the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment to secure. If this could be refused solely on the ground of race or nationality, the prohibition of the denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws would be a barren form of words."

Villa Fails at Agua Prieta

Villa besieged Agua Prieta, which adjoins Douglas, Arizona, for three days, and then withdrew to Naco, thirty miles west of Agua Prieta and also near the boundary. Carranza had sent 4500 men to reinforce the besieged garrison. These soldiers were permitted to go by rail thru United States territory. Angry because our Government had granted this permission, Villa said he would fight the American army and that he no longer cared what might happen to foreigners in the territory under his control. The reinforcements raised the garrison to 7500 men. As they were strongly intrenched and well supplied with artillery and machine guns, Villa, with 12,000, could not overcome them. In the three days of fighting, one American private soldier, guarding a supply wagon in Douglas, was killed, and six (a corporal, a sergeant, and four privates) were wounded. Both armies had been warned by General Funston that they must not shoot across the border line.

In his official report he says that the chief offenders were men in the Carranza garrison, and that Carranza's soldiers deliberately fired upon a group of American officers who were 200 yards from the boundary. After his retreat to Naco, Villa asserted that four Americans—two surgeons and two chauffeurs—had been killed by Carranza's men while they were giving aid to the wounded, under the protection of the Red Cross. This was false. The four men were held as prisoners by Villa, who robbed them, condemned them to death and then set them free. They made their way into Arizona. Obregon has come up from the south to take command and pursue Villa, who is moving westward to attack Guaymas. Obregon's offer of amnesty to Villa's men provides that each infantryman shall receive $30, and each cavalryman $100, with free transportation to their homes. The Villa garrison at Ojinaga, on the Texas border, has gone over to Carranza, who obtains full control of the state of Jalisco by the submission of Villa leaders there.

Jose Orozco, recently tried in Texas for violation of the neutrality laws, convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for a year and a half, has made a confession to the Federal District Attorney about Huerta's plans. He asserts that the Huerta group had $11,000,000, 6000 rifles and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Pascual Orozco was to be commander of their army. Huerta is seriously ill and has been removed from the prison at Ft. Bliss to his daughter's house in San Antonio.

The Question of the Chinese Monarchy

Japan is exerting all her influence to prevent the restoration of the monarchy in China. On October 16 she asked the friendly Powers to join with her in urging upon the Chinese Government a postponement of the decision as to form of government. Russia and Great Britain accepted and joined in the protest. France and the United States declined to take any official action. It was stated, however, that the French Government gave its friendly and unofficial support to the action of the three Powers but owing to the sweeping changes in the cabinet could not give consideration to foreign affairs.

The representatives of Russia, Great Britain and Japan in Peking pointed out to the Chinese Foreign office that the proclamation of a monarchy, while it would not alter the existing state of things generally, might very likely lead to disorders owing to the strong republican party in different parts of China. They said that if disorders occurred, foreign interests would inevitably suffer, especially the missionary interests, and, consequently, they hoped that while the European war lasted no change would be made in the name or the title of the Chinese Government. They fully recognized the fact that the existing government under Yuan Shih-kai formed the best guarantee for the preservation of order.

In reply the Chinese Foreign Office stated that the decision had been referred to the people and that it was impossible to withdraw or postpone it. The Japanese Government is not satisfied with the Chinese reply and has asked for an explanation of it.

The elections are, as was expected, going as Yuan Shih-kai desires they should. It is announced from Peking that fifteen of the eighteen provinces have voted unanimously in favor of a monarchy with Yuan Shih-kai as Emperor. The delegates elected by the notables of the provinces are expected to meet in Peking the last of this month and vote upon the new constitution and the form of government. The representatives of the Allied Powers accuse the Germans of instigating the monarchical movement for the purpose of involving Japan in a continental conflict.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Massachusetts rejects amendment by vote of 2 to 1, 164,05 votes cast in its favor.

New York rejects amendment by vote of 2 to 1, 314,198 votes cast in its favor.

Pennsylvania rejects amendment by vote of 2 to 1, 310,000 votes cast in its favor.

Total of approximately 1,000,000 votes for woman suffrage out of 2,500,000 votes cast.

Within a year voters of three more states must decide the question: Iowa at the primary elections in June, and South Dakota and West Virginia in the regular fall elections of 1916.

The National Woman Suffrage Association and the state organizations plan to work together in the campaign for the Federal Amendment, to be presented at the next session of Congress.

There are now twelve suffrage states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Twenty more states have partial woman suffrage.

IS ENGLAND MAKING GOOD?

BY LORD NORTHCLIFFE

WHENEVER I am asked by Americans about our raising of the British Army and the question of service therein, its equipment and transport, I refer them, and have been so doing for fifteen months, to the history of their own country from 1861 until the end of the Civil War.

The parallels between our respective cases are so numerous that it is quite easy for any American to understand the great difficulty of raising an army from a democracy well organized, as we are, for sea warfare, but almost unprepared for war on land.

The authorities do not permit one to say, and I would not if I could, lest the Germans should get to know, exactly how many recruits we have raised by the voluntary system. It is more than two millions. Canada, Australia and New Zealand have also contributed nobly to swell this astounding figure. The number of volunteers raised in Great Britain is the more remarkable inasmuch as we are an island people and know little more of the war than you do, nay, owing to our censor, even less.

During my travels in the United States I have had many conversations with people in the Middle West as to the value of a navy for the United States. I have talked with American citizens who have never seen the sea. It is difficult to explain to some of them that a battleship is not a useless luxury. Some Americans have even explained to me that the best preparation for war is to have no navy at all! Now inasmuch as England is an island, and a very small one, it has never been difficult to persuade our people that ships and sailors are essential, but it has always been difficult, almost impossible, to get them to prepare an army of any serious dimensions. When the war broke out we had a perfect fleet, which since then has even been greatly enlarged, a fleet which prevents any German ship, mercantile or naval, from showing itself with safety in any sea in the world.

But we had an army, by comparison with European armies, not very much larger than yours. We had suddenly to call to arms and equip these millions of young men, very few of whom understood anything about the war and its cause, and who were, at first, simply fired with anger at the outrage on Belgium and the horrible atrocities revealed by the Germans themselves in German documents which became public. By dint of a gigantic campaign of advertising these more than two millions of men have rallied to the colors, together with some thirty thousand who have been hastily made into officers.

The American people, who have the unique opportunity of hearing day by day both sides of the war story, have been amazed at the success of the British censorship in keeping the English people in the dark about what their enemies were doing and thinking and about the progress of their own campaigns. The British Government prohibits the circulation of literature from enemy countries and sometimes does not even allow the publication of the official German statements. The consequence of this is that the English public have had some rude awakenings to disagreeable truths when too late to remedy the faults and they have come quite naturally to distrust the Government. The papers edited by Lord Northcliffe have done their best, without violating the censorship regulations, to awaken the British people to a realization of the difficulties confronting them. Time and again Lord Northcliffe's "London Times" and the "Daily Mail" have disclosed some administrative or military incompetency and have been furiously denounced by their competitors as guilty of false libel, but in each instance it has later turned out that Lord Northcliffe was right and the revelation has led to measures for rectifying the error. "The Independent" does not always agree with Lord Northcliffe's political views, but we believe that in the future it will be recognized that his journals have done patriotic service in this crisis in the history of Great Britain.—THE EDITOR.

At the outbreak of war many people shook their heads at the prospect of these young clerks, stenographers, stock brokers, store-keepers, actors, doctors, editors, reporters, artists, miners, factory hands and others being of any use against the highly trained soldiers of Germany. But, as a matter of fact, in the supreme test of the long, terrible winter in the trenches and the advance against the machine-gun fire of the enemy, these young men—probably because we are, like you, a nation of game players, football and the like—have done at least as well as the Germans. In all matters where individual courage and responsibility are concerned they have proved far more efficient than our enemy. It is notable that the saying should run thru Germany, "No one returns from Ypres," for it is at Ypres that we face them and have barred the road to Calais.

The difficulty of the men has not been so great as that of the equipment. It is only when you get in the trail of an army that you realize how much a soldier needs. There is the boot question, the belt question, the matter of summer and winter clothes, underclothes, more than one kind of cap or hat, and, now, armor. There is the soldier's rifle and there are his machine guns, trench mortars, field artillery, heavy artillery, bombs, periscopes, even short daggers, which are now taking the place of bayonets in some parts of the firing line. I have made several visits to the scene of war, and each time have come back amazed at the giant appetite of the monster which eats up material as quickly as it eats up men. The whole business is horribly wasteful, but one must take it as it is. It is war.

We have made the mistakes of a democracy, obviously the worst form of government for waging war. We have made the mistakes of our slowness of temperament and in our belief in politicians, who seem quite big in times of peace, but have shrunk to the size of very small men now that they are up against something really large.

But we have recruited well, and as I write we are on the eve of a further attempt at recruiting. It is a kind of compromise between voluntary enlistment and conscription. It is an attempt to bring men into the ranks by the personal canvass of men not themselves eligible for military service, and is being directed by the machinery of the various political organizations working in harmony one with the other and with the voluntary recruiting bodies that have come into existence since the beginning of the war. But I do not think that it will be final. In the last resort we shall be obliged to follow Lincoln's example and enforce conscription, the "draft" as you called it. I believe it will be largely successful, and I believe that it will be a means of teaching our people how serious the war is. They do not know the dangers that beset our Empire during this conflict, because they have been rigorously shut off from news of the war owing to the intense stupidity and lack of patriotism of the censorship.

When the war began it was understood that the censor was employed for the laudable purpose of



THE GREAT INSURGENT OF BRITISH JOURNALISM

preventing the Germans from knowing what we were about and what preparations we had made. It soon became a machine for screening political and other blunders. It has hidden from our people and from the world generally many splendid deeds our men have accomplished, deeds of which the enemy full well knows the weight. On the other hand, it has concealed from us misfortunes known to the Germans, and to the Americans and all other neutrals. I am entirely in favor of a censorship. I know well what happened in the Franco-Prussian War by the leakage of military information thru the press. Several unfortunate incidents involving the death of men have resulted in this war thru the leakage of military information. But the British censorship has become a means by which the public has been chloroformed into the belief that the task before us is comparatively easy.

My own personal view of the war, which may, I dare say, be of very little account, is that which I have strongly exprest in the American newspapers since the commencement of the conflict. I have said repeatedly that I thought the intense German attempts to reach Calais would prove an utter failure, and that they would never reach Paris. They are within a ring of steel on land, and are blockaded by the British fleet. They are trying to make their escape in a gamble to get to Suez, where they hope to hold up the British Empire for an immense ransom by the seizing of the canal. I believe that they will get much further on the road to Suez than they are at this day of writing, but with a great deal of knowledge of Germans and of Germany I have never had any belief in their ability to defeat the Anglo-Saxon in war or any other great test of character. They are a world nuisance, and will be a world nuisance for years to come, for the war cannot, in my judgment, be a short one. They have produced death and havoc on a scale unknown in the world's history. They are causing an upheaval that has no precedent during the Christian era.

I am not sure that the upheaval will be bad for the world. It will prove an abiding advertisement of the evils of a military oligarchy. It will also show the free and easy nations, like the English and the Americans, that a little more national coördination and a little less "freedom" might be for the welfare of the state. But to imagine that people with the horrors of Louvain, Termonde and the rest in their systems can ever dominate is to attempt to prove that Magna Charta, Cromwell, the Puritan Fathers, 1776, Trafalgar, Waterloo and Lincoln were vain and worthless. I do not think that any American of English, Scotch or Irish descent will be inclined lightly to tear out those pages from that history of freedom, which each of us carries in his mind from childhood upward.

London

WHY GERMANY MUST LOSE

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

Students of the war—which includes everybody—in New York found very soon after hostilities began that the editorial comment in the New York "Evening Sun" was superior for clarity and authority to the average discussion of the war's strategy. Subsequently Mr. Simonds, who based these editorials on long study of European strategical problems, became editorial writer for the New York "Tribune," where he continued his illuminating articles. Mr. Simonds has gathered his editorials into two small volumes, "The Great War, the First Phase" and "The Second Phase." His contributions to various newspapers and magazines have made his work familiar all over the country.—THE EDITOR

FOR many months now the press and the experts of the Allied nations have been discussing with growing insistence the ultimate defeat of the Austro-German alliance thru the mere process of attrition. Despite the splendid achievements of the Central Powers in the field, their enemies have continued to point out that unless they were able to get a decision over one of the nations leagued against them and force it to make a separate peace, the doom of the two Kaisers was as certain as that of our own Confederacy, and for precisely the same reasons.

At the basis of this calculation lies the transparent fact that the Central Powers are greatly outmatched in population. Together Austria and Germany contained at the outbreak of the war some 117,000,000 people. The European population of their enemies, Italy included, was above 270,000,000. If the war were to be protracted, with no change in the alignment, the exhaustion of the powers with the smaller resources in men was bound to come far in advance of the exhaustion of their foes.

Now at the close of the first year of fighting, say on August 15, the date when the real German offensive began in 1914, the Austro-German alliance had not succeeded in disposing of any one of their four foes, they had not achieved a separate peace, altho they had sought a decision, first against France and then against Russia, and in both cases had won magnificent triumphs. Now it is of utmost importance to discover, so far as is possible, what had been the progress of attrition, for it is clear that with any reliable figures it would be possible to get some useful glimpse of the probable duration of the war and the approximate time when attrition would become actually effective and the armies of the lesser nations would begin to diminish actually, their reserves having been exhausted.

On the subject of the German losses there have been an endless number of speculations. Some of them I shall mention presently. But at the moment I prefer to deal with something better than all speculation, and that is the official German casualty list. About the middle of September there was published the tabulation of German losses, up to that time, or rather of the Prussian losses. The tabulation was printed in an Amsterdam paper and its accuracy is not to be doubted. Now, since, roughly speaking Prussia and the smaller states that report with her, make up three-quarters of the population of the German Empire, the further losses of Bavaria, Baden, Saxony and Württemburg, which issue separate reports, may be easily calculated.

The Prussian loss on or about September 15 was 1,920,000. One quarter, the percentage of the other states, would be 480,000. Thus it is clear that the total losses for the German Empire reported on September 15, amounted to 2,400,000. But experience with the reports of all nations indicates that they are always far behind the date, not because of any desire to suppress, but

THE GERMAN HANDICAP

	Available First Year	Loss	Available Aug. 15, 1915	Available Aug. 15, 1916
France ..	4,000,000	1,400,000	2,600,000	1,200,000
Britain ..	3,400,000	400,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
Russia .	5,000,000	3,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Italy	1,000,000	200,000	800,000	1,000,000
Allies .	13,400,000	5,500,000	7,900,000	5,700,000
Austria .	5,000,000	2,400,000	2,600,000	800,000
Germany.	6,700,000	2,400,000	4,300,000	1,900,000
Central Powers .	11,700,000	4,800,000	6,900,000	2,700,000

because of the difficulties of tabulation, while great operations, such as the Russian campaign, are going forward. Thus it is fair to assume that at the least the German reports are a month behind the fact of September 15.

If we start with the assumption that the German loss up to August 15 was 2,400,000, it will be necessary at once to make certain deductions for the wounded who have been returned to duty. But here a new consideration arises. No report is made by Germany or by France, whose reports are not published at all, of the slightly wounded and of the men incapacitated temporarily or permanently by illness. In figuring permanent, as contrasted with temporary casualties, the usual rule is to deduct twenty per cent. Now, given the character of the campaigns, the strain of the winter, it is by no means an exaggeration to estimate that those wounded who were returned to duty did not exceed those who were discharged or died by reason of illness.

We may then fix at 2,400,000 the permanent loss of the Germans in the first year. Now the usual estimate of the percentage of the male population of a country available for military service is one-tenth. The South in our Civil War put a little larger fraction in and the North a much smaller. But the figure may be accepted, and it should be remembered that in all calculations, both affecting German and Allied losses, the same ratios are applied.

As the population of Germany at the outset of the war was about 67,000,000, her available male strength was 6,700,000. Deducting 2,400,000, there would remain 4,300,000, the figure for August 15, 1915. Repeat the process and you have the prospective figure for German strength on August 15, 1916, which would be 1,900,000. But the German armies in the field have never been estimated at below 3,200,000 and the force facing the British and French in the west is estimated at 1,750,000, the minimum that can hold the lines. There would then be left on August 15, 1916, but 150,000 Germans to face the Russians in the east.

Now the French official estimates of German losses—permanent losses, be it understood—is 260,000 a month, not 200,000. Accept this figure and the German loss for the first twelve months was above 3,100,000, or almost fifty per cent. And the German official estimates of the French losses were exactly fifty per cent, or 2,000,000. Now if these estimates were correct, both the French and German armies would disappear in the next twelve months. Accepting the ratio used in the case of the Germans and reached on the basis of German official statistics, the loss of the French for the first year was 1,400,000, their strength on August 15, 1915, 2,600,000, and their prospective strength on August 15, 1916, will be 1,200,000, against 1,900,000 for the Germans.

The Austrian population was around 50,000,000. Assuming that Austrian casualties were on the same ratio as German, the first year's loss was 1,800,000. But in addition to battle casualties and wastage thru prisoners, which for both the French and Germans is estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000, the Austrians lost 600,000 prisoners, or 900,000 in all. The American Embassy in Petrograd, which looks after Austrian prisoners, knew of nearly 700,000 last spring. Austrian total loss then for the first year may be fixed at 2,400,000, or the German figure. It is worth noting that the French official estimates, which make the totals for both much higher, make them approximately equal also.

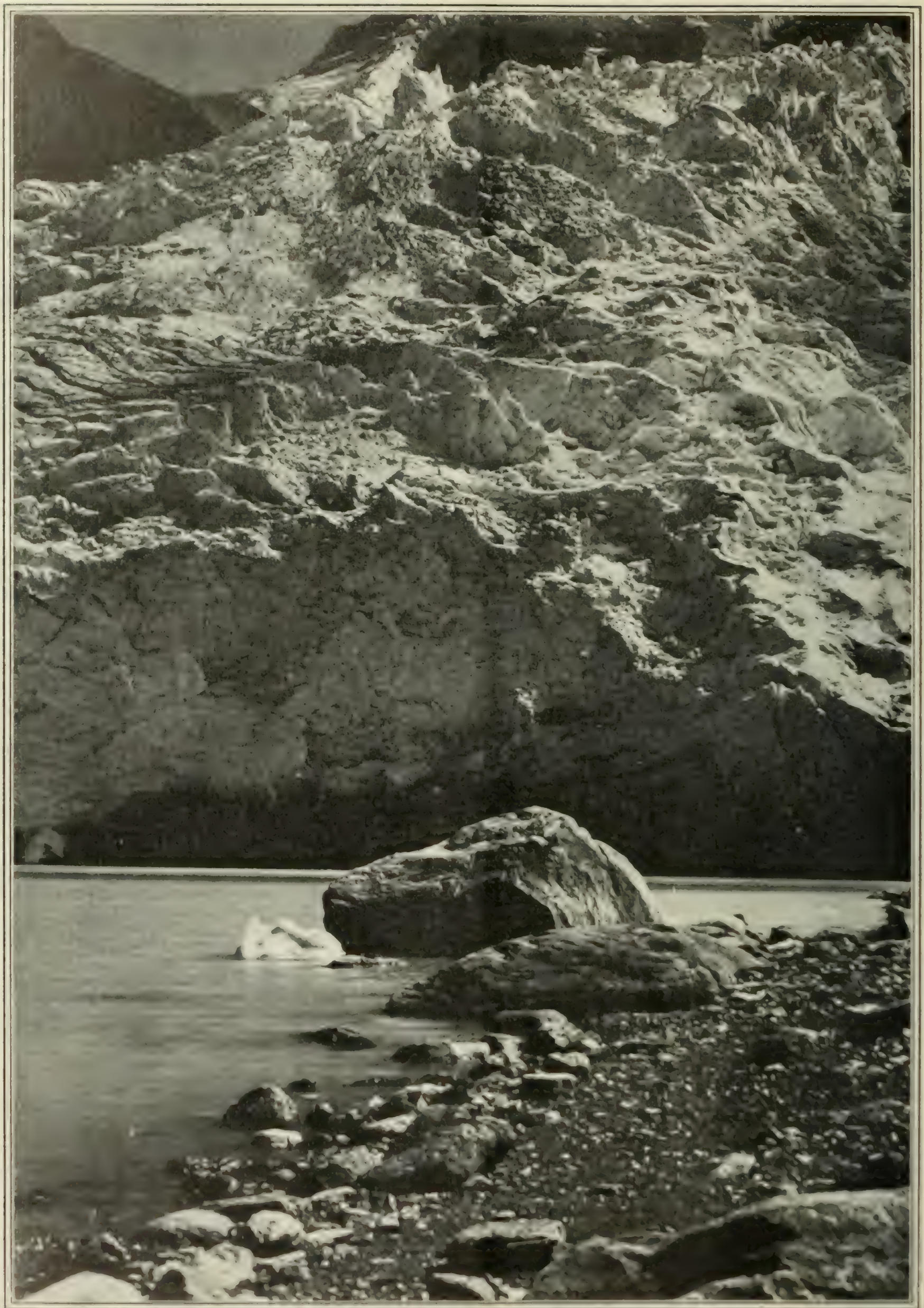
There were then 2,660,000 Austrians available on August 15, 1915. Assuming that the casualty list be the same for next year, without the excessive loss of prisoners, which antedated German reorganization of the Hapsburg armies, the loss for next year will be 1,800,000 and the number available for service on August 15, 1916, will be 800,000. But 500,000 of these will be required to hold the Italians and the Serbs in check, and this leaves but 300,000 to aid the 150,000 Germans in holding back the Russians, whose European armies have never fallen below 1,500,000.

The case of England is different. The British losses for the first year are officially stated to have been 400,000. There have been enlisted in the first year 3,000,000, outside of those removed by death and disability. These 3,000,000 were available on August 15 of this year. Assuming Britain's loss for 1916 will be at the same rate as Germany's last year, it will approximate 1,000,000, and Great Britain, aside from further gains by enlistment (and she has a population of 1,000,000 available), will have 2,000,000 troops, to assist 1,200,000 French in holding back 1,750,000 Germans in the west. In addition, she will have her colonials and native troops, but these and the French colonials I am eliminating as an offset to the Turkish and Bulgarian troops. I also make no count of Serbians and Belgians.

In the cases of Russia and Italy we have a different condition. Russia's male population available is practically without limit. The only real limit is the number she can equip. She put 5,000,000 in during the first year, she lost about 3,000,000, possibly 3,500,000. Assuming she repeats the process, she will have on August 15, 1916, 1,500,000 troops confronting 150,000 Germans and 300,000 Austrians. As for Italy, she, too, can put large numbers of troops beyond her regular establishment in the field, but it is doubtful if she will attempt to go beyond 1,000,000. We may assume that on August 15, 1916, then, however severe her losses, she will have 1,000,000 troops in the field, as she had at the outset 3,500,000 to draw from and lost less than 200,000 in the first year. This million will be available against the 500,000 Austrians on her western frontier.

A glance at the table published above will reveal the whole weight of the argument based on conquest by attrition. It will explain why the Allies are confident of winning, if their alliance stands until next August. It will explain why Germany must get a decision in the meantime. It will demonstrate why many neutral observers hold the view, in which I share, that Germany has already lost the war. I should add that the figures above seem to me too small and that in my opinion the exhaustion will be felt before midsummer.

New York City



TUMBLING GLACIER, ON THE NEWEST TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE

THE GLACIER IS NEARLY TWO MILES WIDE AND FALLS 2000 FEET BETWEEN THE SNOW-TOPPED OF MOUNT ROBSON, 13,700 FEET HIGH, AND BERG LAKE. IT IS NEAR THE LINE OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN (BY WHOSE PERMISSION THE PHOTOGRAPH IS USED), THE MOST NORTHERLY OF CANADA'S TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL LINES RECENTLY OPENED FOR THROUGH BY A SPECIAL TRAIN CARRYING A PARLIAMENTARY PARTY TO VANCOUVER AND BACK

WAR AND THE BOOK WORLD

BY FREMONT RIDER

EDITOR OF THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY

FEW businesses were harder hit in all countries by the outbreak of the Great War than those which have to do with the making and selling of books. Naturally so: for books are not a human necessity like food, or a war necessity like shrapnel. They are a perpetual protest indeed against all that war stands for.

Here in the United States the effect of the war on the publishing world has been relatively unimportant. In the first weeks there was a sharp slackening; but now, whether as a reflex of our general business betterment or for some other reason, there is an equally decided betterment. The number of new books published—titles not volumes—has shown a significant drop since the war began, partly due to a natural cautiousness of the publishers in venturing new publications in these unsettled times, partly perhaps to an acceptance of the demand for "fewer and better books," which some of the most thoughtful men in the trade have been urging for several years past, but probably in largest measure the result of the shutting off of most of our English "importations." For it must be remembered that a very large proportion, perhaps one-third, of the books "published" in this country for the book trade are really imported small editions of English publications. These the war has largely shut off. Not a few in the trade think the American book trade is going to be prosperous just because fewer books *are* being published. The book production of the country has for some years past hovered around the 12,000 mark; and 12,000 new books a year did seem to be more than the buying public could at once digest.

As for distinctively "war books"—don't mention them to an American publisher! Some fingers were badly burned last fall and winter. Of course good books always sell, no matter what their subject matter, but just now a war flavor seems, if anything, to handicap a book here.

Great Britain is, of course, closest to our sympathies, and her book publishing and selling are in closest touch with our own. In general, and despite some recovery this fall, the war has "cut the heart out" of English publishing. Large proportions of the staffs of book establishments are at the front; many authors are there, too, and about all that is being written has a war tinge. Surest indication of all, the literary journals are flying flags of distress, our old friend *Notes and Queries* nearly going under recently, while the *Bookseller* has turned temporarily from a weekly to a monthly and the *Book Monthly* from monthly to quarterly. The retail trade has kept going, largely thru the increased sale of the cheap six penny, seven penny and shilling reprints and the even cheaper pamphlets, of which the war has brought a flood. Indeed "the return of the pamphleteer" has been one of the phenomena of the war everywhere, but especially in England.

And everybody in England believes the worst is yet to come. It will be some years probably before book business is entirely normal again. The economic load of war is going to be heavy even after the conflict ceases. Fewer books will be the rule in England for the course of the war at least, and fewer sales of those. But that will mean that the second rate book will find it harder to be born—so hard times may not prove an unmixed evil.

In France the book trade was practically paralyzed at mobilization. Authors, publishers, printers and readers were alike sent to the trenches and for months, except for books on some aspect of the war, there has been a practical dearth of new publications. Of late there has been some betterment, but for the present the trade is in hibernation.

But what of Germany, where, of all countries, book publishing is most solidly entrenched and where, of all countries, most has been done by governmental agency to succor staggering businesses? It must be confest that most of the help the German book trade has received from its government this time has been negative. However much the government may have wanted and expected war, the German book trade certainly did neither. It was in mid-celebration of its really remarkable Exposition of the Graphic Arts at Leipzig—and the war knocked that into a deficit of thousands of marks. Then, not content with calling two-thirds of its men off to war or war occupations, the government called in from the publishers all their copper photo-plates and electrotype plates and "shells" (from which most book printing is done nowadays) to make ammunition of. Then, when the book trade was getting over the first blow and developing a nice little trade in the guide books of the invaded territories, came a governmental *verboten* on certain indicated guide books, certain classes of military works, nearly all maps, etc., etc.—and these, in most cases, practically the only things that were selling. And last of all, when the greatest German antiquarian booksellers, who do a world-wide business, were congratulating themselves that at least that business could not all be taken away, came a more stringent censorship that ruled that all foreign correspondence had to be in German and that no code would be permitted. This shut down on all traffic in the classics and with foreigners unable to correspond in German, and that meant most of it.

And yet the German book trade has survived. Hundreds of periodicals have suspended publication; many, no doubt, permanently, the great and growing scarcity of paper—another peculiarly German problem—cutting a figure here. Many well-known publishers and authors and thousands of the publishing and allied trades have been killed in battle. But the *Börsenblatt*, the great German book trade newspaper, was still at last accounts appearing *daily*, as usual, filling up its barren pages with military advertisements begging for literature for the trenches. Stricken tho it is, publishing little new but war books, the German book trade with admirable spirit is still holding on, caring for its own distress and doing besides an immense work of book distribution for the soldiers.

In Belgium the book trade—and it was a flourishing one, too, before the war—has, so far as the Belgians are concerned, ceased to exist. Russia and Italy we know little about; their periodicals reach us fairly regularly; probably their book publishing also has been comparatively little affected as yet. Australia and Canada, reflecting the mother country, reported havoc at first and tell us of caution or stringency now. In short the literary world has received in the year past the greatest, most nearly universal jolt in its experience. In 1913, according to the figures compiled by *Le Droit d'Auteur*, the Swiss international copyright authority, the world's output of books was approaching the 180,000 mark; it is doubtful if in 1915 it will reach 100,000.

New York City

THE ARROW-ROCK DAM, HIGHEST IN THE WORLD





MAKING
234,000
ACRES OF
DRY LAND
IN IDAHO
ARABLE

See page 247

WHAT AMERICA READS WHILE EUROPE FIGHTS

A REVIEW OF THE NEW SEASON'S BOOKS

The business of The Independent Readers' Service is to help subscribers to find the right book. When you have a particular need write us about it and we will advise you what books there are that deal with the special subject about which you want to read and where you can get them. We are always interested in furthering the work of reading clubs and debating societies and shall be glad to assist them in getting the literature they need in book or magazine form.

Four American Biographies

EASILY the most important and most interesting of the season's output in biography is the *Life and Letters of John Hay.* Nature made him a poet, and he gave us "Jim Bludso" and "Liberty"; "Castilian Days" he also gave us. Nature placed him in the path of opportunity and she seized him and carried him thru statesmanship to a second fame. As secretary to Lincoln he rendered skilful and true service. "The Great Companion" is the title of the four chapters that show the comradeship in humor, sympathy, and endeavor of the two men. After this confidence and intimacy, John Hay was equipped for any responsibility that could fall to him.

The revelation of a really lovable man is always welcome to the reader, and that Mr. Thayer gives us; the pages are sunny with the charm of John Hay. The intimate Lincoln touches are to be treasured, and there is historical interest concerning the war and its leaders, and much as to later men, Howells, and Evarts, McKinley, Root, and Roosevelt.

The unsuspecting reader seeking relief from today's alarms will be startled when he is told that it fell to Hay "both as Ambassador and Secretary of State, to guard the United States against the earliest masked assaults of Germany." Further on in the chapter on "The German Menace" is shown somewhat of a plan to gather the United States, thru the German-Americans, under the wings of the Hohenzollern Eagle. The publication of this vivid chapter just now is surprizingly interesting.

Occasionally touching on subjects and men dealt with in the Hay biography, notably on Mr. Roosevelt. George Haven Putnam's *Memories of a Publisher, 1865-1915*, has a collateral interest. This autobiography brings to mind two other American autobiographies, those of Joseph Jefferson and Andrew D. White, almost contemporary, yet moving in other orbits. Still, one may easily imagine the three men under the same roof in New York, either the Century Club or wherever the genius of Rip van Winkle might dictate, and with them might have been the late John Bigelow, whose recently published autobiography is a monument to the veteran. Dr. Putnam's title is too narrow. He is truly a publisher with a long and good record, but he was a soldier, too, and he is a reformer to whom city and state are debtors, and then an author. He is, in a measure, a historian of his times, to take a phrase from Harper's famous letter to Mr. Blaine, writing a clear narrative that rapidly notes the leading incidents and touches neatly on the characteristics of the men he writes about. The book reminds one of good dinner-table reminiscence or evening talks. It is this intimate or unstaged quality that gives worth to his many anecdotes of honored men, Gladstone, Blackmore, Curtis, Roosevelt, Maitland, Uchida, Stevenson, and Fiske, of President Lincoln, and General Grant. These are very human stories and some are tagged with a shake of the head and a forgiving smile. Dr. Putnam's own accounts of his grand jury work, the battle for copyright, and of the Independent and Reform movements in city government are matters of permanent record and, as far as they go, must be accepted.

Still another biography, of very high value concerning somewhat different human interests, is that of *Henry Codman Potter*, by Dean Hodges. Bishop Potter may be said to have been born and trained for the large official service that he well performed.

If ever a man looked the part of a bishop, Dr. Potter did, as tho even if he said nothing it would be impressive. He was a notable leader, a man of the world as well as a churchman, a preacher of power and welcome as an orator in politics or at dinners, capable in negotiation and tactful in diplomacy. He wanted always to be doing something, and to have his people doing something. "Growth" might have been his watchword. His presence in New York was almost dynamic and was emphatically felt from the time he set foot in the city. Canon Schwab had prepared much of this book when death held his hand, but Dr. Hodges has admirably finished the work thus begun, and his own biography might well be included with the books by Liddon, Benson, and Newbolt, which Bishop Potter commends as text books on the work and activity of Minister and Church. But while the book might answer this useful purpose, it amply presents Dr. Potter's wider service as a Christian citizen in the Young Men's Christian Association as well as in the St. Andrew's Society, and in the movements for good government, and better social conditions.

It is a happy fact that the father of his country is perpetually contemporary. Some one has said that Washington must have been a wonderful man to see, that in all the thousand representations of him, no artist had yet robbed him of a look of greatness and dignity. It may be said in addition that biographers also all leave him still towering among men. We hope that the time may never come when there is not a call for yet another life of him, a study or sketch from some new angle. The book at hand is *George Washington: Farmer.* He was a "man in love with the soil," says our author, and despite some drawbacks, he made a great success at farming both before and after his success in nation culture.

The book is, of course, not scientific, but is what it should be, a very readable account of Washington in every day private life—his testing of crops, dealing with markets, management of slaves (and regret that he had to manage them), his domestic affairs, something of his guests and something of his family. The illustrations are good and pertinent.

The Life of John Hay, by W. Roscoe Thayer. 2 vols. Houghton Mifflin Co. $5. *Memories of a Publisher, 1865-1915*, by George Haven Putnam. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2. *Henry Codman Potter*, by George Hodges. The Macmillan Co. $3.50. *George Washington: Farmer*, by Paul Leland Haworth. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

The War

Nothing of human interest is unaffected by the great war. Art and literature as well as politics and economics will never be the same again. The changes in philosophical and religious opinion are likely to prove more permanent and important than the changes in national boundaries. This is beginning to be realized and so we find the new books are not confined to the causes of the war and its progress, but treat of its aspects from various standpoints.

A Hollow on the Marne, by Mildred Aldrich, is one of the few war books that are real literature that are worth reading, apart from the information they contain. That a Boston woman seeking seclusion in an out of the way

French hamlet should have found herself at just the point reached by the German wave at its high is too improbable to be invented; it had to happen. How she felt about it may be seen from her answer to the French officers who inquired how it chanced that she, a foreigner, should be living alone on top of a hill in the midst of the war:

I answered frankly, as if these men were old friends, and not the acquaintances of an hour, that, as I was, as they could see, no longer young, very tired, and yet not weary with life, but more interested than my strength allowed, I had sought a pleasant retreat for my old age—not too far from the city of my Love—and that I had chosen this hilltop for the sake of the panorama spread out before me; that I had loved it every day more than the day before; and that exactly three months after I had sat down on this hilltop this awful war had marched to within sight of my gate, and banged its cannon and flung its deadly bombs right under my eyes.

Do you know, every mother's son of them threw back his head—and laughed aloud.

Made in Germany, altho by an American clergyman, the Rev. Franklin M. Sprague, exceeds in the violence of its partizanship the literature of the nations at war. We sympathize with his moral indignation at the atrocities and violations of international law, but his book would have been more effective if he had been less reckless in his language and inaccurate in citations. We agree with his denunciation of Germany for violating the neutrality of Belgium, but would it not be well at least to mention in this connection the violation of Chinese neutrality by Japan, of Persian neutrality by Russia and England and of Greek neutrality by England and France during the war? Mr. Roosevelt contributes a preface in which he expresses approval of Mr. Sprague's attack on the pacifists and his criticism of the President for not intervening in behalf of Belgium.

War, Science and Civilization differs from most of these books in coming from the mind of a scientist, William E. Ritter, Director of the Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California. The question he considers is: "Can a way be found whereby the nations of the world, some of which truly need a larger share of nature's wealth than they possess, while others possess more than they really need, may adjust their relative needs without resort to war?" He recognizes what the legal-minded writers ignore, that the partition of the earth among the several nations, according to historic claims, is not a just one and cannot endure. Unless, then, some rational and peaceful way of changing national boundaries to fit growing races is found wars are inevitable and these will be of increasing frequency and greater destructiveness. Professor Ritter's style is so heavy and obscure as to make the book hard reading, but it is worth the effort.

In other and happier times *The Heart of Europe*, by Ralph Adams Cram, would be a peaceful work of art and history, with no more belligerency than is inevitable when an author worships at the shrine of the Gothic and detects all others. But now its descriptions of the cathedral of Rheims, the cloth hall of Ypres, the *hotel de ville* of Arras and other architectural victims of the war are written with passion and pathos. Why could not the Great War just have been fought out in Tibet or Sahara instead of where the monuments of medieval art are thickest? The buildings and pictures of Flanders and northern France have been "written up" from the tourist standpoint hundreds of times before, but this volume is worth a hundred such, because Mr. Cram knows how to explain to us how these masterpieces came to be produced and why we cannot produce them now.

Professor Clapp holds the Department of Economics in New York University. His volume, *The Economic Aspects of the War*, is a detailed study of the effect on American and other neutral commerce of the British orders in Council which extend the meaning of contraband goods and allow detention or capture of neutral vessels carrying wheat, cotton, copper, etc., assumed to be destined for German consumption. It is a severe arraignment of the British policy. The author makes it perfectly clear that international law as hitherto understood and as defined in the Declaration of London has been violated in the largely successful British attempt to suppress all German commerce and that without a technical blockade of the German ports.

The editor of the London *Economist*, F. W. Hirst, brings out a careful study of the *Political Economy of War*—not of this war alone, but of war in general from the seventeenth century to the present. He shows how the armament manufacturers of different countries have for years worked together to pile burdens upon the people. He estimates the cost of previous wars and shows how they were ultimately paid for. The present war has already eaten up four years of British and six years of German savings. He fears that the war will not end until the wealth of the belligerent countries is dissipated and their credit exhausted.

This war, like every other, will give rise to many controversies as to what mistakes were made at critical points and who was to blame for them. Already we begin to hear them, altho in the absence of full official reports such discussion is largely hypothetical. Count Charles de Souza and Major Haldane Macfall in their ambiguously named volume, *Germany in Defeat*, analyze the strategy of the war on the western front up to the battle of the Marne and discuss a number of interesting questions in a very outspoken way. They blame General Larenzac, commander of the Fifth French Army, for the defeat at Mons which came near destroying the British contingent. The failure of the Germans to conquer France they credit to Joffre's strategy and Foch's attack at Fère Champenoise on September 8, 1914. They differ from most commentators in holding that the Germans could not have taken Paris at that time and did not intend to. But whether they are right or wrong in their criticism, they analyze the campaign with acuteness and state their points clearly with the aid of battle maps.

One of the best descriptions of the present war was written a few months before it broke out, by Frederick Palmer, in his novel, "The Last Shot." We can only hope, we can hardly expect, that the real war will end as his imaginary war did, in a real peace. As the only official representative of the American press with the British army in France, Mr. Palmer had exceptional opportunities for observation and we all know that he has exceptional powers of expression. In *My Year of the Great War* he deals with the human element and does not discuss questions of strategy. With the scenes of life in the trenches and back of them we are by this time all rather familiar, but the final chapters of the book, in which he describes the British navy, the silent reserve force which yet dominates the war, have novelty as well as interest. We cannot forbear to quote some passages of his impressions as he sees the greatest fleet the world has ever known steam out of its haven:

One division, two divisions, four ships, eight Dreadnoughts—even a squadron coming out of a harbor numbs the faculties with a sense of its might. Sixteen—twenty—twenty-four—it was the unending numbers of this procession of sea-power which was most impressive. An hour passed and all were not by. One sat down for a few minutes behind the wind screen of the destroyer's bridge, only to look back and see more dreadnoughts going by. One had not realized that there were so many in the harbor. He had a suspicion that Admiral Jellicoe was a conjuror who could take dreadnoughts out of a hat. The first was lost in the gathering darkness far out in the North Sea, and still the cloud of smoke over the anchorage was as thick as ever; still the black plumes kept appearing around the bend. . . .

One's imagination sped across seas where he had cruised into harbors that he knew and across continents that he knew. He was trying to visualize the whole globe—all of it except the Baltic seas and a thumbmark in the center of Europe. Hong Kong, Melbourne, Sydney, Halifax, Cape Town, Bombay—yes, and Rio and Valparaiso, Shanghai, San Francisco, New York, Boston, these and the lands back of them where countless millions dwell were all safe behind the barrier of that fleet.

The volume entitled *J'Accuse!* which created such a sensation in Europe when it was published in Switzerland last spring, will not in America produce such an impression, for it covers the same ground as many earlier books. Its chief significance is, of course, that it was written by a German and condemns Germany, both for precipitating the war without reason and for brutality in the field. The Germans say that the author is Dr. Richard Grelling, "a fugitive from justice" on account of his "shady transactions." But it does not matter who he is or what he has done. The argument of the book is clear and keen and the evidence supporting it is given by quotations in the text, so the reader can form his own opinion. The military situation, of course, has changed since the book was written to the advantage of Germany, but the moral case against Germany

has been strengthened rather than weakened by the later course of the war. The author looks forward to the overthrow of the monarchy as the only assurance of peace.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, in *What Is Back of the War?* approaches the question in a different way than other writers. He is concerned with the opinions of the belligerent peoples and went to Europe to find out what is being said and published in the newspapers. He interviewed all sorts and conditions of men on both sides from the Kaiser to a London cabby, including such diverse minds as Hindenburg and Bergson, Harnack and Hervé, Südermann and Shaw, Tirpitz and Bryce. Surely no interviewer ever bagged such big game in one short season. Besides this he had a chance to see the fighting lines of both the east and the west. He reports what he saw and heard with impartiality, but seems to be more favorably impressed with Germany than with France and with France than with England.

A Hilltop on the Marne, by Mildred Aldrich. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25. *Made in Germany*, by Franklin M. Sprague. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1. *War, Science and Civilization*, by William E. Ritter. Boston: Sherman French & Co. $1. *Heart of Europe*, by Ralph Adams Cram. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50. *Economic Aspects of the War*, by Edwin J. Clapp. Yale University Press. $1.50. *Political Economy in War*, by F. W. Hirst. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2. *Germany in Defeat*, by Charles de Souza and Haldane Macfall. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2. *My Year in the Great War*, by Frederick Palmer. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50. *J'Accuse*, by a German. George H. Doran Co. $1.50. *What Is Back of the War?* by A. J. Beveridge. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. $2.

All Round the World

Books of travel are not a large part of the season's output, tho what there are take one well over the globe, from the Battery to the Pole and around. Starting then from the Battery, Sarah Comstock's *Old Roads from the Heart of New York* is a practical and attractive guide. Illustrated by excellent photographs, it describes the historical and picturesque features lying within a thirty mile radius of the Battery. Its itinerary will be useful to all who still love the ancient sport of tramping as well as to those who wish objectives for short auto trips.

Mr. and Mrs. Hale tried nothing over-venturesome in their outing described in *We Discover New England*. Starting from Fifth avenue they followed the Connecticut thru Massachusetts, branched off to the Winooski, climbed the White Mountains and descended on the other side to touch the corner of Maine. Via Boston and Newport they struck that most excellent auto road skirting the Sound, and stopped at Norwalk to get a charming sketch of the Royal George Inn. But pleasant chat about familiar regions is by no means without interest, and Mr. Hale's drawings give the trip individuality, over well trodden ground tho it be.

From the New England meeting house to a Mexican cathedral is more than across the United States. It is across three centuries. Churches are, architecturally, the great features of that land, and Mrs. John Wesley Butler's account of the *Historic Churches of Mexico* is illustrated by many interesting photographs and full of the legendary lore that has gathered around these ancient buildings and their images.

Storied Italy is Mrs. Hugh Frazer's new book of entertaining chat. A native of Rome, her descriptions are full of understanding, born of long association and religious fellow feeling, while her stories, from that of St. Francesca of Rome to the incidents of this year's earthquakes, are vivid and picturesque.

Constantinople Old and New is not the very newest, as its author, H. W. Dwight, confesses, for the war that fills the last chapters is that of 1913. None the less it is of timely interest and the better work because there is no attempt to even it with the latest bulletin. It is written *con amore*, by one who has known the city long and well. Born in Scutari, with amusing recollections of the life there, he dwells appreciatively on little known attractions and beauties, and the descriptions as much as the uncommon illustrations—there are more than 150 of them—make the reader wonder anxiously if this loveliness also be doomed. It is a pity we are driven to such heavy paper for our illustrated books, and that a volume as delightful to read as to look at should be such a weight.

The journey recounted in *The New Russia*, by Alan Lethbridge, ended with the opening of the war, and the most picturesque pages are those describing the Cossack messenger giving the warning to the men in the fields and the trip down the Irtish with the reservists. The wanderings were in the little visited regions of the White Sea and the Urals, and the book discusses the vastness of the untouched resources and the trade opportunities as well as the life and the scenery. The picture of these Russians is happy and attractive, a novelty which makes one hope that some of the views of them by their own people are exaggerated. Naturally the point of view is English, and there are interesting analyses of the anti-German feeling that the writer found everywhere, among small trade folk as well as among those of the higher class.

The Southern Congo, as seen thru the eyes of the business man, is what one may find in J. B. Thornhill's *Adventures in Africa*. He describes not the land, nor the life of the native, but the plans and the daily doings of the white men engaged in opening up the continent. The varied dangers incident to mining and bridge and railroad building in this new land with some good hunting stories are tersely told, while a discussion of the Congo rubber trade and of what appears far worse to Mr. Thornhill, the Portuguese slave trade, are perhaps the most noteworthy features of the book.

Mrs. Jack London's *Log of the Snark* is a leisurely, entertaining narrative of those leisurely, entertaining but distinctly trying eighteen months between San Francisco and Australia, of which her husband's "Cruise of the Snark" is the earlier fruit. Mrs. London, however, does not trespass on his preserves, and has no dearth of adventures for her own use. Of these the night at Malu and the visit to the furry folk of New Hebrides strike a stay-at-home as far more uncomfortable than any combination of storm and coral reef. Dangers were made up for, however, by all sorts of entertaining happenings among the islands of the south seas, and, for those who love to know how that strange bird, the author, disports himself, there are many amusing allusions to the Skipper of the *Snark*.

The Voyages of Capt. Scott, retold by Charles Turley from "The Voyage of the Discovery" and "Capt. Scott's Last Expedition," is most skillfully done. As tho one were with them the reader feels the courage of the men, the lovableness of the leader, the piteousness of the dogs, the enthusiasm of the quest, the daily privations, the disappointment, the inevitable tragedy. Barrie's delightful introduction presents the reader at the outset to Scott the man. The photographs are full of interest, and really beautiful are the reproductions of the watercolors made by Dr. Wilson, who died with his leader.

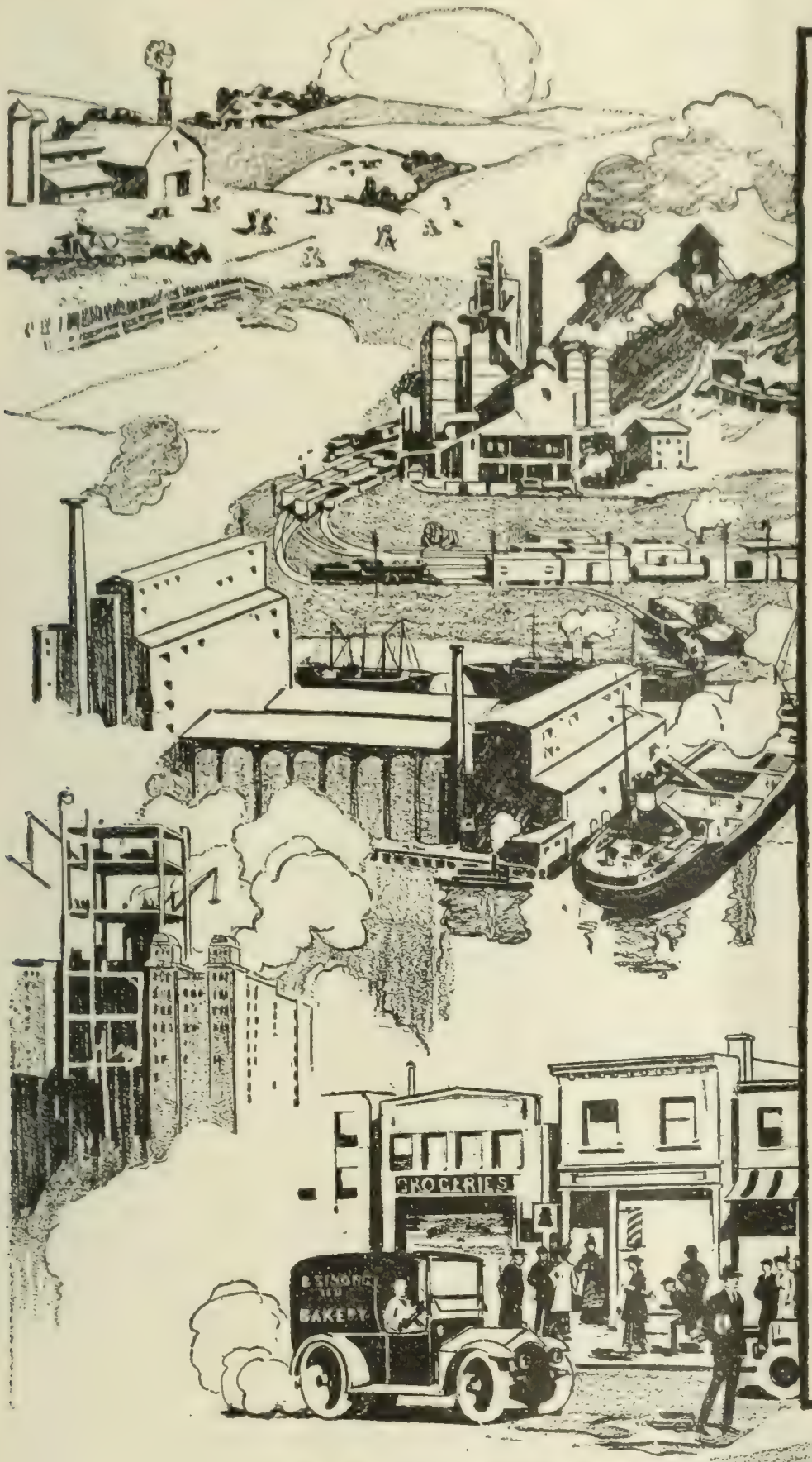
Old Roads from the Heart of New York, by Sarah Comstock. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50. *We Discover New England*, by Louise Closser Hale. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2. *Historic Churches of Mexico*, by Mrs. John Wesley Butler. The Abingdon Press. $1.50. *Storied Italy*, by Mrs. Hugh Fraser. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50. *Constantinople Old and New*, by H. G. Dwight. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5. *The New Russia*, by Alan Lethbridge. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2. *Adventures in Africa*, by J. B. Thornhill. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50. *The Log of the Snark*, by Charmian K. London. The Macmillan Co. $2.50. *The Voyages of Capt. Scott*, by Charles Turley. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Stories to Taste

After a thoughtful interlude in which it pondered on all things problematical, fiction once more trips the light fantastic toe for the entertainment of the workaday world. There is a little aftermath of seriousness, however, in such books as Henry Newbolt's *Aladore* and *God's Man*, by George Bronson Howard. Both are tales of knight-errants of large ideals who sally forth to remodel the universe, but the contrast of treatment could hardly be greater. The first is an allegory, a quaint romance in which the knight is permitted to find the city of his vision, but the latter is twentieth century realism and thrusts its knight into jail. In some phases Mr. Howard has done a brilliant piece of work, but in his attempt to encompass the economic conditions of the big city, to flash upon his pages each passing scene, each character with which L'Homme-dieu comes in contact, the book becomes too kaleidoscopic to be unified.

Jack London, too, is puzzling the social conscience of the "cotton-wool millions" and makes his graphic pen the princess in harrowing. *The Star Rover* is a "life" in a California prison who finds release from the torture of the straight-jacket in a sort of self-hypnosis, when his soul becomes a part of "other-worldness, of other-lifeness." The book is necessarily fragmentary,

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but the consistency of viewpoint, that of a man diseased in mind and body, is rather remarkable. But in piling horror on horror Mr. London overshoots his mark and numbs the mind into disbelief.

As to those books in lighter vein, a fresh breeze seems to have cleared the air and the inrush of fall novels carries with it an unusual zest. Even Rex Beach has fled the vitiated atmosphere in which he dashed off that tawdry thing, "The Auction Block," and has drawn a breath of fresh air on the Texan border. A compromising situation in the first ten pages of *Heart of the Sunset*, a kidnapping in the last and one can count on sufficient hot-headed adventure to keep the story moving briskly.

Close upon his heels follow the Williamsons in *Secret History*, only lighting upon that hornet's nest in a characteristic flight of adventure, which whirls this time thru England, America and Belgium. A new story by those inexhaustible authors means merely another varied costume on the same dummy, one which, however, proves equal to the demand.

Gouverneur Morris was apparently satiated with rural delights in his last extravaganza, "The Seven Darlings," and comes back to Broadway with *When My Ship Comes In*, yet another of those tales of children of nature who have only to step before the footlights to find themselves famous. However, Silver Sands is sufficiently off-type to be interesting, tho as a study of temperament, Willa S. Cather's *The Song of the Lark* is a much finer piece of work. The author traces in an unusual fashion not only the evolution of the small-town musical prodigy, but the struggle of inborn passion to break thru the racial stolidity which was at once her greatest hindrance and her greatest asset.

Jean of the Lazy A—artist—didn't need to evolve. She was a movie find and knew a "punch" by instinct. When movie sophistication meets the sophistication of the wild west, B. M. Bower's story is decidedly entertaining. But Arthur Stringer's *Prairie Wife* is the most gleeful soul that ever grappled with the rigors of ranch life, and so true-blue thru it all that one can revel in her irrepressible flippancies with a clear conscience. The story tells itself in a sort of safety-valve diary in which that city-bred bit of femininity alternately chuckles and wails over her growing pains in the big prairie. However, the prairie, while harsh, is hardly as stimulating soil for transplanting as that of an orphanage with 113 checked gingham orphans, and Sallie MacBride had been a rather carefully nurtured flower, too, before she found herself in charge of the John Grier Home of "Daddy-Long-Legs" fame. Her letters to Judy fairly bubble with humor in spite of a few thorns in the flesh, such as the dour Scotch doctor, *Dear Enemy*, and a large family of mischievous imps, and did they not have to bother with a plot they would be better yet.

Really wise authors now-a-days are aware that maidens to be interesting as well as modern must be independent, even tho they repent of their folly before the story's end. But Gordon Arthur Smith is not very convincing when he tempers the vivid, brilliant creature in *The Crown of Life* into a woman to whom life becomes at last merely a "pleasant pastime." Apparently he simply did not know how to develop her along the splendid lines he had begun, and more's the pity for spoiling so good a book. Sarah Warder MacConnell, however, in *Why Theodora*, leaves one with no peaceful vistas ahead. Her modern maid wanted hard work and plenty of it, and while she chose the old career of matrimony it promised to satisfy these longings beyond measure. So Theodora, while less interesting, is also less irritating.

Samuel Hopkins Adams joins the throng of entertainers with a merry ship-board romance of "Daddleskink Smith," who,

"While the porpoises porped
And the passengers torped,"

embarked upon his hectic wooing of *Little Miss Grouch*, with all the necessary appendages of Meddlesome Busy-Body, Irate Parent and Hot Pursuit. But Little Miss Grouch really had a very mild thrill in her self-kidnapping compared to the fair lady of Rafael Sabatini's *Sea Hawk*. She was carried off upon the high seas by a bona fide pirate, the boldest of bold bad banditti, who was once an upright Cornish gentleman and her lover. There is even more of that delightful old-time flavor in Justin McCarthy's new book—an odd blending of whimsy and adventure. *The Glorious Rascal* is none other than François Villon, that curious little man in "If I Were King," and the story of his checkered youth is as strange and appealing as one would expect. There are days at the court at Anjou, and at the university at Paris, swift venturesome days, told of in a most picturesque manner.

Into the midst of this whirl of stirring tales come three leisurely books, the most delightful of which is *Around Old Chester*. Margaret Deland's affection for her quaint friends is infectious and whenever she goes back to her native heath, one settles down for a comfortable, gossipy chat, even tho stories be a bit uneven, and not all of the force of "The Harvest of Fear" and "The Third Volume."

E. Œ. Somerville and Martin Ross have a new book of Irish stories, *In Mr. Knox's Country*, unusually choice, full of color, and interspersed with Miss Somerville's unique sketches. But one cannot afford to be leisurely when one lacks the capacity to create living characters and Ethel Sidgwick's dialog in *Duke Jones*, tho undeniably clever, is a nebulous thing, hanging in mid-air, with but little relation to the mouthpieces of her witticisms.

Aladore, by Henry Newbolt. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50. *God's Man*, by George Bronson Howard. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. *The Star-Rover*, by Jack London. The Macmillan Co. $1.50. *Heart of the Sunset*, by Rex Beach. Harper & Bros. $1.35. *Secret History*, by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. Doubleday, Page

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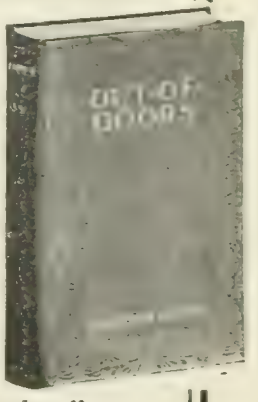
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Force yourself to write for a certain number of hours each day—the same hours every day, with no interruption allowed, even if no thoughts come. Usually the early morning hours are best, with no breakfast, or a liquid breakfast, preceding. Go to the woods, or lock yourself in your room, away from everybody. Light exercise and a cold bath may stimulate your brain for better action. Get the note-book habit, jotting down thoughts and observations wherever you are, then working them over in your daily writing-period. Occasionally, select a subject and write yourself out on it, even if you skip a male or two while exhausting your mental reserves. Above all, write about the things of which you know most, and on which you feel deeply. The true message writes itself. Look in your heart for your message—and you will write with a power no man can give, nor any take away.

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ject to "colds," indigestion, skin trouble, etc., due, I believe, to lack of thoro perspiration. I cannot afford to spend a couple of dollars for a weekly massage and Turkish bath, and have no time for prolonged gymnastics. What do you suggest, to keep the pores open?"

You can buy for a few dollars a vapor bath cabinet, and take a perspiration-bath for a few cents' worth of alcohol, in your own home. Such a bath rightly employed—ask your doctor first—would approximate in 10 minutes the cleansing power of a two-hour period of ordinary outdoor exercize. Vapor bath cabinets may be had from any large drug-store, or a medical supply house.

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180. Prof. D. H. N., Washington. "My friends ridicule me greatly for my absent-mindedness, and I know my work suffers thereby. Several of my pupils have the same trouble, are unable to focus on the subject in hand, but always seem to have their thoughts wandering elsewhere. Of course, their grades are poor in these studies. What is the cure for absent-mindedness?"

Present-heartedness. Our intellect follows our interest. And to concentrate on any subject, we must find or create some real interest in it. The creative minds of the world—inventors, composers, artists, even industrial magnates—are so absorbed in their ideals and ambitions that they *seem* "absent" to persons without ideals or ambitions. Laugh at the ridicule of your neighbors—it is more laughable than the object of it. But if your influence as a teacher is impaired, force yourself to concentrate on trivial details of everyday life, simply for the sake of mental control and the greater prestige that such control will give you among superficial observers. As for your scholars, find a way to hang every study in the doorway to their hearts. Never mind their brains—enlist their affections, emotions, ambitions, and show them how each study will lead to some goal of their desire. If it won't, it doesn't belong in the curriculum at all.

---

181. Mr. T. L., Tokio, Japan. "I have heard a great deal of your celebrated books on the scientific handling of the human machine, and would be greatly obliged if you would tell me where to secure these books. Their reputation is such as to warrant my asking your permission to have them translated into the language of this country. I would be glad to receive any information on Efficiency matters that you think would interest a young Japanese, and will distribute your books in quantities as soon as I hear from you."

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182. Miss M. I. R., Pennsylvania. "My efficiency is greatly lessened by a nervous condition which prevents me from obtaining [illegible] from fear of reputation [illegible] can you suggest a cure? I am a country school teacher, spending most of my spare time in social service and correspondence work. I appreciate the work you are doing, and am glad to take this opportunity to thank you for it."

Are you not attempting too much in the way of "organization service"? I would cut some of the moralizing effort to uplift the community, and take a long walk or horseback ride every other day. A half-hour of absolute silence and solitude should be spent each day in perfect relaxation—preferably in the early afternoon. Go to your room, lock your door, and refuse to be disturbed unless the house is on fire. Darken the windows, loosen your clothing, stretch out on the bed, and think of nothing for 30 minutes but how slowly and deeply and regularly you can breathe and how limp you can make your whole body. Practise on this, and you will be so much refreshed as to [illegible] hours of ordinary sleep. Annie Payson Call's book, "Power Through Repose," may help you; also the books on stress and mental control by Dr. Paul Dubois, and by Dr. [illegible].

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For good and sufficient reasons the condition of our iron and steel industry is called a trade barometer. The demand in this industry has never been greater than it is now. Output has been growing rapidly during the last three or four months, and prices have been steadily rising. "Demand for pig iron and for the various lines of steel," says Judge Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation, "is at the present time in excess of the producing capacity of the furnaces and mills of the United States. There is nothing to indicate that there will be a decrease of the demand for some time to come."

It has been estimated that 175,000 men have been added to the number of those employed. Companies are planning additions to their plants and offering bonuses to builders for fast work. This activity and expansion are not due wholly to the foreign orders for ammunition and other products of which steel is a large part. There is a revival of the demand for domestic consumption.

Our railroad companies have given large orders for rails and cars. It is estimated that the rail sales for the entire year will be 2,400,000 tons, against last year's 1,501,000. In 1914 the companies carefully restricted their purchases. But now a revival of their industry, with an increase of their net earnings, has driven them to the steel market. The number of their cars is not sufficient for the loads of grain, ammunition, auto trucks, etc., which they must carry. It is not an easy matter to fill all of their orders. When they call for locomotives there may be delay, because one great locomotive company is at work on $100,000,000 worth of European orders for munitions and another has contracts for $35,000,000 worth. These engagements are for work running thru the year 1916. We are making locomotives also for countries in South America and the West Indies because neither Germany nor Belgium can now underbid our manufacturers or supply such products at any price. Russia's orders here for rails have amounted to about 400,000 tons, and 641 locomotives have been ordered by foreign Governments since the beginning of the year.

There appears to be no warrant for a report recently published that the Allies resent the advance of our prices



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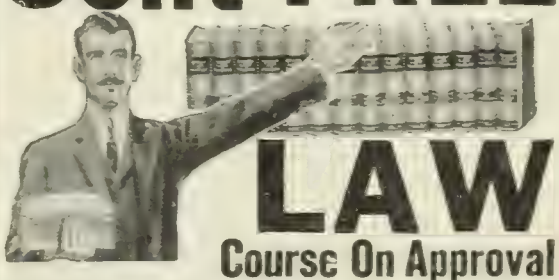
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Preferred Dividend No. 65.

New York, November 3, 1915.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable November 15, 1915.

The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon on November 6, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of November 16, 1915.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.
Common Dividend No. 54.

New York, November 3, 1915.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT upon the COMMON STOCK of the Company, payable December 30, 1915.

The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon on December 11, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of December 21, 1915.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

The Board of Directors of The Vacuum Oil Company on November 4, 1915, declared a special interim dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock, and a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable December 1, 1915, at the banking house of Wheeler, Lindley & Co., 59 Cedar St., New York City.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on November 11, 1915, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until December 1, 1915, at 10 A. M.

HORACE E. RALPH, Secretary.

and are making great efforts to supply their needs at their own mills. Undoubtedly they are doing what they can in this direction, but Russia can do very little, and France is restrained by the hostile occupation of an essential part of her territory. The testimony of our manufacturers is that the Allies are willing to pay the prices and are anxious only about prompt deliveries. The demand persists, and there are at the present time foreign inquiries in our market for not less than 300,000 tons of steel. In the last few months the weekly advances have added about 35 per cent to the price of pig iron, and the gain for coke has been 100 per cent. In the wire industry, which enjoys the largest trade ever known, prices are from 20 to 30 per cent higher than those of a year ago. The average recent addition for several other steel products is in the neighborhood of 15 or 20 per cent. For some of them the best prices of 1912 have now been reached.

Stimulation of pig iron production has given to October the record-breaking output of 3,125,491 tons, following September's 2,852,501. We are now making pig iron at the annual rate of 37,500,000 tons. The rate has nearly been doubled since the beginning of the year.

The effect of this revival in the steel trade is shown by the reports of the great United States Steel Corporation. Before the recent quarterly meeting of the directors many expected that the dividend on the common stock would be restored. Mainly because of this expectation the price of the stock, which fell to 38 in February last, after the dividend had been discontinued, rose to 87½, the highest figures in five years. It was predicted that the quarter's net earnings would be at least $40,000,000, and possibly $45,000,000. The official report showed that they had been $38,718,644. No dividend was declared, but there have since been sales of the stock at 88⅜. Many think they foresee restoration of the dividend at the next quarterly meeting, for it is expected that the net earnings of the current quarter will exceed those of the quarter that ended with September.

The directors preferred to take a conservative course. In the year's first quarter the net earnings were not sufficient to pay the dividend on the preferred stock, and there were other deficits in 1914. These must be made good, with some allowance for a recent reduction of the sums usually set apart for depreciation. But the growth of earnings has been very encouraging. The quarterly net has risen this year from $12,467,000 in the first quarter and $27,950,000 in the second, to $38,718,000 in the third, and the monthly net from only $1,687,000 in January, and $3,638,000 in February, to $13,793,000 in September. In the three months of the recent quarter there was a steady advance, and it is quite probable that October's net was in the vicinity of $15,000,000. If the year's last quarter yields net profits of $10,

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DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY

Meriden, Conn., November 10, 1915.

A dividend No. 31 of One Dollar Seventy-five Cents per share on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable December 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 20, 1915. Checks will be mailed by the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE ROSEWELL, Secretary.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT CO.

71 Broadway, New York, November 1, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company held this day a dividend of thirty-five cents (35c) per share was declared on the Class A Common Stock of this Company, payable December 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 20, 1915. Books will not close.

SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

000,000 or more, the directors may feel that the payment of dividends on the common stock should be resumed. The Government has filed in the Supreme Court an appeal from the decision of the Federal Court in New Jersey. That court, in the Government's suit under the Anti-Trust law, declined to order a dissolution of the Corporation. The decision was an acquittal. It is not yet known when arguments on the appeal will be made.

RAILROAD GAINS

Notable improvement of the business and earnings of our railroads has been shown in the last two or three months. The effect of this is seen in Stock Exchange transactions. Week before last the prices of leading active railroad shares rose, and the net gains were from 1¾ to 6½ points. There were additional advances last week, and the general reaction on Friday left prices fractionally higher than they had been on the preceding Saturday.

All reports indicate that traffic thruout the West and on roads from the West to New York was so great in October that new high records were made. The growth was noticeable from the beginning of September, and it has been due to an increase of domestic trade as well as to the moving of large quantities of war supplies to ports of departure. For the Pennsylvania road east of Pittsburgh the net earnings record was broken in September; the Lehigh's business was the heaviest the road has known, and other roads reported large increases. Passenger business has been helped by the Panama-Pacific Exposition and by the exclusion of American tourists from Europe.

There is evidence of this improvement in Government reports. The Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the net earnings of 116 roads (nearly all of our railroad mileage) were $470 per mile in September, against $392 in the corresponding month of 1914, the gain having been from $637 to $787 on the Eastern roads, and from $372 to $422 in the West. For three months the advance was from $1119 to $1263. This increase of profits was not due to any reduction of operating expenditures, for these were slightly higher this year, but was caused by large additions to gross revenue. The gain of 20 per cent in net for September, and 13 per cent for the three months, is a matter of considerable importance to the companies, their stockholders, and the whole country.

The following dividends are announced:

International Silver Company, Coupon No. 34 of First Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after December 1.

American Cotton Oil Company, preferred, semi-annual, 3 per cent; common, quarterly, 1 per cent, both payable December 1.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable November 15.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company, common, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable December 20.

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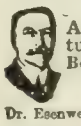
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He is thrice just who hath his quarrel armed.—*Boston Transcript.*

"He who fights and runs away, lives to announce a strategic retreat."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

Our idea of a lucky Villa General is one who comes to Texas and gets arrested. —*Dallas News.*

Speaking of athletic events, the antis seem to have won the poll-vault—*New York Tribune.*

Another result of the election is another year—or two years, or twenty—of suffrage arguments. And gosh! how we dread 'em! —*New York Tribune.*

We see by the papers that the seismograph at San Francisco has registered another fire.—*Boston Transcript.*

Airman Starts 775-Mile Land and Water Trip.—*Headline.*
After Which He May Take a Brief Air Journey.—*New York World.*

Mr. Bryan promises to be active in politics, but never again to hold office. Nobody can prevent him from being active in politics.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Judged by the offers he has made to Bulgaria, the Kaiser might be willing to give Canada to us if we would help him in the Balkans.—*Indianapolis Star.*

We recognize Colonel Roosevelt's self-restraint in not pointing out that with the right man in the White House there would be no slides at Panama.—*New York Evening Post.*

"Are you of the opinion, James," asked a slim-looking man of his companion, "that Dr. Smith's medicine does any good?"
"Not unless you follow the directions."
"What are the directions?"
"Keep the bottle tightly corked."—*Tit-Bits.*

The attention of a taxi-driver was called to a purse lying on the floor of his car. He carefully looked around and then remarked confidentially to the *N. Y. Evening Post Saturday Magazine* man:
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Altho your insurance policy may have expired the day before the place burned—
Altho you may have had to pay for the notes you endorsed for a fyend—
Altho your pocket may have been picked, your hair may be falling and you may have developed chronic asthma—
Still be thankful—
The crop of Ford stories appears to be decreasing.—*Life.*

ECSTASY OF GEORGIA EDITORS

Pleasantville Times-Enterprise:
"Who [illegible] and [illegible] bread and [illegible] and sassy."
Crawfordville Advocate:
"Can you think of anything more delicious than a big fat juicy possum, baked to the cook's taste, with the gravy and eating all eating in the middle of a big dish of [illegible]?"
Tifton Gazette:
"Spen [illegible] wood! We can hardly wait for the [illegible] at the Thomas County Fair. Last week fifty eight possums were [illegible] tonight will [illegible] to view. Tell the [illegible] to have [illegible] good and brown with plenty of sap for the [illegible]."

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S. S. S., Meadville, Pa.—I do not know that any American life insurance company discriminates in premium rates in favor of total abstainers. I know the Equitable provides for periodical physical examinations on request of policyholders, and I believe the Germania Life has recently adopted the practise.

H. V. B., Meeker, Colo.—The Reliance Life is a good average company of nearly $5,000,000 assets on last December 31, a capital of $1,000,000 (which is excessive because policyholders must pay stockholders' dividends on it) and a net surplus of $280,000. The dividend rate to stockholders is not limited. The company writes annual dividend and non-participating policies. The latter would be the kind policyholders in this company should prefer, as the premium rates are net.

T. C. C., Millington, Tenn.—The companies you have in mind, among others, are the New York Life, Mutual Life, Equitable Life, Metropolitan Life, Prudential, Mutual Benefit, Penn Mutual, Provident Life & Trust, Connecticut Mutual, Phoenix Mutual, Aetna Life, Travelers, Masachusetts Mutual, Northwestern Mutual, National Life of Vermont, New England Mutual. All are old line, strictly conservative as to methods and may be, from every point of view, classed as leaders in the United States.

A. M., Boulder, Colo.—Just what the agent you quote meant when he described a company he had not heard of as "under the government," is beyond me. There is no life insurance company under the management of the government of the United States. Wisconsin has a "Fund" which competes with the regular companies, but does not grow either in "stature or favor." The Postal Life is financially sound, with about $130,000 net surplus. It has been examined this year by the New York Insurance Department, but the report has not yet been made public.

I. C. G., Wilmington, Del.—There are leaders amongst life insurance companies as in other lines. Past service to policyholders endows them with preëminence. This is the gift of time. A young company may be just as good financially, it may possess the same ability to render service as an old one, but the latter has had the opportunity to do it, has done it continuously for years and consequently possesses the advantage in competition. Like banks and commercial houses, age and square dealing give to life insurance character and reputation. Was it Thackeray who observed substantially that there are letters of credit written on some faces which are honored wherever presented? Well, that is quite true of life insurance companies, if we will substitute age and reputation for letters of credit. Young life companies, like young men, have their way to make. Many in both classes fail. Both are entitled to such measure of confidence as their work, conduct and results command from day to day and from year to year.

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A Number of Things

by

Edwin E. Slosson

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things;
Of shoes—and ships—and sealing-wax—
Of cabbages—and kings—"

WITH these cogent words the Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, of Oxford, the distinguished author of *An Elementary Treatise on Determinants with their Application to Simultaneous Linear Equations and Algebraical Geometry*, sounded the keynote of modern education. A generation ago, when first uttered, this revolutionary doctrine was regarded as absurd. Historians for three thousand years had concerned themselves almost exclusively with two things, sealing-wax and kings, with legal documents and the doings of royalty, and neglected what is considerably more important and vastly more interesting, the life of the people, what they ate and what they wore and how they got about. The Assyriologist, digging in the ruins of a lost city, seizes upon a cuneiform tablet and eagerly breaks its seal only to meet in most cases with disappointment at finding it a mortgage or a genealogy of the reigning family. The Egyptologist excavating a buried temple discovers upon its walls merely the record of a treaty or a eulogy of a Pharaoh. Doubtless these documents give as false an idea of the language and events of their time as our deeds and treaties would of ours. An up-to-date archeologist would trade a treaty any day for a market report or give a dozen kings for a laundry list or a fashion plate.

But by 1871, the date of the poem quoted above, it became obvious even to a walrus—which has the smallest brain of any mammal of its size—that the time had actually come to talk of many things hitherto ignored by chronicles, annals, monuments, memoirs and state papers. Then arose a new school of historians who dug their material out of the garbage heaps of forgotten cities; sifting ashes, picking up bones, piecing together potsherds, scraping off pavements. Some casual simile in the Homeric poems turned out to be more valuable than the description of a battle, and the philosophical historians with a thesis to prove were less to be relied upon than gossipy globe trotters like Herodotus, who just put down whatever interested him, good stories, queer customs, and everyday incidents. The lives of the Cæsars may be useful to the alienist but the true historian would rather have in equal detail the life of the most ignoble Roman of them all. There was only one Cæsar, ordinarily, and it did not matter much how he behaved, but there were several million common people and their doings on the whole were more important than his. The raids of the northern barbarians are duly recorded, but no historian thought it worth while to mention the raids of the mosquitoes, which had more to do with the depopulation of the Campagna than the Goths and Vandals. The historian of the future with a clearer idea of the real plagues of mankind will not talk so much about the Reign of Nero and the Age of Despots as he will about the Era of Malaria and the Hookworm Period.

The historian of the new school needs to have vastly more knowledge and ability than his predecessors. In order to put down what is most important he must first discover what is most important, no easy task even in contemporary history. Will the Algeciras treaty and the battle of Ypres affect the future as much as the invention of the refrigerating machine and the dynamo? Who is the more important historical personage, George V or George Westinghouse? William II or William Marconi?

It is not difficult nowadays for the historian to be an expert in paleography, philology and archeology; he must also understand biology, geology, technology and psychology. He must know everybody's business in order to know his own. He must haunt kitchens as well as court rooms. He must keep an eye on the women and children. He must watch the weather and count the pigs and chickens. He is not interested in events but in the causes of events, differing in this respect from his predecessor, the annalist, who was incurious of causes and content to put down what happened.

The faults of the old historian were the same as the faults of modern journalists. He dealt with the unusual and therefore the less important things. He was like a grammarian who specified the exceptions but neglected to state the rule. He preferred to write of what he knew least about, of prodigies and miracles, of events remote in time or space. He tells of a freeze or flood but does not state the mean annual temperature and rainfall. He describes the distant landscape but does not say anything about the ground he is standing on. As Professor Robinson, one of the foremost advocates and practitioners of *The New History*, puts it:

> In no other subject except history is fortuitous prominence accepted as a measure of importance. The teacher of chemistry does not confine himself to pretty experiments but conscientiously chooses those that are most typical and instructive. Metallic potassium and liquefied air are less common in the laboratory than water, lime and sulfuric acid. What would be the opinion in regard to a clinical lecture who dwelt upon leprosy and the bubonic plague for fear his students might be bored by a description of the symptoms of measles and typhoid? In every study except history the teacher seeks to make the important and normal clear at any cost.

So the historian of the new school picks up such scattered fragments as he can and tries to piece together the life of past peoples. He still deals with the reigning dynasty but he calls every monarch a Pretender. He recognizes that the real ruler in all ages has been King Demos I. Therefore he is interested in the shoes he wore, the ships he voyaged in, the cabbages he cultivated. He has learned the lesson of the modern geologist who is no longer so much concerned with catastrophic revolutions as with the effects of slow and imperceptible changes and who devotes himself to the study of such questions of climatology and evolution as

> When the sea was boiling hot
> And whether pigs had wings.

An editorial in The Independent of November 1 on "The Censorship of Poetry" commented on the action of the British censor in eliminating the words "and the kings" from a quotation of Kipling's "Recessional." In the House of Commons the question was debated in the following characteristic fashion:

> SIR J. SIMON (Essex, Walthamstow), replying to a question by Mr. OUTHWAITE (Hanley, L.) as to the censoring of part of the line "The captains and the kings depart" in a recent newspaper article, said:—I understand that the gentleman who cut out the three words "and the kings" felt that it would be wrong to say, as no kings were present, that any of them departed. (Laughter.)
>
> Mr. OUTHWAITE.—Is the country still paying for the service of this idiot? (Cries of "Order.")
>
> MR. KING.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that this gentleman could not have known there might not have been a great number of people of the name of King? (Laughter.)

The London *Times* correspondent in describing the British attack on Hulluch with bombs, shells and gas, compared it to Browning's:

> Twenty-nine distinct damnations,
> One sure, if the other fails.

The censor did not object to the strong language, but he neatly ruled out the words "twenty-nine distinct" and substituted the word "different." Apparently he was afraid that the Germans would learn thru these lines of Browning just how many forms of artillery the British are using.

The New York *Evening Mail* of last Friday, in discussing the Balkan situation, said:

> That there is an estrangement between Russia and its allies is now deemed possible. Russian and British officials have pronounce these reports fabrications put forth by Germany. Russian officials deny there is any possibility of the Czar breaking with England, France and Italy.
>
> Unsettled today, probably fair Saturday, moderate northerly winds.
>
> It is evident the Germans are flushed with victory, for their peace terms are now a notch higher than when last proclaimed.
>
> All signs fail in the Balkans. Saturday found them still unsettled and the southerly wind was too moderate to bring relief.

On the college campus buttonhole any man who looks like a professor and he will give you an original definition of progress and a new explanation of the fall of the Roman empire.

The Independent

FOR SIXTY SIX YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

NOVEMBER 22, 1915

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JUST A WORD

This is the sort of letter—with its accompanying check—that marks, and makes, a growing circulation. It is from Birmingham, Alabama: "You will find enclosed check for three dollars, for which please send The Independent for one year to Miss ——, Decatur, Georgia. Last spring I subscribed to The Independent more thru curiosity than anything else, simply to discover the kind of paper it really was—I have found out and am thoroly pleased with the discovery. It has now become a source of great pleasure not only to myself, but to my friends as well. Let me also take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the excellent service you have given me in changing the address of my paper—twice during the past two months my address has been changed, but not once has The Independent been a day late."

Travel and toil in the ends of the earth—and sea—have always been interestingly reported in the pages of The Independent. Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, whose peripatetic activities as literary editor have resulted in many novel articles, writes of the less known parts of the Caribbean in "Our Lost Bargain" and "A Week-End in Demerara." The bargain had to do with the Danish islands of St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz. Demerara, Dr. Slosson says, is a "museum of living ethnography." Whaling on the deep seas has been the subject of thrilling narratives, true and otherwise, for generations. Roy C. Andrews writes of the industry from a new angle in an article on "Shore Whaling." Getting as far from sea level as possible, Fanny Bullock Workman, who has climbed many of the world's most forbidding mountains, tells of her adventures on the greatest glacier of Asia, high up in the Himalayas, in an article called "Exploring the Roof." But Independent readers do not travel by proxy alone. To help them in their own touring there will be another set of convenient guides to winter journeys in the issue for November 29. A group of trips of varying length and expense, each covering a popular mid-winter vacation ground, will be outlined with full itineraries and information as to fares and hotels. The feature will be of very real help to those who plan a holiday outing.

THE NEW PLAYS

The Angel in the House. A trivial play which entertains by virtue of Arnold Daly's effective acting. (Fulton.)

Hobson's Choice, with Molly Pearson in a Bambi Bunts role, is a genial little Lancashire comedy with plenty of chuckles, agreeably acted by the principals. (Comedy.)

The Unchastened Woman. The portrait of a supercat, accompanied by moving pictures of the writhings of her victims. A brilliant comedy brilliantly acted. (Thirty-ninth Street.)

At *Quinney's* old furniture shop a pleasant domestic comedy revolves around the eccentric and electric personality of the honestest and stubbornest dealer in London. (Maxine Elliott's.)

Now that his wife, Julia Marlowe, has retired from her Shakesperian roles and the stage, Mr. Sothern returns to comedy. In the keen and delightful *Two Virtues*, by Alfred Sutro, he is himself at best. (Booth.)

The Eternal Magdalene. Theatric, overwrought treatment of the social evil, not badly written and capably played. Insidiously confuses sympathy for the fallen woman with toleration of prostitution. (Forty-eighth Street.)

Our Mrs. McChesney. Ethel Barrymore's delightful personality seen to advantage in three incidents (which hardly make a play) from the career of Emma McChesney, traveling saleswoman. Clean, humorous, entertaining. (Lyceum.)

Grace George and her company propose to give ten plays, some famous and some new, none running over four weeks. Their excellent production of Langdon Mitchell's comedy of manners, *The New York Idea*, and *The Liars*, by Henry Arthur Jones, now alternating, set a high standard for the season. (Playhouse.)

The millions of friends of the firm of Potash & Perlmutter will rejoice in the continuation of *Abe and Mawruss* on the stage. Tho they dissolve partnership and go into bankruptcy, they are soon on their former terms of mutual affection and recrimination. The success of the stories and plays of Montague Glass shows that racial satire, if kindly and good humored, is not offensive. (Lyric.)

The Washington Square Players have the happy combination of ability and new ideas. Writing, acting, producing all in one—they present two alternate bills, each of four one-act plays: one a study in comparative comedy, the others ranging in theme from the European war to satires of Troy and from a Maeterlinck "Interior" to "A Yankee Fantasy," by Percy Mackaye. (Bandbox.)



The Strangest Woman in all History

HAVE you read about CATHERINE THE GREAT of Russia—the auburn-haired queen—the queen of romance? Was she the great queen—ardent lover—faithless wife—rumor has told? Was she twenty women in one—more beautiful than Helen of Troy—more brilliant than Cleopatra—more ruthless than Catherine de Medici—greater than Queen Elizabeth of England—this woman who came from a modest German duchy to rule over a wild Russian court and a wilder Russian land? What is the truth? The story of her life and every other character in history is to be found in the world-famous publication

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THE INDEPENDENT

In reviewing this work said in part: "Ridpath's History of the World is really a great production. In the variety and arrangement of its material it is encyclopedic, and its illustrations have been taken from the highest sources. The author has done his work in the most thorough and interesting manner. No library is complete without it."



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The reason for Dr. Ridpath's enviable position as an historian is his wonderfully beautiful style, a style no other historian in any generation has ever equalled. He pictures the great historical events as though they were happening before your eyes, he carries you with him to see the battles of old, to meet kings and queens and warriors, to sit in the Roman senate, to march across Saladin and his Turkish hosts to rout the Christian knights, to sail the southern seas with Drake to circumnavigate the globe with Magellan. He combines absorbing interest with supreme reliability and makes the heroes of history real living men and women and their times the real and full of surprises in such a fascinating style that history becomes as absorbingly interesting as the greatest of fiction.

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RIDPATH throws the mantle of personality over the old heroes of history. Alexander is there; patriot, warrior, statesman, diplomat, crowning the glory of Grecian history. Xerxes, from his mountain platform, sees Themistocles with three hundred and fifty Greek ships smash his Persian fleet of over a thousand sail, and help to mould the language in which this paragraph is written. Rome perches Nero upon the greatest throne on earth, and so sets up a poor madman's name to stand for countless centuries as the synonym of savage cruelty. Napoleon fights Waterloo again under your very eyes, and reels before the iron fact that at last the end of his gilded dream has come. Washington is there, "faith equal to all the winds" grave, thoughtful, proof against the wiles of British strategy and the personal decoy of false friends, clear-seeing over the heads of his fellow countrymen, and on love another century, the most colossal world figure of his time.

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The Independent

VOLUME 84 NOVEMBER 22, 1915 NUMBER 3494



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THE LEADER OF A RACE

IN THE DEATH OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, PRINCIPAL OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE AND A WORKER ALL HIS LIFE FOR THE UPLIFT OF HIS PEOPLE, THE NEGROES OF THE WORLD HAVE SUFFERED A SEVERE LOSS

OUR NATIONAL THANKSGIVING

THIS is no time for a World's Thanksgiving. For the world it is a long period for humiliation, fasting and prayer. For the United States alone among the greater nations of Christendom this is a day and a year for unusually fervent thanksgiving.

And yet for us it will seem difficult for our thanksgiving to escape a tinge of selfishness and a taint of vanity. Are we so much better than the other nations that we may rejoice in peace and prosperity, in homes unbroken, in the abundant rewards of business and labor, while as for our sister nations their lands are devastated, their cities bombarded, their men driven like sheep to the shambles, and every household mourns a husband or a brother? This is the most horrible year of the world's history, fire and slaughter carrying ruin over sea and land and showering death down from the skies, while we sit untroubled in happy peace and thank God that we are not as other nations are. Are we so much better than they? Is it that the lust of blood is not in our veins that we are not greedy to rob our neighbors of their possessions, or is it that the accident of our position and the dissevering ocean have made it easy for us to escape their fate?

Even our gratitude to God might be a sin if with it we failed to do all in our power to relieve the sufferings of those whom this cruel war has driven to despair. Think not of Belgium only, nor of Poland or Serbia, but of the millions of families in Great Britain and France and Russia and Italy and Germany and Austria that are in mourning. Think in Germany and Austria alone of 900,000 boys that have grown big enough this year to be drafted into the army, and as many more every year to be fed into the cannon's mouth so long as this war shall last, and an equal or greater number from the allied nations dragged from their homes by conscription equally to slay and be slain. The world has never known such horror. All this we escape. Consider that in the world's fairest provinces, in the empire where our Lord was born the Prince of Peace, where Constantine proclaimed Christianity the religion of the world, a whole nationality of Christians has been brutally annihilated, their men massacred, their women and girls stripped and sold at public auction, to be buried in Turkish harems. This is what war has done, a war between the Christian nations of Europe, and Christendom has boasted its civilization, enlightenment and culture.

Again we ask, are we better than they? It may dash our national vanity somewhat to remember that our grandparents used thus to sell American women and men, girls and boys, on the auction block, and that, too, not in the passion of war but as an ordinary incident of trade. All that, thank God, has past two generations ago, but during this year of thanksgiving, an organized mob, in a case that stirred the whole country, tore a fainting Jew from the custody of the sheriff in their madness lest he might be thought innocent of crime and hanged him to a tree; and a hundred others every year are here murdered by mobs. Surely we may lift our voices in thanksgiving, but it must still be mingled with humility.

Yet may we not only with all humility rejoice before God that in His good providence and in the wisdom of our people and rulers we have preserved the blessings of peace in the midst of war about us, but may we not also believe and be glad that ours is the happiest, the most fortunate nation on the face of the globe, as well as the most prosperous? If such be the case it is our duty, this day and during many days that will follow, to stretch out liberal hands to feed the famishing, to heal the wounded, and to welcome the refugee.

This will evidence the measure of our thanksgiving and will ensure the ancient blessing: He hath dispersed, he hath given to the needy; his righteousness endureth forever.

THREE ROADS AND ONE

THE United States is at the parting of the ways. Three roads branch out ahead. From the first beckons Mr. Bryan. From the second beckons Mr. Wilson. From the third beckons Mr. Roosevelt.

The first is well worn. It is the road our fathers trod. It is the road of no entangling alliances, of "malice toward none and charity for all," of an insignificant army and navy, and the insistence that moral rather than physical force makes a nation great. It has been sufficient for the country for over a hundred years.

The second road is the first road adapted to twentieth century conditions. It is, just now, the popular road. But it is likely to be very costly. It is for defense, not for aggression. The chief danger is that after it goes a few miles it may turn into the third road.

The third road has never been proposed in America until today. But many roads like it are to be found in Europe. It is the road of universal military service, of blood and iron, of the glorification of force. It leads directly to the precipice.

Mr. Bryan's road is an honorable one, but our country is no longer isolated. The inventions of steam and electricity, by annihilating time and space, have turned the oceans into lakes and the continents into neighboring counties. Mr. Bryan's road is outworn and the nation that follows it takes a risk.

Mr. Wilson's road is safer. But whether the security advantages outweigh the moral and economic disadvantages depends on the future temper and self-control of the American people.

Mr. Roosevelt's road is dangerous, impracticable and provocative. It means, if universally adopted, that war will consume all the fruits of progress. And this no progressive civilization will ever admit.

One of these three roads, however, the United States must take for the immediate future. Which shall it be? Mr. Wilson's is the mean between the extremes. It is the surest and safest. But at the same time we must express our deep regret that such measures seem now to be necessary.

But this road, if we take it, or for that matter either of the other roads, must be turned into the

broad highway of international peace—The League of Peace.

This is not a national road, but an international road. It has never yet been built. But a committee of engineers headed by Mr. Taft have worked out the preliminary plans and specifications. The League of Peace road proposes to substitute a scheme of collective armaments for our present unscientific plan of competitive armaments. For thus and thus only will a formula be devised for the progressive limitation of armaments and the enthronement of international law and order—by force if necessary.

The roads of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt are the roads of the old Nationalism. The road of Mr. Taft is the road of the new Internationalism. For which shall our preparedness be?

ALWAYS IN THE TRENCHES

IT is well nowadays for us all to be reminded, as John Robertson reminded the British Miners' Federation at Nottingham, that peace has its victims not less tho fewer than war, and that a large number of men are "always in the trenches." During the fifteen years that have past since the South African war, 22,000 miners have been killed in Great Britain and more than 3,000,000 injured seriously enough to incapacitate them for work for a week or more. In 1914, out of 800,000 working underground, 165,000 were seriously injured.

Our own record is much worse than the British. In the American coal mines in 1913 there were 2785 fatal accidents among employees. We should also consider the fact that in that year 3787 employees were killed and 172,783 seriously injured on the steam and electric railways of the United States.

A considerable part of these deaths and injuries are, it must be admitted, as unnecessary as the slaughter in the trenches.

AMERICAN LIVES AGAIN

IF the Italian steamship "Ancona" was ordered by an enemy submarine to stop and refused to obey, the commander of the submarine was justified in sinking her. The passengers who were killed, including the nine American citizens, merely paid the logical penalty for sailing in a ship whose commander violated the accepted rules of international law. The United States Government has no grounds for protest if this is the case.

But is it the case? Was the "Ancona" ordered to stop? Did her captain refuse? Did she try to run away? These are vital questions of fact.

If they are answered in the negative—and the indications are that they will prove to be so answered—the United States has a new "Lusitania" and "Arabic" case confronting it. What shall we do about it?

We must hold Austria to a "strict accountability." We must demand reparation, "so far as reparation is possible, for injuries that are without measure," for the lives of American citizens. But, above all, we must demand—and secure—from Austria the same assurance that we demanded—and have secured—from her ally, Germany. We must compel Austria to pledge herself not to attack merchant ships without warning nor to sink them without first making secure the lives of passengers and crew. No less than this is justified under the law and customs of nations; no less than this can the United States accept and live up to its responsibility to protect the lives of American citizens on the high seas.

This we must demand, and Austria must concede.

Unless, and the proviso is a disturbing one, the assailant of the "Ancona" was not in reality an Austrian submarine, but a German submarine flying the Austrian flag. In that case the task before us is not so simple. We shall have to deal not merely with a violation of American rights, but with the violation of a definite pledge made to the United States by the German Government.

We must await the determination of the facts. But once they are determined, we must act with promptness and decision. Unless it is clearly shown that the captain of the "Ancona" tried to flee when ordered to stop for examination, we must address a peremptory demand to Austria—or to Germany, as the case may be.

If, after all the long-drawn-out negotiations over the "Lusitania" and the "Arabic" cases, the lives of American citizens sailing on law-abiding merchant ships are still not safe from attack, it is time that the American people knew the reason why.

HUNTING FOR NEW FATS

ONE of the by-products of the war is the most extensive experiment in dietetics ever carried on in the history of the world. Germany and Austria-Hungary, being hemmed in on every side by enemies, have been obliged to rely upon their own resources for nearly all of their food supply for a year and a half, and no one knows how much longer they will have to keep it up. Now cities have been besieged from the beginning of history, but never before has attempt been made to starve out a population of 118,000,000. But, on the other hand, never before has there existed a knowledge of the principles of nutrition and a government intelligent and powerful enough to apply them. We now know something of the composition of foods and which are capable of replacing others. The problem, then, of making the food supply last as long as possible involves the determination of the total amount of each of the three essentials of diet in all available kinds of food in the country, and then seeing that each person, rich or poor, gets as much and no more than is necessary. When we consider that a large part of the population of Germany, as of every other country, is permanently underfed, and that another part, perhaps nearly as large, habitually overeats, and that neither class, as a rule, understands the elements of food chemistry, we can see what a stupendous problem this is.

Nevertheless it has been undertaken by the German Government, and so far with success. The study of the question was put into the hands of a committee of sixteen specialists is statistics, agriculture, physiology and chemistry. Their preliminary report is published under the title of *Die deutsche Volksernährung und der englishe Aushungerungsplan* (The Food Supply of the German People and the English Starvation Plan). The German people before the war were eating, or rather using up food, at the rate of 3642 calories a day per person. This, in the opinion of the board of experts, can be safely reduced to an average of 2290 calories for each

inhabitant, which is the equivalent of 3000 calories per adult. This is practically the same as the average adult dietary as calculated by Olsen (3030 calories) or Atwater (2925). For a man at moderate work the European standard of Voit was 3230 and the American standard of Atwater 3400. The peace ration of the United States army is 3730; that of the German army was 2725. The calorie is the unit of heat or energy, and is equal to 3077 foot-pounds.

The next step of the German commission was to take an inventory of all available sources of food. It was calculated that there was enough food in sight for the ensuing year to provide 2734 calories per person. This is nineteen per cent above the estimated requirements, a narrow margin of safety at best, considering the waste inevitable in war and the feeding of more than a million unproductive prisoners. It is the equivalent of 3470 calories per adult. This, then, was the measure of the amount of available energy at the disposal of the German people for carrying on the war and their ordinary vocations.

But it is not enough that the total energy content of the food supply should be adequate. The various essential constituents must be present and in proper proportion. Now in carbohydrates Germany is well off. Beet sugar, formerly exported, was so abundant that it was fed to the pigs. Potatoes grown on every vacant lot supplied plenty of starch. But in regard to protein the Government experts stated with characteristic German frankness the supply was three per cent below the minimum requirements. They advised, therefore, the limitation of bread and the extensive cultivation of beans. The bread ticket system, which gives each individual about six slices of bread a day and no more, was put into effect and seems to have been efficacious, for it has been found possible, when the new harvest came in, to raise the allowance.

But the third food element, the fats and oils, has now run short and there is great distress in consequence. Fat provides the most concentrated form of energy found in food, more than twice as much per pound as carbohydrates or protein. Everybody who has been in Germany or in German restaurants knows that they are accustomed to liberal allowances of fats of all kinds. Much of their supply is ordinarily imported, copra or coconut oil from the Philippines, olive oil from Italy, lard and cottonseed oil from the United States, butter from Holland, fish oil from Norway, palm and peanut oil from Africa, etc. They are now largely or completely shut out and, besides this, the wholesale slaughter of pigs and cattle in the fall of 1914 to save their feed has made a shortage of pork and butter this year.

The German Government has taken up the fat problem with the same energy and by the same methods as it did the protein problem a year ago. Strict economy is encouraged and enjoined and a systematic search instituted to find new sources of oleaginous substances. All the Germans now are Catholics on Friday and Jews on Saturday. No fats or foods cooked in fats are to be sold in shops or restaurants on Mondays and Thursdays, no meat on Tuesdays and Fridays, no pork on Saturdays. On Sundays and Wednesdays they may eat what they like. Daily "grease tickets" are to be issued, like the bread tickets, to each person.

Housewives are instructed to save their pumpkin pips and cherry stones, for it has been found possible to distill from these an oil as nutritious as olive oil. Children are set to collecting beechnuts, acorns and sunflower seeds for the same purpose. Fish oils and the like, which, on account of their odor, could not be used for food, are converted into solid white and neutral fats by means of hydrogen. Such products of catalysis are apt to contain traces of nickel and iron, but dietary experiments prove these to be quite harmless.

In our editorial of August 14, "Living on Air," we told of the recent experiments in the production of protein by feeding yeast with sugar and synthetic nitrogenous compounds obtained from the atmosphere by electricity. In a recent number of the *Chemiker Zeitung* Professor Delbrueck announces the discovery by a chemist in the trenches of another form of ferment which produces from these raw materials a food product containing seventeen per cent fat, forty-three per cent carbohydrates and thirty-one per cent protein. This is regarded by devout Germans as a miracle of Divine Providence comparable to the manna of the Sinaitic desert and feeding of Elijah by the ravens.

It is hardly to be expected such novel expedients as these last will do much toward relieving Germany's present need, but they are interesting as bringing visibly nearer the time prophesied long ago by the French chemist Berthelot, when man shall manufacture his own food in abundance and variety unattainable so long as he is dependent upon what happens to be found in plants and animals. The processes which necessity has brought forth in Germany will be of benefit to the whole world and relieve future generations of the fear of famine. Germany and England, thru their antagonism, are thus involuntarily and unwittingly working together to force the solution of the greatest problem the human race has to solve, the question of food supply.

WHAT IS A CONSTITUTION?

THE overwhelming defeat of the new constitution for New York state was a curious thing. Tammany opposed it, presumably because it was too enlightened. Many progressive men thruout the state opposed it because it was not enlightened enough.

Whichever view was right, one thing is certain. The proposed constitution was too long. The constitution of the United States, with all the amendments of a hundren and twenty-five years, contains forty-four hundred words. The document prepared by New York's Constitutional Convention contained thirty-three thousand words.

The United States has worried along for a century and a quarter on a body of fundamental law little more than one eighth as great as that with which it was proposed to burden a single state.

A constitution ought to be the statement of a group of fundamental principles upon which may be erected, as occasion demands, a structure of legislation applying those principles to specific conditions. The Federal Constitution is such a statement. The defeated New York constitution was such a statement plus a mass of provisions that belonged not in the constitution but on the statute books. This reason alone was sufficient to warrant its defeat.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Constantine Dissolves Parliament

By what is little less than a *coup d'etat*, King Constantine has got the upper hand of the pro-Ally party and the attitude of Greece is causing serious concern to London and Paris. Ex-Premier Venizelos, who favored going to the aid of Serbia, commanded a majority in Parliament but now he is powerless for a new election is not to be held until December 19 and in the meantime the King as commander-in-chief of the Greek army can do what he likes. An election held while all the able-bodied young men are with the colors would not be a valid expression of the will of the people and if the King demobilizes the army before that date it will insure the non-participation of the Greek forces on the Allied side, at least for some time, which is what the King wants. Premier Sokouloudis is reported to have assured the Bulgarian Minister at Athens that Greece will not attack Bulgaria.

But there is a more portentous possibility, which is that King Constantine may put his army at the disposal of the Germans. This would mean that Salonica would be closed to the Allies and that the French and British troops which have advanced into Serbia would be cut off from supplies or the possibility of retreat while they would be attacked by superior forces of Germans and Bulgars.

The French and British representatives at Athens have asked the Greek Government for assurances that if the Serbs are obliged to retreat from Serbia into Greek territory they will not be disarmed and interned. The assurances so far have not been given. The Bulgarian Government has lodged a formal complaint against Greece for tacitly permitting the French and British to violate her neutrality by using Greek territory for military operations.

It is said that Premier Radoslavoff, of Bulgaria, has agreed that the Bulgarian troops in their pursuit of the Serbs will not cross the Greek frontier and will not enter Monastir, which is more of a Greek than a Serbian city, altho it is ten miles inside the new Serbian border.

It is rumored that an Austro-German military commission composed of men of prominence is now touring Greece in motor cars and has been in consultation with the King, also that German officers are superintending the construction of fortifications on the island of Corfu and the coast of Epirus. This is in accordance with another rumor that Greece and Bulgaria have come to an agreement as to the partition of Albania. The Greeks are to annex the southern part and the Bulgars the northern part as well, presumably, as the intervening part of Serbia. This would give the Bulgars their long desired haven on the Adriatic but it would thwart the wishes of Italy, which aspires to the possession of the Albanian coast. It is announced that the Italian Government has finally decided to take part in the Balkan war and it is supposed that this will take the form of an expedition into Albania which, if it were not for the lack of roads thru the Albanian mountains, would enable them to aid Serbia by entering that country from the west and meet the Bulgars invading it from the east.

THE GREAT WAR

November 8—Germans take Krushevatz, Serbia. Italians attacking Col di Lana in Dolomites.

November 9—Italian liner "Ancona" sunk by submarine. Bulgars take Leskovatz, Serbia.

November 10—Germans retiring west of Riga. Bulgars bombard Krivolak, south Serbia.

November 11—Churchill resigns from British Cabinet. Parliament appropriates two billion dollars for war expenses.

November 12—King Constantine dissolves Greek parliament. Twelve Allied vessels sunk in Mediterranean and two German cruisers sunk near Sweden recently.

November 13—Bulgars gain left bank of Morava river. Fighting in Champagne and Artois continues indecisive.

November 14.—Austrian aeroplanes drop bombs in Verona, killing 28. French and British trying to take Veles from Bulgars.



Feature Photo Service

VICTORY AND HINDENBURG!

Celebrating the birthday of the German field marshal by illuminating the great wooden statue in Berlin

The Route to Constantinople Opened

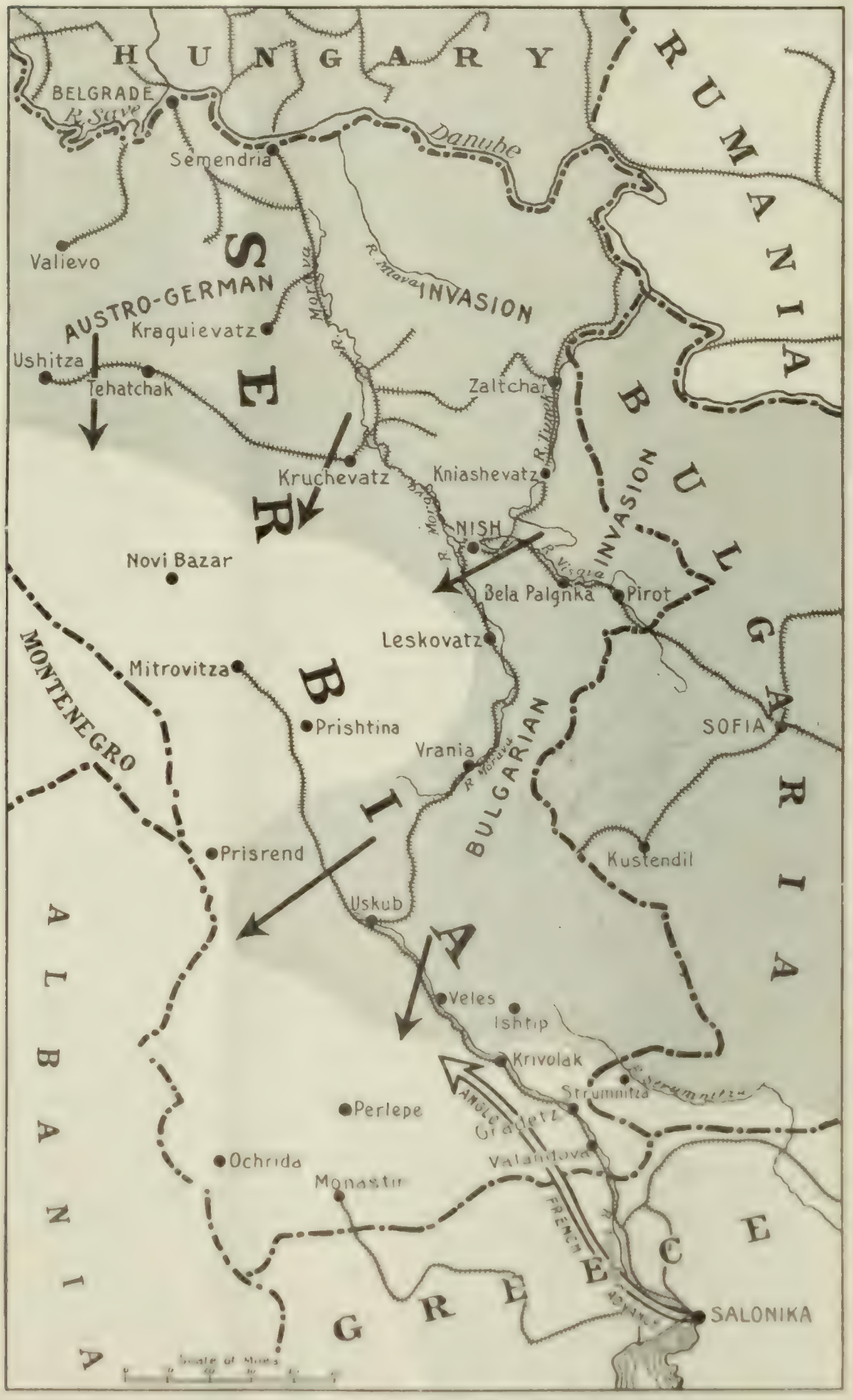
"The Kaiser has taken train for Sofia and Constantinople." This note in the news, whether authentic or not, shows the astonishing change in the situation caused by the Serbian invasion. It means that already the Germans and Austrians have opened communications with their new allies in the east, the Bulgars and Turks. Munitions and supplies are now being sent down the Danube to the Bulgarian river ports and there transshipped by rail to the Bosporus. The Austro-German troops advancing southward up the railroad from Semendria have been met by the Bulgars advancing northward from Nish, so a thru railroad route from Belgrade to Constantinople will soon be opened if it is not already. The movements of the invaders were so swift that the Serbs had to evacuate railroad and cities in the greatest haste. The aged and invalid King Peter is said to have been almost caught in the capture of Kraljevo as the dilapidated automobile in which he was carried off got stuck in the mud of the road and he had to take a country wagon. The storming of the outer forts of Nish by the Bulgars took the Serbian Government officials by surprize and they had barely made their escape in automobiles when the capital was entered. The Bulgars report the capture of 5000 prisoners at Nish as well as forty-two cannon and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition. They also obtained here 700 railroad cars and many automobiles.

The action of King Constantine in calling to the colors the recruits of the second line, thus raising the strength of the Greek army from 400,000 to 500,000, is considered alarming by the Allies. On the other hand the fact that the Greek Government has just obtained a loan of $8,000,000 from France, England and Russia would indicate that the Allies were to be supported if Greece enters the war.

Nish is the junction of the railroad lines to Belgrade, Sofia and Salonica and of the line to Prahova on the Danube opposite Rumania, which is not quite completed but doubtless soon can be. Following the capture of Nish the Bulgars crost the Morava River at several points and have cleared most of the left bank of the river of Serbian forces. All of the railroads centering at Nish are therefore in the possession of the invaders as far south as Veles. Here the French are holding the Bul-

gars in check while west of this point between Veles and Prelepe a force of some 5000 Serbs have held Babuna Pass against four times that number of Bulgars armed with superior artillery.

The capture of the great Serbian arsenal at Kragujevatz is said by the Germans to have yielded them rich booty. The stores of metals, oil and rubber found there is valued at about $10,000,000 and the ammunition factories, well equipped with American and European machines, are said to be in working order except for the slight damage, like the cutting of belts, which the Serbs were able to do at the last moment before they left. Berlin claims that in the recent advance of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces more than 54,000 prisoners were taken, to which must be added the 40,000 already in Austro-Hungarian hands. They have also captured 478 Serbian cannon, which must be most of the heavy artillery possest by the Serbs. Among these are British naval guns and new French field howitzers which had been sent into Serbia recently to check the Teutonic invasion. Here also were found some old Krupp cannon which the Serbs had taken from the Turks a few years ago. The Serbs as they left Kragujevatz had thrown gunpowder about the buildings but the Germans arrived quickly enough to prevent the explosions by flooding the ground.



CORNERING THE SERBS

Attacked on the north and west by the Austro-German armies and on the east by the Bulgarians, the shattered forces of Serbia are reliving now the movements for a last stand. In the south the army of Prince Regent Alexander which took part in the Balkan campaigns of 1912-13 is being hard hit by the Bulgarian forces which have cut across Serbia to the Albanian border near Prisrend. Following the capture of Nish, the temporary capital, the Bulgars have driven the Serbs from the left or western bank of the Morava River and now the railroad from north of Nish to south of Veles. The railroad from Belgrade south to Nish, the Timok and the mountains about Perlepe are being stubbornly defended against the Bulgarian attack in the very heart of Serbia. The capture of Krivolak puts the Austro-Germans in possession of the western branch of the railroad.

The War in the Near East

With the Kaiser on on his way to Constantinople and with talk of a German Egyptian campaign in the air the war is rapidly extending eastward. There are vague rumors of widespread disaffection and disorders in India. One of the many surmises about Lord Kitchener's hasty departure to the east is that he is needed to quell a rising in India. Another theory is that he is to organize the defense of the Suez Canal. It is also hinted that Japan may be called upon to preserve order in India, which, according to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, she is under obligation to protect. It has just leaked out that the Nizam of Hyderabad was deposed last September by his people because of his pro-English sympathies.

Persia, lying as it does between Turkey and India, is now the object of contention and likely soon to be altogether involved in the war. Neither Russia, England nor Turkey has shown any regard for its neutrality. The northwestern province of Azerbaijan has been raided by Turks and Kurds who massacred the Armenian and Nestorian Christians there until the Russians drove them out. For several years preceding the war the Russians have been gradually extending their power in northern Persia and were virtually in military control of Azerbaijan and the southern shore of the Caspian. Now they are reported to have sent a force to Teheran, in order to expel the German and Ottoman agents who, it is said, are actively engaged in the capital in trying to induce the Persians to espouse their cause.

In southern Persia, which according to the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 became a British sphere of influence, the British had already secured a foothold before the outbreak of the war and since then they have increased their forces in this section. They are now practically in possession of both the Persian and the Arabian shores of the Persian Gulf as well as of the region to the north of it, valuable because of its petroleum deposits.

The British expedition which for more than a year has been working its way up the Tigris and Euphrates rivers from the head of the Persian Gulf, has now almost reached Bagdad, the capture of which will have immense political and religious influence throughout the Moslem world.

It is further reported from Singapore that the Sikh Guides from the Malay

States and two Punjabi regiments have left for Aden to form an expedition for the invasion of Arabia from the south. Arabia has always been earmarked for England in the various plans for the final partition of Turkey which have been discussed and now the time seems ripe for her to take possession. Aden, which stands at the mouth of the Red Sea and therefore commands the southern entrance to the Suez Canal, has been in British hands since 1839. The Suez Canal is now closed "for military reasons."

From Gallipoli we hear only the same wearisome and distressing tales of trench fighting, attacks with hand grenades, the explosion of mines, the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes and perpetual bombardment by land and sea, of fruitless effort and terrible sacrifices. It is now fully acknowledged that the attack on Constantinople by way of the Dardanelles and Gallipoli has proved a failure, whether or not it was a mistake to have undertaken it. General Sir Ian Hamilton, who has had charge of the Gallipoli campaign, has been recalled to England to report on the situation and advise as to a continuance of the effort. General Sir Charles Carmichael Munro has taken his place at the head of the Mediterranean forces.

Attack on Riga Repulsed

The attempt made by the Germans two weeks ago to get at Riga from the west by a movement along the Gulf has been foiled by the Russians with the aid of the elements. Starting at Kemmern about twenty-five miles west of Riga the Germans advanced some seven miles as far as Schlok on the river Aa, but could get no further. The region between the Aa and Riga is low and marshy and the heavy rains flooded the swamps. The Russians, more familiar with the country and less embarrassed with impedimenta, made incessant attacks upon the Germans and in the course of eleven days dislodged them from the Aa and drove them back beyond Kemmern with heavy losses.

In the lake region west of Dvinsk, also, the Germans have lost ground during the week and in Galicia the Russians claim great successes and the capture of large numbers of prisoners.

The failure to take either of these important cities, Riga and Dvinsk, which two months ago were virtually conceded to them by Petrograd, is a humiliating disappointment to the Germans, altho it is doubtless due chiefly to the withdrawal of troops and the concentration of effort upon the Serbian campaign. The German offensive in the Champagne has been backed up by reinforcement with some of the victorious veterans of the Russian front, while new recruits have been sent to take their places in the army before Riga. It is rumored that Hindenburg refuses to make any further attempts to capture Riga and Dvinsk with the scanty and ineffective forces at his command and that the Kaiser has quarreled with him in consequence.



Paul Thompson

THE END OF THE DAY—TOMMY ATKINS SLEEPS EASILY



International Film Service

THE END OF THE FIGHT—TAKING THE BODIES OF SERBIAN SOLDIERS INTO NISH

The Sinking of the "Ancona"

Several Teutonic submarines have been active in the Mediterranean last week and some twenty vessels of various sorts are reported to have been attacked, in most cases sunk with considerable loss of life. How the submarines got into the Atlantic is a mystery. The British believe that it is impossible for them to make their way thru Gibraltar as a German submarine did once before. The Italians claim to have kept good guard over the Austrian ports on the Adriatic. The blockade of the Dardanelles by the British and French is supposed to be effective. It has been suggested that the submarines might possibly have been shipped overland from Germany and launched from some Bulgarian or Greek port on the Aegean.

The most serious of their depredations was the sinking of the Italian liner "Ancona" with a loss of life second only to that of the "Lusitania." The "Ancona" had left Messina for New York with 507 passengers and crew on board. The passengers were mostly Italians and Greeks with their families, so among the lost are many women and children. There were, of course, no munitions or troops on board.

About noon on Tuesday, November 9, as the "Ancona" was passing between Sardinia and Tunis, a submarine of unusual size appeared flying the Austrian colors. The accounts of what occurred are conflicting. According to the captain's statement the submarine opened fire at a distance of several miles and altho he immediately stopped the ship the shelling continued even when the submarine was only 300 yards away. The boats were fired upon as they were launched and the crew of the submarine jeered and laughed at the drowning people.

On the other hand several of the passengers report that the captain did not stop the vessel at the warning shot but put on full speed and was only overhauled by the enemy after a stern chase of more than an hour. The commander of the submarine then gave the "Ancona" forty-five minutes in which to put the passengers in boats before the ship was torpedoed. There was no order or discipline on board, but a wild panic and a free fight for places in the boats. Some of the boats were overcrowded and capsized in the launching; others went off half empty. Those that remained afloat were either picked up by steamers or made their way to the African coast. It is thought that 208 lives were lost. Among them are said to be nine naturalized Americans. There were on board forty Armenian refugees whom the American Consul had rescued from massacre. Of these ten were drowned.

Besides the "Ancona" many other vessels of the Allies have fallen victims to the German submarines, presumably in the Mediterranean, altho the place is not usually revealed in the despatches. Among these is the French steamer "Yser" which as the "Dacia" figured in the controversy over the freedom of the seas. She was built in England for the Hamburg-American

TWO MACHINE-SHOP FIRES IN A WEEK



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THE RUINS OF THE ROEBLING PLANT AT TRENTON

The small wire rope factory of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, destroyed on November 11 with a loss estimated at a million dollars. Tho officials of the company deny it, it is said that the concern has large war orders



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A $1,500,000 FIRE AT BETHLEHEM

The Bethlehem Steel Company's No. 4 machine shop was burned on November 12. The plant was working night for the Allies. The fire is an especially serious interruption to this work because of the difficulty of replacing the necessary machine tools

Line but after the outbreak was sold to E. N. Breitung, of New York, and started for Rotterdam under American registry with a cargo of cotton. Altho cotton was not then contraband, in spite of the fact that she bore a neutral flag and was bound for a neutral port, the "Dacia" was seized by a French cruiser and confiscated as a prize. The cotton was paid for.

The Italian steamer "Firenze" was sunk later. Out of 144 persons on board 123 have been rescued. The Italian Government holds that the submarine was German, not Austrian. If so it may bring Italy into war with Germany and involve the United States.

British Affairs

Parliament promptly granted the request of Premier Asquith for four hundred million pounds more, but incidentally the prevailing dissatisfaction with the condition and conduct of affairs was voiced more freely than before. Several members criticized the Government for extravagance and waste. The war cost Great Britain an average of $21,750,000 a day up to September 12. Since then the cost has doubtless been higher as the field of operations widens and more men come under arms.

The Premier was also attacked for the suppression of the *Globe*. Because of its disobedience to the censor the office of the *Globe* was raided, its forms broken up, its presses disabled and its copy carried off. The charge against the *Globe* was that it had "invented and circulated a malignant and mischievous lie, had supported its statement with a false and malicious reason and had reasserted it after it had been officially denied." The *Globe* is allowed to resume publication on November 17. The statement which caused its suspension was that Lord Kitchener had resigned on account of disagreements.

In the Parliamentary debate, the Government was accused of tyranny and of partiality in not also suppressing Lord Northcliffe's paper, *The Evening News*, which had referred to the rumor in a more guarded manner. In defense of the Government the Home Secretary and the Premier explained that Lord Kitchener had not resigned, but that on account of serious information received on November 3 it was decided to send him abroad on a confidential mission the next day. The papers were explicitly warned not to refer to his movements in any way. The *Globe* defied the injunction and being called to account for it repeated the offense in the next issue.

Lord Kitchener's mission is still a mystery, but it is assumed that he will at first go to Athens and try to straighten out the Balkan muddle. M. Denys Cochin, a member of the French cabinet without portfolio, is said to have gone to Athens to work with him.

Winston Spencer Churchill, who is virtually a member without portfolio of the British cabinet, since he holds the sinecure of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has resigned this position and will go to France to join the Oxford Hussars, in which he is a major. Mr. Churchill served in the South African war and was captured by the Boers, but managed to escape. He was First Lord of the Admiralty when the war broke out and England owes it to him that her fleet was assembled and ready for action. But he is blamed for the Antwerp and Gallipoli fiascos. The cause of his resignation appears to be, like that of Sir Edward Carson's, that he did not wish to be held responsible for the present policy of the Government.

The probability that England will soon have to resort to conscription to keep up the supply of troops becomes increasingly evident. Lord Derby, who has taken charge of recruiting, has announced "that if young men medically fit and not indispensable to any business of national importance or any business connected with the general good of the community do not come forward voluntarily before November 30" compulsory means will be taken to secure their enlistment.

In fear of this there has been a rush of young men to leave for the United States and the steamers have been besieged with applicants for passage. The Government has now put a stop to the exodus by requiring passports for ablebodied men wishing to emigrate. In New Zealand the Government has the same difficulty to meet, for large numbers of young men have departed to the United States to escape military service.

The large British cabinet has proved to be too cumbrous for managing the war, so henceforth its direction will be in the hands of five ministers, Premier Asquith, First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour, Minister of Munitions Lloyd George, Colonial Secretary Bonar Law and Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna.

Orders for War Supplies

The president of the National Surety Company recently estimated, upon a basis given by the demand for bonding by manufacturers and buyers, that the war orders placed in this country and Canada amount to from $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000. He assigned one-third of this total to Canada. At Ottawa, last week, Mr. Thomas, the representative of Great Britian's Minister of Munitions, said that Canada had received, or would receive eventually, orders amounting to $500,000,000. In an official report the Canadian Car and Foundry Company speaks of its large orders from Russia for shells and says that its business for the year ending with September next will amount to $150,000,000, altho its best annual record up to this time has been only $27,000,000.

Among the orders recently placed here by Russia are one for $50,000,000 worth of cartridges, small arms and machine guns, taken by the Bradley Construction Company, which has bought the plant of the Savage Arms Company, in Utica, and one for 5,000,000 yards of heavy woolen cloth, to be made into overcoats for soldiers. For this cloth $1,150,000 will be paid to the American Woolen Company, which has already filled a Russian order for 1,500,000 yards. A ship recently started from Philadelphia with the third cargo of locomotives and rails that has left that port for Russia. The same nation bought 8000 freight cars in Pittsburgh some time ago, and has now ordered 7500 more. Having engaged 18,000 tons of steel rails from the Carnegie Steel Company, Russia is in the market for 50,000 tons.

It is asserted, apparently on good authority, that a new order for $70,000,000 worth of powder has been given to the Du Pont Powder Company. Eleven of the largest aeroplanes ever made have been ordered in Springfield, Massachusetts. It is intended that each one shall carry several tons of explosives, six men and two machine guns. An order for 3100 tons of picric acid, for which $6,200,000 will be paid, was recently placed. Since the beginning of the war, the price of this acid has been multiplied by three. The Submarine Boat Corporation is at work on fourteen boats ordered by Spain. Italy has bought 47,000,000 feet of lumber from the Southern Pine Company of Georgia, and Russia has engaged 300,000,000 feet of red oak in Arkansas, for railroad ties. To a new company, formed in New Haven, France has given a contract for about $60,000,000 worth of rifles and cartridges. An officer of the Westinghouse Electric Company says the company's orders have amounted to about $94,000,000. Among last week's contracts were one for 1,000,000 time fuses, to be made in Indiana at a cost of $2,450,000; a British order for 70,000 high explosive shells, and $7,000,000 worth of work given to the Union Switch and Signal Company. Italy and France are buying American coal.

The Fires and Explosions

Many recent fires and explosions, destroying the property of companies that are filling war orders, are believed to have been caused by persons hostile to the Allies. On the 10th, a large machine shop of the Bethlehem Steel Company was wrecked by fire, and 2100 employees were deprived of work. The loss was about $1,500,000. In the shop were 800 field guns ready for shipment. On the same day fires were discovered in three other buildings of the plant, but they were quickly extinguished. Valuable patterns and munitions were destroyed, also on the 10th, by a fire at the works of the Baldwin Locomotive Company. On the following day, fire caused a loss of $1,000,000 at the plant of the Roebling Company at Trenton, where steel wire rope is made. The company's officers say they are working on orders from our Government, and not for European belligerents. An impression had prevailed that the company had war orders. The same company suffered a loss of $1,500,000 from fire in January last. On the 10th two buildings of the Midvale Steel Company were burned, with patterns and material for a British or-

der for 3,000,000 rifles. And, one day earlier, there was a destructive explosion at the works of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, in Bridgeport, the third of the kind in two weeks. Not long ago, Russia's warehouse for munitions at Seattle was burned, and the loss was $500,000.

The full list is a long one. Since the beginning of the war the explosions and fires in factories working on war orders have caused a loss of more than $5,000,000 worth of property and of 24 lives. Associated with them, it is commonly believed, have been the bomb explosions on ships carrying munitions from our ports. While proof of guilt is lacking, the admissions of Fay and others have convinced many that the fires and explosions at manufacturing plants where munitions were being made were not accidental.

Plots and Charges Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Dr. Kienzle, Max Breitung and two of their associates, arrested two or three weeks ago for plotting to wreck ships carrying munitions by attaching bombs to their rudders or propellers, have been indicted in New York. The penalty for the offences named is imprisonment for ten years. It will be recalled that Fay, who said he was a lieutenant in the German army, admitted his guilt in conversation with the detectives who arrested him, and also in a statement which he signed. Breitung is a nephew of E. N. Breitung, the banker and mine-owner who bought the German steamship "Dacia" and sent her across the Atlantic with a cargo of cotton.

On the day following the indictment of these men, Alexander and Victor Gondo, who own two Hungarian papers published in Bridgeport, were arrested for seeking to extort $2000 from President Pernitzy, of the Transatlantic Trust Company. They freely admitted that they had been hired by rival bankers on the East Side in New York to attack Pernitzy and his company in their papers, and to assert that Fay and others of his kind had been paid by him, acting as an agent of the German or the Austrian Secret Service. They attempted to negotiate with Pernitzy, thinking, as one of them said, that he "might pay more." He did pay the $2000 which they demanded, but a policeman was an unseen witness of the transaction, and the arrests followed. The two men were held for the grand jury.

Two days later, Dr. Joseph Goricas, who resigned from the Austro-Hungarian consular service in December, after fifteen years' work in it, published a long statement in which he said that he had offended his Government by refusing, while he was consul at San Francisco last year, to obey Naval Attache Boetyn, who directed him to procure plans of all our fortifications on the Pacific Coast. He asserted that there were nearly 3000 German or Austrian spies in this country, controlled and directed by Naval Attache Boy-Ed, Military Attache von Papen, and the Austrian Consul General at New York, von Nuber; that the two Governments had expended many millions here in subsidizing foreign language newspapers, interfering with the manufacture and shipment of munitions, and striving to draw employees away from war order factories. The Austrian Embassy at Washington says he is not telling the truth. His charges, however, have caused an inquiry to be set on foot by the Department of Justice.

The Situation in Mexico Carranza's military leaders are planning to crush Villa, whose forces have been reduced by desertions. He is to be attacked on all sides. General Dieguez, coming up on the west coast, has captured Hermosillo. At Guaymas 6000 Carranza soldiers brought from the south by boats are preparing to join him. Another army of 5000 is moving northward from Torreon, and the large Carranza garrison at Agua Prieta is also available. Villa would like to get possession of a port on the west coast and to make his last stand there, but it is expected that the armies of Calles, Dieguez and Obregon will close in upon and overcome him. Carranza's offer of amnesty, money and free transportation to homes has led many of Villa's officers and soldiers to desert. The offer has also been effective in the south, where 3000 of Zapata's men surrendered last week. General Obregon, at Nogales, on the northern border, is negotiating with General Maytorena, a Villa commander who, it is said, may go over to Carranza.



TO BUY AMERICAN MACHINERY

Maurice Dumas, president of the Committee of Metallurgists of the French Chamber of Deputies, who has been commissioned by the French Government to buy in America machinery for the manufacture of munitions of war, in order to relieve the congestion of France's trade with Germany in the United States. France has [illegible] to manufacture shells in this country, and the commission will close [illegible]

There are conflicting reports about the condition of the capital. In a statement issued by our Government last week it was asserted that there was no longer any famine, that there was food for all, that business was improving, and that the stores were open. But agents of the Red Cross say that conditions are appalling; that women and children are starving, and that shops, hotels and restaurants are closed. The death rate, they add, is four times the normal percentage. Carranza has by decree taken the railroads from military control and restored civilian management. By another decree he has prohibited bull-fighting and cock-fighting. It is said that about two-thirds of the railway rolling stock has been lost, as a result of the wars, and that the armies have been using more than half of what is left.

There is a report that representatives of the Pacific Coast in our Congress will suggest that our Government should seek to obtain possession of Lower California and the northern part of Chihuahua and Sonora. Mexico, it is said, will need money for the satisfaction of foreign claims, and can be induced to part with these tracts of her territory, one of which includes Magdalena Bay.

The Hayti Protectorate Some time ago our new treaty or convention with Hayti was approved by a large majority in Hayti's Chamber of Deputies, but approval by the Senate was delayed. A Senate committee appointed to consider the question recommended that action be postponed. Last week, however, the Senate rejected the committee's report and ratified the treaty by a vote of 26 to 1. The agreement thus officially approved virtually establishes a United States protectorate for Hayti. It places the management of the customs revenue in the hands of American officers, provides for the counsel and aid of American experts in the general financial administration, and requires Hayti to maintain a constabulary force commanded by American officers. Its term is ten years, and it may be renewed. In December, President Wilson will ask our Senate to ratify it.

Until action is taken at Washington, our Government's course in Hayti will be in accord with the policy already shown. Our marines will control the custom houses and all the principal towns, and will be employed to patrol work elsewhere. Opposition to the Government is now confined to a few guerrilla

FROM STATE TO STATE

DELAWARE: The most important feature of the recent carnival week at Delaware City was Canal Day, devoted to speeches by United States Senator Saulsbury, ex Senator Higgins, Congressman Moore and others favoring the purchase and improvement of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal by the United States. The project is a very old one, but now that public attention is turned toward improvement of coastal waterways for purposes of commerce and defense, it is regarded as more likely to be carried out. The canal would be a link in the proposed inner waterway along the entire Atlantic coast.

FLORIDA: After an impressive parade of hundreds of automobiles filled with Confederate veterans and their ladies and amid the cheers and "rebel yells" of thousands of spectators, the memorial to the women of the Confederacy was recently unveiled in Confederate Park, Jacksonville. As the Confederate flags which had veiled the monument were loosed several bands and the great multitude of people joined in playing and singing "Dixie." United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher presided and the Hon. Theodore T. Turnbull, of Monticello, was the orator of the occasion.

GEORGIA: The Anti-Saloon League of Georgia, with its 882 committees, is making a vigorous campaign thruout the state for the passage of three prohibition bills which it has caused to be introduced in the present special session of the Legislature. Ex-Governor R. B. Glenn of North Carolina and a large number of other prominent prohibitionists from neighboring states are holding meetings in the larger cities. The press of the state generally seems to believe that a drastic law will be passed at this session and that it will go into effect on January 1 next.

ILLINOIS: The prison commissioners of this state have decided to employ 500 honor prisoners in the construction of the new $3,500,000 penitentiary buildings at Joliet. They say it will save a large amount of money to the state and will further the commissioners' plan to enlarge the scope of the honor system at the penitentiary. The new buildings will be erected on the 2194 acre honor farm recently purchased by the state. A part of the work will be the erection of a prison wall thirty-five feet high, upon which, when finished, no guards are to be employed.

INDIANA: The recent convention of the Indiana Teachers' Association at Indianapolis was the largest and most important gathering of school teachers ever known in the state. The hotels and boarding houses of the city were inadequate, and thousands of members were received into private homes. Every available room in the downtown section was required for the various departmental meetings. The Coliseum, the largest auditorium in the city, could not accommodate all who wished to attend the general meetings, tho it holds more than 10,000 persons. Vocational training was prominent among the subjects considered. It was reported that last year there were 120,000 students of the practical arts in the state and that of these 30,000 devoted their study to home and farm work. Miss Anna Wilson, of Crawfordsville, was elected president, the fifth woman to hold this office in the sixty-two years of the association's history.

KENTUCKY: What is known as the Black Patch, a section composed of about thirty counties in western Kentucky and Tennessee, mostly in Tennessee, furnishes the foreign markets with a large portion of their annual purchases of tobacco. The crop in that section this year is estimated at nearly 100,000,000 pounds, and the farmers do not know what they are going to do with it. The war in Europe has closed many of the best markets, and the exorbitant ocean freight rates and insurance to those that are open make the disposition of the tobacco a matter of much anxiety to the growers.

MINNESOTA: The University of Minnesota has entered an entirely new field. Graduates of the medical college are to be trained as specialists in branches of clinical medicine and surgery. For three years these graduates are to continue their studies along different lines of investigation, each then to receive a degree of doctor of science in the particular branch he has followed. This work, the first of its kind ever attempted in America, is made possible by the $1,500,000 Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, which has formed an alliance with the university.

MISSISSIPPI: For having voluntarily submitted themselves to experiments made by Dr. Joseph Goldberger of the United States Public Health service in producing and curing pellagra, twelve convicts in the Mississippi state prison, seven of them under life sentences, have been pardoned by Governor Earl Brewer. Physicians say that Dr. Goldberger's success in producing the disease by means of an unbalanced diet is one of the medical triumphs of the age. Six of the patients have pellagra in pronounced form and two others show definite symptoms of it. Dr. Goldberger expects to cure them all by means of a properly balanced diet. This disease has been one of the scourges of the South.

NEVADA: As proof that prosperity is returning with a rush to this state the fact is cited that in a single day recently six articles of incorporation were filed in Reno. They were for a milling company, capital stock $500,000; a land and investment company, capital $1,000,000; a warehouse and commission company, capital $100,000; a mining company, capital $100,000; a lumber company, capital $200,000; and an agricultural and livestock company with capital stock of $5,000,000. All these corporations are to make Reno their principal place of business.

NEW YORK: The approaches to the Manhattan Bridge in New York City, which will be the most costly and in many respects the most beautiful in the United States, are so nearly completed that only about fifteen per cent of the work in Manhattan and five per cent in Brooklyn is unfinished. The bridge itself has cost the city $24,105,200. The approach on the Manhattan side, known officially as the Manhattan Plaza, which is costing $828,420.04, has turned a section of the East Side, in one of its most squalid parts, into a veritable park with strikingly beautiful adornments. A notable feature of the Brooklyn approach will be statues of Miss Manhattan and Miss Brooklyn, each twelve feet in hight, seated opposite each other at the center of the approach in front of great granite pylons. These approaches mark the most serious attempt yet made in this country to treat bridge entrances with a view to combining the artistic and the practical.

NORTH CAROLINA: At the convention of the Equal suffrage League of North Carolina recently held at Asheville, resolutions were adopted favoring the national organization and opposing the methods of the Congressional Union. It was also resolved to ask the Legislature to grant equal suffrage in the choice of presidential electors, that body being empowered to do so by a majority vote of each house without submission of the question to the people.

RHODE ISLAND: Newport has been given to understand that it must enforce the laws relating to liquor selling and gambling or cease to be a naval base. Captain Roger Welles, recent commander at the Naval Training Station there, devoted several weeks to obtaining evidence of the laxity of city officials and laid the facts before the Board of Aldermen. Then Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commanding the district which includes Newport, gave the warning. As a result a largely attended mass meeting of citizens formed an organization which promises to close all gambling places and stop the illicit sale of liquor.

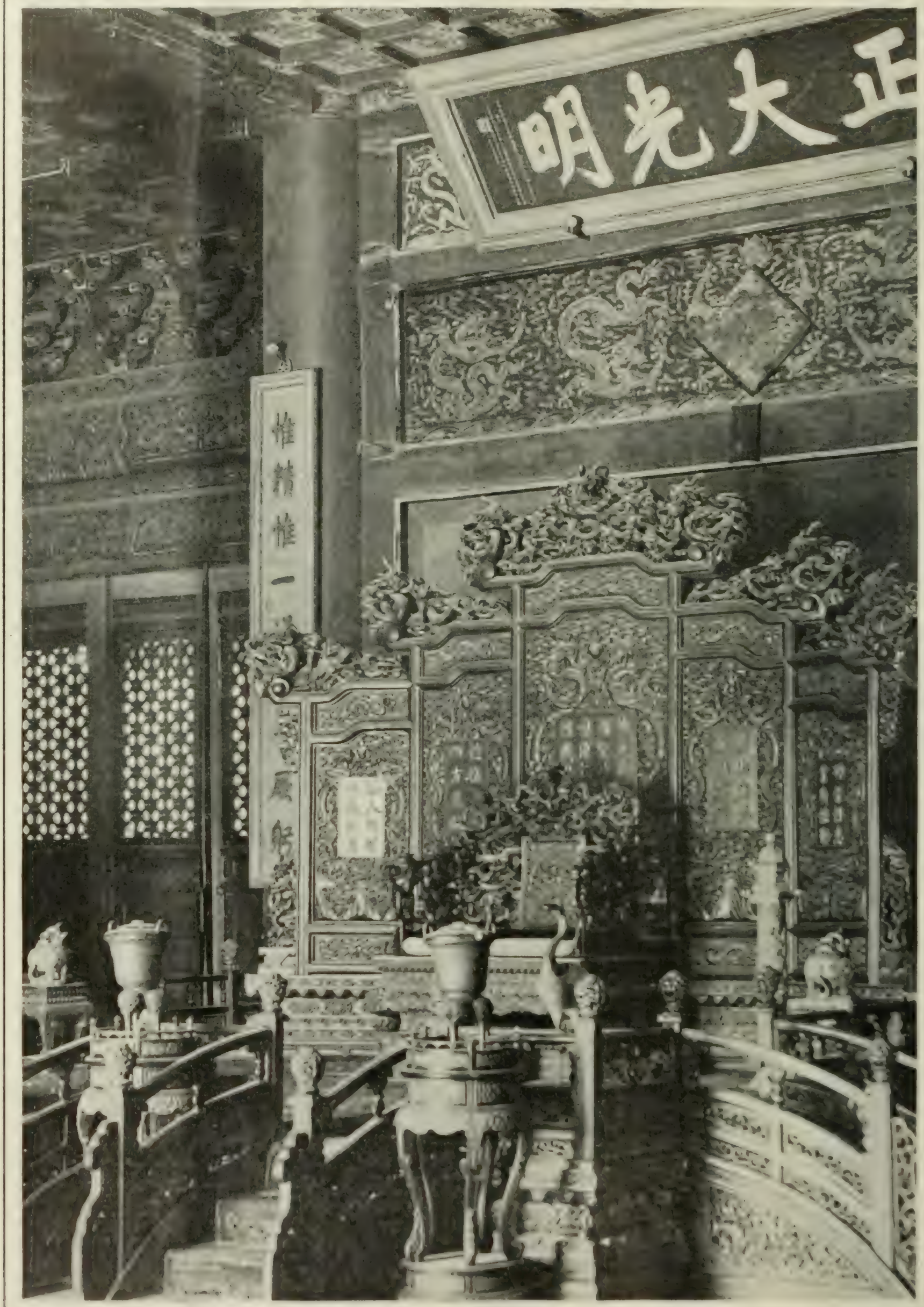
SOUTH CAROLINA: The Southern Railway's new export coal terminal at Charleston is regarded as one of the most important improvements made in late years at that port. The coal-handling machinery, consisting of a huge car-dumper and loading tower, is operated entirely by electricity. By means of it coal can now be loaded into ships at Lapidis and as cheaply as at Charleston or at any other American port, and freight rates are such as to admit that coal operations shipping thru Charleston will be on a parity with those supporting them North.

VERMONT: [illegible] wind that recently [illegible] hundreds of state roads in cities and towns along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, but it [illegible] a prodigious culling of trees to the Vermont state quarries. Practically every road in the state has been cleaned out in response to hurry orders from the wind-swept districts, and the quarries are all busy trying to supply the demand and restock the yards.

VIRGINIA: Six months ago Hopewell was a small tented village. Today its 30,000 inhabitants are giving it an appearance of permanence. The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, on its 3200 acres, has already spent about $18,000,000 on its plant and residences for its employees. With the completion of its sulphuric-acid plant—the largest in the world—its outlay will have been about $25,000,000. But the new city, outside the company's reservation, extends for six miles along the narrow strip of land between the Appomatox River and the Norfolk and Western Railway line almost to Petersburg. Here tall business blocks of brick are being rushed to completion, to be occupied as stores and offices by tenants eagerly waiting for them. More than 300 substantial business enterprises and hundreds of lesser concerns are already located on the principal street. Water and sewerage systems are begun, and schoolhouses, churches, hotels and other buildings of a permanent character are being built.

WEST VIRGINIA: According to a report of the State Road Engineer, Ohio County's improved highways are not only the best in West Virginia, but are equal in extent to all the improved roads in the fifty-four other counties of the state. Out of a total of 240 miles of public highways in Ohio County, only thirty miles of clay road remain to be improved. Most of the work done is of the "penetration" or "water bound" macadam character. It is estimated that 3000 vehicles pass daily over the National road in this county, one of the finest stretches of highway in the United States.

WISCONSIN: A recent decision of the Supreme Court of this state ended a long fight to abolish justice of the peace courts in Milwaukee. In 1911 the Legislature enacted a law abolishing them, but the constitutionality of that law was questioned and the matter has been in the courts ever since. The most interesting feature of the decision is that it opens the question of the legality of every marriage performed by any of these justices since the law went into effect four years ago.



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WILL YUAN OCCUPY THIS THRONE?

THE GRAND THRONE IN THE EMPEROR'S PALACE IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY IN PEKING.
IT IS SACRED TO THE "SON OF HEAVEN." YUAN DECLARES
THAT HE DOES NOT WISH TO BE EMPEROR

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC WILL STAND

BY YUAN SHIH-KAI

PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

In view of the alarming reports now coming from the Far East that President Yuan Shih-kai is plotting the overthrow of the Chinese republic with a view of making himself emperor, we are pleased to be able to present his explicit assurance to the contrary as given in an interview with Carl von Ressingler at Peking a few weeks ago. This message to the American people was given in the form of answers to a series of questions which had been prepared in advance and had been written out for him in Chinese and English by his personal secretaries, the Honorable Li Chi-tung and Lieutenant-Colonel Semplee. The interview began at one-thirty in the morning and lasted nearly two hours. Yuan Shih-kai answered categorically the questions on the card before him, referring, when necessary, to newspaper clippings, mining reports and the Sun Yu or Confucian Analects.—THE EDITOR.

THE Republic has not been a failure. It is absolutely certain to continue. Monarchial government is as dead in China as it is in the United States, where, except ing in a very limited sense, it never existed.

I am president of China; and that means president of a Republic. I have no desire to be anything else; and I wish to continue as head of the Chinese nation only according to the wishes of those who are qualified and competent to say who shall be the official leader of the Chinese people.

I am asked to speak to the American people, and indeed for a number of reasons I am most happy to do so. First, the American people have always seemed to me to be unselfish in their interest in Chinese political affairs. They have never wanted to control our Government nor to direct our policies, tho the United States Government has often advised us as to the best course to pursue in international matters. Secondly, the American people are naturally more interested in the success of what has been termed our experiment in democracy than are other peoples; and, thirdly, the American nation, alone among the great powers, has the time and inclination to listen to a recital of China's position at this time. I gladly speak to the Government and people of the United States.

MISLEADING NEWS FROM CHINA

I am misrepresented even in the American and British press. Excerpts from the newspapers and magazines are sent me by our legations in Washington and London; and they show that there is either a wilful plan to destroy foreign confidence in Chinese democracy or that there are Chinese enemies of mine who wish to see me thrust out of the way even if they must go to the extent of re-establishing the crown.

Your journals cannot too strongly impress upon the officials and people of the United States that the assertions to the effect that I am in favor of the reëstablishment of the monarchy and that I desire to be Emperor are made by my enemies, not by my friends.

Had I continued to believe a monarchial form of government to be best for our country I would have thrown all my weight on the side of the dynasty. But I saw that a change was inevitable; that China as a monarchy was weak against internal disturbers no less than against foreign aggressors; that kingly institutions were not in keeping with progress and enlightenment. I sought, personally, the prominent members of the royal house and urged that the will of the intelligent and modernistic portions of the people demanded that a change be brought about. I arrayed myself with the forces of democracy, and democracy won. Nor am I hesitant about saying that had I stood for the old order the monarchy would not have gone so quickly or surely. A long and terrible civil war would probably have resulted.

Some of my critics, both at home and abroad, think they see in my order for the official resumption of Confucianism a reversion to all things old. Without reason they couple Confucianism and monarchism. And when they do this they betray their ignorance of the founder of our great national code of ethics; for Confucius was neither of royal blood nor favorable to royalty. He was a sincere and humble man—like the Christian Saviour; and was not in the favor of the rulers of his time.

I am a believer in Confucius—and so are you; and so are all Christian men and women, for the Great Sage taught Truth. Jesus taught Truth and humility and love. They taught the same; one on one side of the earth, the other on the other. Were they living on earth today they would be firm friends, teaching side by side, and telling men how to live.

There is no political significance in this reaffirmation of our national belief in the Great Sage, unless it might be taken that the closer knitting together of a people in morals and ethics had political significance. If the United States were to declare Christianity to be the religion of the country would that mean that the United States was committed to some special form of government? It would not so appear to me; for religion is that which concerns a man's thoughts, government regulates his conduct.

THE REPUBLIC WILL NOT FAIL

If the Republic of China should fail—and I declare now that it will not, if the decision is to rest with me and my supporters—I would repeat in lamentation the dying phrases of the Great Teacher: "Tai shan, ki tui hu!" (The great mountain is broken!) "Liang muh, ki huai hu!" (The strong beam is thrown down!) "Chi jin, ki wei hu!" (The wise man is decayed!)

It is true that there have been loud calls from some sections of the country for a return to the monarchial form; and it is equally true that as late as yesterday the Council of State advised that I issue an order for the assembling of a citizens' convention to act on a new constitution. The order will be issued. It is now being prepared, and will be sent out to all the officials within a fortnight. I expect that the convention will assemble late in December or early in January and that it will take important action. But not any of this relates to the changing of the form of government, altho I hope for many changes in the administration of certain departments and particularly as relates to the powers of the executive and to the methods of provincial elections. The question of reverting to a monarchial form may be brought up; I presume it will, and that it will be discussed earnestly and at considerable length; but there is not the remotest chance that the royalists will be in a majority.

It has been urged in certain quarters that a republic was not of a strength sufficient to cope with enemies within and without the State, and many unthinking and poorly informed people have been led to believe this. In truth China was never so well able to defend herself against internal and alien foes as at

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present. I do not mean to say that we have such foes, at least that we have any immediate fears of them; but the Republic is stronger in actually developed and potential strength than ever the monarchy was.

JAPAN'S CLAIMS EXAGGERATED

The supposed claims of Japan have been wickedly exaggerated by those who do not want to see peace exist between the two nations; and in the Western world the press has published widely that the Japanese are exerting and asserting political and commercial authority thruout China. And upon this feature I wish your journals would speak plainly, without misquoting me. Japan is not pursuing a policy of aggression with us. The Government of the Mikado is conducting all business with China thru regular channels, and in a regular, routine, diplomatic and friendly manner. That Government has made many requests since the British-Japanese occupation of Kiao-chau. Some of these requests—they were never in the nature of demands nor accompanied by threats —. have been granted, others have been refused. Still others are under diplomatic consideration.

We have received assurances from Japan that the concession of Kiao-chau, from which the Germans were ousted by Great Britain and Japan, is to be held by the two nations only until such a time as full adjustments are made of the affairs of the European nations upon the termination of the present war.

Japanese occupation of Manchuria is with our consent and with the approval of the United States, Russia and Great Britain. The maximum number of troops to be quartered in the province is 72,000; and when this number was exceeded by nearly 100,000 some months ago, we protested and the excess troops were at once withdrawn. We did not know at the time that these were extra forces held for possible service in Europe, and that their quartering in Manchuria was intended to be but temporary.

It is not true that Japan has in any sense secured control of the Central China iron mines, the iron works at Hankow, or any other mines or works within our territory outside the province of Manchuria. Nor have concessions been granted Japan or any other nation in the Shen-si and Shan-si coal fields. These fields, the most extensive and valuable in the world, are owned and will continue to be owned solely by the people of China. We have let it be known in New York, London, Paris and other large centers that we are ready to grant private or corporate concessions for the working of vast coal areas, as well as for zinc and copper mining in Yun-nan and marble quarrying in various provinces; along with railway concessions necessary for the profitable working of them; but no government, Japan or any other, has been or will be given control over China's natural resources.

While Manchuria can supply Japan and Korea with fuel for a century and a half, the Shen-si and Shan-si coal areas can keep the world warm for 2000 years. German Government engineers first surveyed the latter fields in 1886, 1887 and 1888, and in 1892 Germany made a secret offer to China to mine the coal and pay her 63 cents per ton for it, and to enter into a contract covering the life of the mines; but the offer was declined.

As for foreign military aides, a large number of Japanese drillmasters have been employed here at the capital and at Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai and Canton in the instruction of our officers and soldiers; but as more of our own citizens become proficient the services of the foreigners are dispensed with.

Personally, as Viceroy of Shantung, and afterward as Viceroy of Chihli, I had in my service many German engineers and tacticians and some few of these still remain. A number of German as well as British officers were employed in the national forces and at the chief training school, but only a very limited number of these are now in China. I expect that within three years—five at most—there will not be a foreigner, in the strict sense, in either our army or our navy.

A CHINESE MERCHANT MARINE

I have of late months had many conferences with Chinese capitalists regarding the establishing of a Chinese merchant marine, and I may say that a number of important projects are on foot. Now that we are at last beginning to realize the tremendous extent of our natural resources and the great need for their proper development, we naturally think of becoming a commercial and manufacturing people. We are the youngest nation in natural resources.

In order to work our mines and to build our railroads we must have machinery, and in order to get our machinery without being wholly at the mercy of foreign steamship lines, we are compelled to think of the possibilities that await us on the ocean. I may say that the establishment of one or more first-class lines of ships between China and the United States is just now occupying the thought of some of our ablest men. We have capitalists who are amply able to finance such projects, and I confidently expect that within a year—secured by purchase—or within three years, if we must have them built, great vessels will fly the Chinese mercantile flag in the harbors of New York and San Francisco.

But for the European war many millions of British, Belgian and American capital would now be made use of in the furthering of new enterprises and China would be fully entered upon an era of long-postponed commercial development. I have a list of some thirty large enterprises, each of them involving the expenditure of from one to nine millions of dollars, gold, which were projected for 1915, 1916 and 1917, but which, I suppose, must now await more satisfactory world conditions. Still, we are not feeling the effects of the war as seriously as some of the other neutral nations, for we are thankfully very remote from this horrible and unnecessary butchery and waste. Both our friends and our enemies are engaged in this suicide of nations—we are sorry for all of them!

Peking

PROGRESS

BY HELEN HOYT

Does any place in the park
That we have chosen
Ever content us?
Here it is not dry,
And here it is rough,
And here it is sunny
And there too cool.
And again
It is windy
Or close to the noises.
Or that tree over yonder
Is surely more wide,
Or better secluded.
Always the next spot—
The one a little farther—
Shall be more to our liking.

It would be easier
To sit down immovable
On the first bench we come to,
Public and vulgar;
And let ingenuity rest its feet.
Why need we always
Be expecting and striving
To suit so exactly
Our over-niceness!

WHY DOES A RICH MAN WORK?

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX

Mr. Dix, author, editor and financier, will be remembered by readers of The Independent as the author of several sketches of various phases of the psychology of the folk of Wall Street.—THE EDITOR

A BLIZZARD is raging in the city and the classic, columned façade of the Stock Exchange is a vague wall, blurred and indistinct behind the fierce swirls of white snow. All about it rise the lofty bank and office buildings whose upper stories are lost in the storm. In the wind-swept streets are little black specks struggling thru the snow—the busy denizens of the financial district, messengers, clerks, promoters, bankers, all muffled and indistinguishable save as tiny units, each buffeted by the elements.

Some of the puny figures, as they dodge thru a revolving door into the ornate, electrically lighted, marble hallway of one of the great buildings, reveal themselves to be wrapt in costly furs and are impressive in personality. The uniformed elevator-starters salute them respectfully. A moment ago, in the storm, in the world which Nature created, they were merely struggling human atoms. Now, in *their* world, they are dominating personalities. In a moment or so the doors of some board room or inner office will close behind them and the whole financial world will await the result of their deliberations.

The scene changes. In front of the same group of bank buildings and financial institutions the melting asphalt yields a tarry odor, the white, columned façades are blinding in the sunlight and the furnace-like air is heavy and dead. The crowds in the streets cling along the shadows of the walls, languid and enervated with the stifling air, yet prest on to ceaseless activity by some invisible goad. Within the office buildings various executive committees, boards of directors, councils of trustees, the personnel of which is composed of these same men of vast wealth and influence, are from day to day meeting in spite of the heat of mid-July, and it is seldom that a quorum is lacking.

What is the lure of the market-place, greater than the lure of foreign lands or sumptuous summer home or the fascinations of travel or sport, which so appeals to these men who are already oversated with wealth, overweighted with power? Their money, which could have purchased them the wings of freedom, surcease from the turmoil of commerce and relief from responsibility, has seemingly anchored them with golden weights to the never-ceasing round of business.

Various high-sounding explanations have been given—"the stimulating climate causes men to overwork themselves," "the restless, indomitable energy of the American," "his boundless ambition," "we are a young nation and the hot blood of youth in our veins spurs us on to constant endeavor." Absurd! Meteorologically, psychologically, physiologically and sociologically absurd!

The Englishman of large wealth properly appreciates leisure and knows how to employ it, why not the American? The American can employ Labor to the best advantage, wresting from it the maximum of effort and efficiency, he can employ Time so that every second is utilized, but as an employer of Leisure he is a decided amateur, paying the highest price, paying it grudgingly and receiving unsatisfactory returns. He realizes this and so, feeling his limitations, employs as little of it as possible.

Why? What is the generic difference between the Englishman of great wealth and the American? Comparatively few Englishmen have themselves amassed their fortunes; comparatively few American rich men have not. In England, vast landed estates have been held in the same families, under the law of entail, for centuries, given to the founder of the house by the Crown for services usually in wars of conquest. These great estates did not represent money and it took generations of cottage building and farm renting and town forming to produce the modern rent-rolls. So the inheritors of these estates, whose solicitors, managers and agents have been in practical control have for generations had opportunity to grow acquainted with the possibilities afforded by leisure, while the American has a chance at it only after the best energies in him and the best years of his life have been spent and he is disinclined to take up new things.

However, these generalities are too vague. Let us interest ourselves only in the facts.

Mr. A., who began to support himself at fifteen by being a clerk in a bank, subsequently became its president, a director in three or four railroads, vice-president of a public service system and on the executive committee of several great industrial corporations. Why? Because, in addition to fulfilling the regular duties in his bank, he had the energy to master the important features of certain great railway systems and manufacturing plants and absorb so many engineering, legal, scientific, geographical, financial and sociological details that, in comparison, the acquirement of a thoro mastery of the Greek language, with archaeology and chemistry on the side, would be, as a mental achievement, child's play. Consequently his associates found his grasp on the principles and practise of business thoro, his ideas illuminating and his advice sound. He concentrated his entire nervous and mental energies upon this vast accomplishment and keyed his whole nature to a tension where, without undue strain, the greatest results were achieved. Thru the years of progress, his associates either lagged behind or fell from exhaustion, but he was always in perfect condition, never overwearied, always intensely interested and finding a deeper and deeper fascination in the world of affairs as he learned more and more about it. His enthusiasm was that of the scientist for the constant revelations of nature's secrets. The wealth which began to roll in on him became more and more of incidental interest as his purview widened.

Gradually, for his family's sake, he acquired the accessories of wealth—town and country homes, motor cars, a box at the opera, and gradually the growing demands of his family caused him to take occasional trips abroad, to pass more and more time in his hunting preserves or his seaside villa or aboard his yacht. But always his association with these things came *after* his own interests. The years of intense concentration had left their indelible marks and mental habits were too firmly fixed to be easily changed. A morning on the golf links was, of course, a refreshing change and so was an afternoon on the awning-covered deck of his yacht. It was delightful to look out over his sunken garden and realize that all that perfectly appointed establishment was his, but after a little there really was a certain monotony in it and his thoughts would soon turn wistfully to the city, where at various directors' tables were gathering every few hours a group of his own peers, the associates which he and not his wife and daughters had chosen, the men whose minds and points of view he so well understood and admired.

There they were, discussing the most fascinating of subjects, and he

was absent! He was missing something! A railroad was perhaps about to float a new bond issue, a syndicate was forming to take over a large block of stock. Mr. X had just returned from a tour of inspection over a railroad and Mr. Y wanted to talk to him about opening European branches. These were all big things, the vital things of the world affecting the lives of uncounted thousands in various ways. Power! That was the lure, Power! Now that he had won his place, there was nothing in all the world quite so interesting to him as occupying it.

Mr. B., on the contrary, did not have to win his own way. After he left the university he found various places on boards made for him thru the influence of his father and the power of the family fortune. He was received "down town" with respect and it was flattering to be seated at the dignified council tables of these famous and efficient financiers. While he was in his twenties and thirties he found sufficient time for polo and yachting in the Mediterranean and tiger-hunting in India, but gradually his fellow sportsmen became either dissipated or lazy or bankrupt or absorbed in business. The young fellows just out of college were crowding him out of sports and those directors' meetings were really very interesting after all. His fortune was not "landed," as in England, and his investments required not only regular attention but knowledge and skill and all that did not come to him on the Riviera or in Florida. So gradually the world of affairs absorbs him and the world of leisure knows him less and less.

These are two representative cases. There are of course many variations from them, but they will suffice. One does not expect the famous portrait painter to throw down his brushes as he grows older and declare that now that he has won fortune he will enjoy himself. He does enjoy himself when he is in his studio as nowhere else in the world. As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined. Nature demands her payments for everything she gives. Prestige in any walk of life must be bought at the expense of a lessening interest in other walks.

That is why the rich man works when he does not have to. It is not, save in exceptional cases, avarice and a desire for more money. It is for the same reason that a literary man always finds his chief delight in his study and the artist at his canvas. While a man is sturdy and sane, why should he not work? And in comparison with the narrowing influence of some of the arts, these alert, well-poised men of affairs are remarkably well rounded. Many are patrons of the arts, others are discriminating travelers or amateur sportsmen, but all these interests are merely *avocations*, relegated to the background of their activities.

Always, as a mother returns rapturously to her young children, the homing instinct is strong and when vacation is over they return to their work with new zest. The railroads, banks and corporations which absorb them are the children of their enterprise and energy, and so the lure of the market place is not that of mere money, but is primal in its origin and wholly normal and right. It is the appeal of Work to the man-soul.

New York City

IS SALONICA SAFE?

BY ELON JESSUP

Mr. Jessup was a member of the Columbia Relief Exposition which went to Serbia in the summer to aid in the distribution of supplies and farm implements. "The Independent" has already published, on October 25, an article on "Barbarous Serbia," by Palmer Smith, also one of the party, which recently returned.—THE EDITOR.

NEWSPAPER reports of the Allies having been received in Salonica amid loud acclamation are not altogether convincing to one who has recently been in that particular section of Greece. It seems to be rather generally overlooked that what Greece permits for the sake of continued existence as a nation and what she feels are quite different. For Greece, while not particularly pro-German has gradually grown distinctly anti-English, a fact so patent to the traveler that one wonders at the confidence that England has seemingly placed in her.

With Greece it has been a question of immediate commercial advantage rather than the family ties of the King, and Salonica has played a leading part in this policy.

Early last August, while on a Greek steamer running from Pireus to Salonica, I was witness to an example of the mutual feeling of distrust that has grown up between Greece and England. Some miles off Salonica the ship was stopped by an English war vessel, while its manifest and cargo was examined for contraband. "Why," I asked, "is it necessary to examine the cargo of a Greek ship running from one Greek port to another?" The answer, at once evasive and direct was, "Turkey has been receiving all the supplies she needs and German submarines have had no trouble in obtaining oil."

We arrived in Salonica on docks piled high with boxed aeroplanes, motor trucks and equally large cases mysteriously devoid of markings. Into a city of strange types and varied nationalities we plunged; Greeks, Turks, Bulgars, Serbs, English, Russians, even Japanese were in its streets. Then we saw Salonica for what it was: a city entirely devoid of a national spirit, but the great trading port of the near East. And those large cases on the docks, consigned to many different countries, as well as the general atmosphere of prosperity told us why Salonica wished to keep out of the war.

For centuries, Salonica has been a seat of turmoil and conflicting interests and will probably continue to be as long as there is a Balkan question. Directly after the Balkan war the great Turkish hinterland trade was cut off and the city entered a period of depression. At the same time living expenses advanced and a new Greek tariff of 40 per cent was imposed in place of the old Turkish tariff of 15 per cent. The Greeks made creditable attempts to install an efficient city government. But in spite of all that they have accomplished or attempted, the city is not Greek in any sense and Greek rule has not been popular.

Before the present war the Salonica shippers and merchants, nearly all of whom are Jews, held Greece responsible for the great falling off in their trade. For instance, an export duty of 77 cents on every 2.81 pounds of opium, one of Salonica's principal exports, had been imposed and had a most disastrous effect upon the trade. An undercurrent of discontent was sweeping the city and its hinterland.

Then the Great War broke upon

the world and Salonica entered upon a period of prosperity such as it had never known. The Venizelos party started an active political campaign for joining the Allies. Salonica gave its answer by electing its entire deputy body in opposition to Venizelos. An elaborate German propoganda involving the expenditure of several hundred thousands of dollars may have had its effects, but the real voice was that of the merchants looking toward a continuance of their new found prosperity. They realized that such could be enjoyed only by keeping Salonica an open neutral port; they were not interested in the territorial dreams of Greece; they were not interested in the German proclivities of the King.

Then England took a hand in Salonica's commerce. Turkey was receiving supplies from some unknown source and German submarines were establishing bases and receiving oil. England would leave no stone unturned in cutting off the supplies. An iron band was placed around Greek shipping. All boats entering Salonica were carefully examined and if contraband of any kind were found the ship was taken to the English base, Mudros, and held until the validity of the reputed destination of the contraband was established beyond doubt. In fact these searches were so thoro that England's ally Serbia was often placed at a considerable disadvantage in the matter of receiving supplies. In addition, practically all oil in the Salonica warehouses was under the absolute control of the British Consul.

As a result of ships being held for days, and in some cases for weeks, the Greek steamship companies and merchants suffered heavy losses. Wherever possible the steamship companies made up their losses by taxing the cargoes. Many shipments to Serbia have been subject to such a tax. An anti-British feeling crept in and gradually grew in intensity. In Salonica we were accepted as English. Nothing was said, but there was no mistaking the furtive glances cast in our direction.

That anti-British feeling is to be reckoned with.

New York City



© *American Press*

"PASS, FRIENDS!" GREEK SENTRIES PERMITTING BRITISH SOLDIERS TO CROSS A BRIDGE NEAR SALONICA



AT WAR IN THE TYROL

FEATURED HORIZONTALLY THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON THE FIGHTING FRONTIER ARE ALMOST AS RIGHT AS IN THE FRENCH TRENCHES IN FRANCE, BUT VERTICALLY MUCH STEEPER AND ACCORDINGLY FURNISH PROMINENT PEAKS

THE EFFICIENT OPTIMIST

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

THE first idea to be drilled into the mind, heart, soul and body of every human being is the firm assurance:

"You Can!"

These two words are the biggest in the language. Everybody needs to hear them told, powerfully and often. They should be engraved and illumined above the door of every home, school, church, hospital, factory, forge and shop in America.

The greatest favor to be rendered any man is to tell him how much he can do, and how best he may do it. This is the problem of health, of labor, of marriage, of education, of religion, of culture, of character. And Optimism offers the solution.

The power of the Universe is locked in every human mind. Our first duty is to find, release and use this power. Great men are great only because they have explored and revealed their own minds. They have achieved this, without exception, because of their conviction that they could do some one thing supremely well.

Great men are always optimists. They believe in themselves, their work, their mission, their destiny. Even such orotund pessimists as Carlyle, Schopenhauer and Nietzsche were incorrigible optimists as to their own wiseness.

There is a science of optimism—and it is not safe to be an optimist until you have learned the science. If you are a natural optimist, born that way, you should at once denaturize yourself by marrying a pessimist, or taking one as partner, or hiring one as personal adviser. The reason for such precaution lies in the fact that a natural optimist is generally a natural fool.

Because of this deplorable fact, I have little use for merely hereditary optimists. Like poets, they should be heard and not seen. To see one is to become violently discouraged as to the future of the race. To make any man a pessimist, shut him up in the house with an optimist.

There are depths of anxiety, perplexity, want, despair, along the road that every one must travel who aims at a far, high goal. Not to evade these, but to emerge with strength renewed, hope established and sympathy enlarged, is the ideal for an optimist who deserves the name. Convictions are the only sure foundations for ambitions. And to follow your convictions means, often, hell. The test of your faith is how long you can stand on it against the world.

Many people have a notion that an optimist is a cheerful, happy go lucky sort of person, empty of cares, burdens or problems, smooth and sleek and well fed, favored of gods and men. Believe it not! All the real optimists I know have been thru battles, worries, woes, privations, that would tear the heart out of an ordinary man a hundred times over. Not the man who always smiles is the optimist, but the man who can always turn frowns and tears into smiles! The consciousness that everything must finally come right is not born in a moment; we must first consciously do the thing we know to be right, thousands of times, and must watch ourselves gain a step of ground each time, before we can form the habit of trusting the rightness of the cosmic plan. The days of blind faith are over, the days of intelligent action are here. An efficient optimist hopes entirely without reason, but works entirely with it.

Analyze the requisites for your own work, and thus command your own future. Doubtless you possess a longing, dream or wish to have, do or be some particular thing worth while. Are you a blind and lazy pessimist, fearful of yourself and too weak to look your own wish in the face? Are you a superficial optimist, drunk with your dream and hoping in a vague way that some kind fairy will waft you by magic to the Land of Heart's Desire? Or are you a scientific optimist, hoping with your heart while planning with your head and working with your hands?

Every position of trust to which we aspire will demand certain specific traits and forces—mental, physical and moral. To learn what these will be, then to acquire them, is the initial step to scientific advancement. To become an optimist one must know how he can advance; to remain an optimist, one must know he *is* advancing. We enjoy only what we have earned. Our habits of earning depend most on where and how and why we toil. Hence, in laying the foundation for a lifelong optimism, one of the first moves is to consult the leaders in our chosen trade or profession, and to organize the physical, mental and spiritual forces in ourselves that the leaders in our field think necessary.

A thing done well is never done easily. What place do you want to reach—what price are you willing to pay? The place is always there for him who gives the price. How much do we want a thing? Enough to work for it, wait for it, weep and starve and bleed for it, give up the world for it, go thru despair for it? Then we shall have it. And until then, if it is a boon worth having, we should not be able to use it.

How does optimism aid efficiency? By renewing, refreshing, sustaining and strengthening our bodily physique, mental constitution, moral character and psychic reserve. The path to any great success is lined with many small failures; and the assurance of ultimate success lies in the perception to see and the power to use the lessons from these failures and to go higher because of them. This perception and this power come only to the optimist.

The world was against Newton when he proclaimed the law of gravitation; against Harvey when he discovered the circulation of the blood; against Wagner when he wrote his epics of harmony; against Franklin when he searched the skies for the secret of electricity; against Darwin when he announced the law of evolution; against Bell when he made the first telephone; against the Wrights when they labored on the airship; against Burbank when he dared to invent new species of plants and flowers; against Froebel when he taught how to understand children better. These men all had to create in themselves an optimism strong enough to carry them thru and beyond the world's ignorance, blindness, inertness, fear, hate, opposition. And the law still holds. The greater your work and the finer your message, the more you will be antagonized. Your only safeguard is in scientific optimism.

What does scientific optimism do for the human machine? It promotes good digestion and a corresponding sense of buoyancy and cheer; it straightens the backbone, physical and moral; it assures deep breathing and the liberation of more energy; it favors sound sleep and repose at all times; it lends force, clearness and alertness to the brain because of a purer blood stream and a surer life purpose; it empowers the will by enlargement and establishment of one's faith: it steadies the nerves for a calm, firm handling of the crises, problems and duties of everyday life; it provides the key to a storehouse of moral dynamics, available only when we see, think, believe and hope for the best; it expands our influence and

makes hosts of friends; it opens communication with higher, spiritual avenues of original conception and power, by means of which the ordinary man becomes great, and every man a conscious master of himself, his work, and his destiny.

The charm and beauty of optimism is that every one may acquire it. No matter how poor, weak, ill, sad, forlorn we may be, we can all become optimists, and in doing so can finally change the worst conditions into the best. How? For answer, let me state a few of the rules in the science of optimism, by means of which hundreds of pessimists, including myself, were taught to think and act sanely and effectively.

1. Stop grumbling, whining, pining, worrying, pitying yourself. Get busy. Do something, anything, to shake you out of the frozen rut of regret.

2. Look around you and see how much worse off other people are—and how much better they are behaving. Study the lives of the world's heroic figures, then observe how small your troubles are, and surmount them.

3. Find a purpose big enough, and make a will strong enough, to carry you up and over mountains of difficulty.

4. Hold *yourself* entirely responsible, not anything nor anybody else, for the troubles and trials that come upon you. They are the results of your past mistakes, to be borne wisely and bravely; or they are the means to your present development, to be studied calmly and utilized fully. Weeping at misfortune only blinds one to its mission, and blaming something or somebody only weakens one when he should be strongest.

5. Analyze each loss, pain, perplexity or hardship, saying to yourself, "What can this teach me, how can it develop me?" When sorrow ends in strength, sorrow becomes joy.

6. Exercize, work and play out of doors all you can. The muscle of an athlete seldom goes with the mind of a worrier. The pessimist is always a negative person, and the cultivation of physical power tends to cure pessimism. The "blues" leave the brain as red blood pours in.

7. Build up your digestion. Much pessimistic thought is merely autointoxication, or a stagnant condition of arteries and nerves due to a lazy liver, weak stomach, or overtaxed kidneys. A man weak in food science is almost sure to be weak in faith.

8. Learn which of your mental faculties are naturally dull or defective, use modern methods to sharpen and strengthen them. A person weak in the faculty of hope, or of caution, or of economy, or of self-esteem, or of continuity, or of any of a dozen more faculties of the mind, will have occasion to grieve much and often; but mostly on account of his own folly.

9. Study books that teach the art of happiness, and the cure of illness, poverty, oppression, sadness, fear, confusion, doubt. The mind needs tonics far more than the body does. And an optimistic writer is doctor, nurse and druggist for an ailing mind. Of course, the Bible is the best manual of optimism ever given to the world. But there are a few modern books that teach the modern science of optimism, in a modern way, to fit modern conditions. Every home, church and school should contain some of these, and every man or woman who hopes to do great things should take such a book for a constant companion.

10. Make yourself smile, whether you feel like it or not. We enjoy looking at our picture because the photographer made us "look pleasant"; and to look pleasant long enough is to feel pleasant. All tragedy borders on smiles; don't plunge so deep into tragedy, play a little more around the edges. We have millions of years in which to become strong and wise and great; should any happening of a moment rob us of our poise?

11. Don't be ashamed to cry. There are depths of disappointment and grief when nothing but a great flood of tears will sweep the mass of wo from the valleys of our minds, and reveal again the path to the hights.

12. Lift some other fellow's burden—and you will find that your own has fallen off, or at least you carry it more easily. Self-absorption is the root of pessimism; dig out the root and the branch withers. Failures in optimism are always failures in altruism.

Scientific optimism is faith in self, God and man; plus knowledge of material conditions required for the attainment of a specified goal; plus will to work long and hard, and use every means and event, good or ill, for the transmutation of experience into achievement. The lever with which to move the world is an irrepressible faith, grounded on irrefutable knowledge, backed by an irremovable will. Have you this faith, Have you this knowledge? Have you this will?

New York City

TEST FOR EFFICIENT OPTIMISM

DIRECTIONS. Write numeral 5 in blank space at left when answer is affirmative. Leave space blank for negative answer. Add column of numerals for your approximate grade in right use of optimism.

1. Is your will unbreakable, your faith invincible?
2. Have you learned to give in, without giving up?
3. Are you glad to be told of your mistakes?
4. Do you rectify all mistakes as far and fast as possible?
5. Can you smile at losses, abuses and disappointments—while in the midst of them?
6. Do you believe we always get just what we deserve?
7. Do you know why you haven't succeeded as fully as you hoped to?
8. Can you see how your greatest present trouble can be turned to advantage?
9. Could you be happy if all your friends deserted you?
10. Are you familiar with at least five books on the nature, acquisition and preservation of optimism?
11. Can you name at least five great modern optimists, and show how their optimism adds to their efficiency?
12. Have you kept the faith, romance and idealism of your early youth?
13. Have you also acquired caution, system, economy, tact, shrewdness, accuracy, patience, responsibility?
14. Are you determined to be and do the best there is in your line of work?
15. Can you make fun of your own peculiarities, and enjoy a good joke on yourself?
16. Have you formed an advisory partnership with a pessimist?
17. When you are pessimistic, do you always diagnose yourself and learn what physical or mental weakness is to blame?
18. Are you helping to make your friends and neighbors optimists?
19. Do you believe in quiet, rather than verbose, optimism?
20. Is your final ambition unselfish?

Add column of figures and learn how efficient you are as an optimist (grade should be at least 100).

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DEMOCRACY IN PALESTINE

BY LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

This account of one of the most courageous national experiments ever undertaken was given by Mr. Brandeis, with whose work as a tireless advocate of efficient democracy "Independent" readers are familiar, in an address recently made in Washington.—THE EDITOR.

WITH a spirit like that of the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock the Jewish Pilgrim Fathers turned a generation ago to Palestine, and began to establish those settlements called colonies, thru which Zionism is becoming a reality.

To avoid misunderstanding, let me say at the outset what Zionism is and particularly what it is not.

First: It is not a movement to transport all the Jews in the world to Palestine. That, indeed, would be impossible, for there are 14,000,000 Jews in the world, and Palestine could not accommodate more than one-fifth of the number.

Second: It is not a movement compulsorily to transport a single Jew to Palestine.

Third: Neither is it a movement to wrest the sovereignty of Palestine from the Turkish Government. Zionism is a movement to give the Jews a home in the land of their fathers, where the Jewish life may be lived normally and naturally, and where the Jews may in time hope to constitute a majority of the population and look forward to what we have come to call Home Rule.

The Jewish Pilgrim Fathers a generation ago took the first active steps to convert the dream of Zion into a reality. They were a small body of Russian and Rumanian Jews. They felt that the longing that had animated the Jews during centuries of exile was a longing of deep significance which represented the struggle for life of an ancient and gifted people, the struggle of a people who could again do for the world things as great and glorious as they had done in the past, when they gave to the world its great religions, and largely its system of morals.

The first years of these Jewish settlers resembled the first few years of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. They had to fight death and disease. Misgovernment of the country had brought malaria into it. The land appeared to be exhausted, and they knew not how to enrich and till it. Many died; and those who survived lived only to be confronted by obstacle after obstacle; but they succeeded at the end of twenty-five years in establishing the two great propositions upon which practical Zionism rests: (1) that Palestine is fit for the modern Jew, and (2) that the modern Jew is fit for Palestine.

Then came the revival of the Hebrew language. We have long thought of Hebrew as a dead language, like the Greek and Latin; but it has come to life. A great part of the Jews in Palestine speak it today as their ordinary language of intercourse. They have developed this language of the Old Testament so that all conceptions of modern philosophy, economics, politics, science may be exprest in Hebrew. It has become the language of the instruction in the schools, the language of the press and of the platform.

Education has ever been treasured by the Jewish people. Civilization without education is inconceivable to them. And so they have established a school system almost complete. But for this war, it would have been capped with the establishment of the first department of the University of Jerusalem—the medical department. The war interrupted that forward step, and also the opening of the Institute of Technology at Haifa. But before the war there had been established high schools in which were fitted not only Jews of Palestine, but hundreds who came from Russia and Rumania, so thoroly that they could enter on equal terms with the European students any of the great universities of Austria, Germany and France. In their self-governing colonies, over forty in number, ranging in population from a few families to some 2000, these Jews have pure democracy, and since those self-governing colonies were establishing a true democracy, they gave women equal rights with men, without so much as a doubt on the part of any settler. And women contributed, like the men, not only in the toil of that which is narrowly called the home, but in the solution of broader difficult problems.

Among the problems which they undertook to solve is one with which we have been particularly concerned this last year—the problem of unemployment. The prosperity of the Palestine colonies had depended largely upon its export trade. When the war came, their trade practically ceased, because the export markets were closed to them. It ceased wholly later because, when Turkey entered the war, it prohibited all exports. This stoppage of trade naturally brought on unemployment. The Zionists undertook to find employment for those who had lost their jobs. In part they did this by going on courageously with public works, with road building and drainage work, with the construction of a public hospital and similar undertakings. That helped some. They suggested that the farmers look ahead and do upon their farms work that would add ultimately to the value of these farms. That took care of a large part of the workmen in the country districts. But there were many unemployed Jewish workmen in the cities, which had been growing incident to the growth of the colonies. They therefore undertook to the extent of their available funds to lend money to the industries which were relatively large employers of labor, to the end that those for whom they held themselves responsible should not be put in the position of takers of charity. To this end those who had steady jobs suffered their salaries to be cut one-third, one-fourth, and in some cases even more, and those who had not steady jobs were enabled to work at least part of the time under a fair distribution of that work which it was possible to provide for them.

In other fields likewise Zionists have undertaken functions which governments should assume — but generally do not. Among their institutions is the Palestine office, so-called, an exalted information bureau and intelligence office for the prospective settler, which helps to place him in his new home with the minimum of self-sacrifice and suffering on his part—which acts in many ways as friend and adviser of the Jewish inhabitants in the land of their fathers.

I was talking not long ago with one of the men who went as a pioneer to Palestine. He referred in discussion to another Palestinian, and as a word of severest censure he said: "Yes, he is a Zionist, but, he thinks of his own interests first. That is all right in other countries, but in Palestine it is all wrong." And as he spoke he made me think of the words which Mazzini uttered when entering Rome in 1849: "In Rome we may not be moral mediocrities." That is the feeling of the Palestinian Pilgrim Fathers. That should be the feeling of their brethren thruout the world, when they think of their great inheritance, of their glorious past—the mirror of the future.

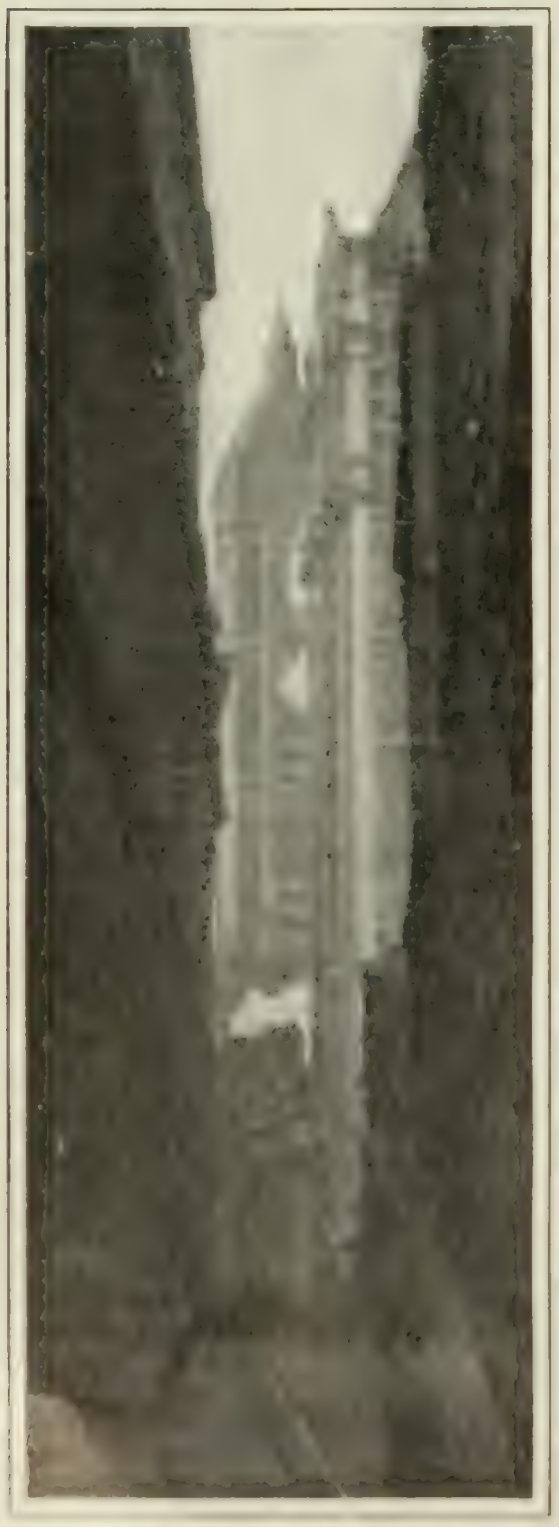
Washington, D. C.

THE WORLD OVER

Banishing Skyscrapers

A temple-like, white stone structure, with a big park for a front yard, is the most unusual of Kansas City's new business buildings. It tops a high hill beside Penn Valley Park fully a mile and a half from the business center of the city. For a time the builder kept mum about the purpose of his temple and Kansas City amused itself trying to guess whether the building was to be a residence, a bath house or a church. All guessed wrong. It is an insurance office.

"You would expect to find my offices in a downtown skyscraper," the owner observes. "The reasons why you don't are various, but the most important one is efficiency. Most of my business can be transacted by mail and telephone. Under these circumstances, I felt we might as well work in good surroundings as in bad."



DOWNTOWN, NEW YORK

Looking North on Broadway, showing the Singer Building, a tall tower, and the Woolworth Building, a still taller tower, in the distance

It wasn't a necessity for Bruce Dodson to stay cooped up in a skyscraper in the center of town; so he decided to get out where there was more elbow room and fresher air.

"I work better here and so do all of my employees," he says. "I believe that the increase in efficiency in a year will be not less than 5 per cent, and I will practically get my rent free. We have a cork slab roof for insulation from summer heat and are as cool here as the tenants in the middle stories of skyscrapers. There will be less sickness, for we get better air and more exercise than the folks downtown. We make use of the park at noon and after working hours; play tennis, if we like; there are good courts just across the road in the park, and our office equipment includes shower baths.

"Most of our business can be done by mail, and we find that we actually get our mail half an hour sooner than the skyscrapers do. A new branch postoffice near us is the explanation.

"Selfish motives were first in my mind -efficiency. My choice was a business man's choice. I don't lay claim to altruism, tho some element of that, perhaps, got mixed in. At least, the men and women who work with me tell me they take personal pride in this sort of institution and are glad to be part of it. Like me, they appear to take more zest in life and to work with more energy and interest in these surroundings than in cramped quarters downtown."



FOUR CARLOADS IN ONE

A single rotary kiln consigned to a cement plant in California was so large that it required four flat cars to carry the huge cylinder. It is 120 feet long and twelve feet in diameter, and weighs 149,000 pounds. The kiln was constructed in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and it is claimed that it is the largest single piece of freight ever sent overland for such a distance, approximately 4000 miles. Very carefully planned loading methods were required to place the long tube on the flat cars in such a way that the curves of the road could be negotiated, and this was accomplished by a system of swivels which took the weight, and allowed the cars considerable freedom of motion under the rigid burden

The Deepest Well

A well is being drilled fifteen miles west of Pittsburgh which will break the world's record for depth, at present held by a well in Upper Silesia, Germany. It is a mile and a half deep and has afforded opportunity for most interesting temperature measurements. At a depth of 6775 feet the temperature was determined with great accuracy to be 146 degrees Fahrenheit, and at the full depth it is doubtless still hotter.

Gas and oil were struck in the upper part of this well, but it ended in rocks bearing rock salt and salt water of the same strata that carry the rock salt beds of western New York. Several wells over a mile deep have been drilled in the oil regions near Pittsburgh.

The Michigan Million

As the years go by our colleges and universities are more and more getting away from the clique system and are becoming humanized. There seems to be a rising tendency among both students and instructors toward the realization that college is after all only a means to an end; that the end is life and that the ant who lived under the cabbage leaf and swore the sky was green is a type to be avoided in connection with the college production.

The University of Michigan has in its midst an organization which is called the Michigan Union. It lives now in a small private house and is used every day in the year and many times each day as a sort of "melting pot" where rich men meet poor and where students from all parts of the country and from all walks in life may meet on a social basis in an enhancement of their education, which is not available in the college curriculum proper.

Having proved that the idea is a success, through ten years of happy experimentation, the alumni of Michigan have now set for themselves the task of collecting one million dollars with which they are going to build and endow a structure which will properly house the social idea which has grown so naturally in their midst. There are 20,000 graduates of the University of Michigan and there is small doubt that their loyalty and devotion will make this project a reality. The alumni are organized in 183 cities and the Michigan Union Building which is to be erected from the fund will be a home for the visiting alumni, as well as a meeting place for the student body. It is to be a

memorial to Dr James B Angell, the well-beloved president emeritus of the University of Michigan, who a number of years ago, and far ahead of his time, made the statement that "young men in college can learn as much from one another as they do from their professors."

A New Experiment with Truancy

The Superintendent of the Jefferson Farm School at Watertown, New York, is a woman who has been brave enough to undertake to manage the most incorrigible "school runaways." For Mrs. Eugene H. Bunce believes that if you cure laziness you cure truancy, and she puts her theory into practise by the ruling that "Every boy must have some duty outside the house and some duty inside the house, as well as his regular school duties."

Rotation of occupations is the rule. For instance, one boy is responsible for all care of the hens and chickens. But after he has learned that business he is assigned a new duty on the farm, and his first assistant helper in the hen-house is promoted. The boy's new work may be that of assistant silo-maker outside the house, and chief-bed-maker inside.

Sandy Creek runs across this farm. There is good fishing there and a swimming pool. One boy teaches another to swim; and they all have to learn; that is a rule of the school.

When a "new" boy comes, he is put, unconsciously, under the surveillance of the boys who have been in the school longer. Seldom is there any truancy in this truant school.

The boys made their own baseball suits this year and organized several teams. After the baseball season was over they harvested eighteen hundred heads of cabbage, forty bushels of turnips, five hundred bushels of mangel-wurtzel beets, forty bushels of table beets, thirty bushels of carrots, and several tons of oats, which were put in the barns and threshed.

The canning season is a busy time. The cherries, berries, peas, string beans, corn, and tomatoes are prepared by the boys, for their use during the winter.

Last spring the boy who had charge of the garden trucks and his helpers set out five hundred strawberry plants, two hundred raspberry plants, and two hundred blackberry bushes.

In many cases, after the older boys leave the truant school they take up dairying, stock-raising or market-gardening. If it is discovered that a boy has more of an inclination for the trades and mechanics, the Superintendent assists him, when he leaves, to find a place where he can follow these vocations.

There is a regular school routine, the same as in a public school. Necessarily the boys are "ungraded" when they come to the school, and, usually, have fallen behind their grades. Accordingly the plan of individual instruction has to be followed in many cases. Classroom instruction is given in all the elementary branches, including reading, penmanship, spelling, grammar, composition, hygiene, arithmetic, geography, history and current events. The winter evenings are devoted to discussions of current topics and to supplementary reading of stories from the best literature.

The most humanitarian methods of discipline are used. No boy is ever shut up or deprived of his liberty. The school is organized on the principle of self-government. Bodies and minds are properly nourished. Pupils are taught if we are to realize our ideals the first step necessary is to idealize our reals.



THESE BOYS WILL KNOW HOW TO MAKE A FARM PAY



NO NEED FOR TRUANCY—THE CURRICULUM INCLUDES FISHIN'

S. O. S. on Land

A truck which receives messages by wireless telegraph while it is running at full speed is the novel outfit of the Electrical Commission of Baltimore. This car is used in maintaining the conduits of the city's system, and it is of the greatest importance that it should be in touch with the central office at all times, as in case of emergency it might be necessary to call the crew from work in one part of town and send it on a "hurry call" to another.

The wireless was tried as a solution of this problem, and the difficulty of setting up masts for the aerials was done away with by the simple method of stringing the wires under the roof of the truck. Forty-five wires, spaced about an inch apart, are placed thus, quite out of the way and in a safe position from weather and accidents.

It was a matter of doubt whether the machine could receive messages in the city streets while running from one job to another, and this was settled by thoro tests, which proved that within a ten-mile radius of the central station the messages were received with unfailing accuracy, the high steel buildings in the center of the city having no effect upon the wireless.

In order to avoid the expense of carrying an expert operator, the regular code was discarded and a system of simple signals was devised instead, which can be easily mastered by the crew. No sending apparatus is carried on the truck, as the receiving of orders from headquarters is all that is required. The apparatus is similar to that carried on merchant vessels.



Try this easy way to clear your skin with Resinol Soap

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, apply a little Resinol Ointment and let it remain on ten minutes before the final washing with Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap is sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For a trial size cake and miniature box of Resinol Ointment, write Dept. 10-G, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Resinol Shaving Stick also contains the Resinol *balsams, making it most agreeable to men with tender faces. Trial on request.*

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BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. **Sent on trial to prove it.** Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 1952 State St., Marshall, Mich.

HISTORY TEACHERS

How to Use The Independent in the Teaching of History

[illegible] the name of a new pamphlet just received all enquiries. It was written by Harold Evans Beattie, M.A., Head of the Department of History, Plainfield High School, Plainfield, New Jersey.

It contains the substance of the address delivered before the National Association of the United States and Maryland at their New York Conference.

Send for this pamphlet. It is free and your sending for it will not obligate you.

THE INDEPENDENT

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The New Books

A BOYCOTT AGAINST MILITARISM

Norman Angell, the brilliant journalist-philosopher who almost counts as a separate international peace party in himself, has endeavored in his most recent volume, *The World's Highway*, to vindicate his economic pacifism against the attacks to which the coming of the Great War has subjected it, to expound the dangers of guarding against such an imperialist adventure as Germany's by armed "preparedness," and to outline what he considers a more effective method of defense. He repeats in this volume his earlier thesis that territorial expansion for the sake of economic advantage is a great illusion," and that "the citizens of a little state like Sweden, or Switzerland, without political power, without colonies, having enjoyed no conquest, are by every real test of well being, moral or material, as well off as the citizens of great military empires that have spent blood and treasure immeasurable upon securing their 'place in the sun.'" But he insists that he has never contended that the illusory character of imperialist aims would prevent war. So far from wars being impossible, as many critics have charged him with saying, he maintains that they are probable, indeed almost inevitable, while present misconceptions hold sway in the chancelleries of Europe.

Since Germany has gone to war because of the false hopes and fears which Norman Angell has devoted his life to dispel, the reader may well expect him to be favorable to the cause of the Allies. And so he is, tho his partizanship is so far from being blind that more than once in the book he has stated the real case for Germany far more ably than we remember to have seen it stated by any German apologist. "Prussianism" is to Norman Angell a contagious disease. Germany did not always have it, and any of the allied nations may have it tomorrow. He quotes from a number of British, French, Italian and American journalists whom the long continued strain of the Great War has converted to a belief in the omnipotence of the state, the glory of war, and the necessity of ruthlessness. "A country at war," he maintains, "is led by an almost mechanical process to adopt the very morality that it set about to fight." He feels best the very defeat of Prussia may mean the moral conquest of Europe and the world.

But, while fearing the reaction of a great struggle even upon the victors, Norman Angell recognizes the neces-

sity of some form of resistance to aggression. He finds his substitute for war in the declaration of an absolute boycott against a nation disobeying the orders of an international court by all the other nations, big or little, thruout the world. No nation, in his opinion, could long resist the moral and material pressure of complete isolation from its neighbors. Applying the remedy to the present situation, he contends that America should break off all peaceful relations with Germany instead of entering the war against her or continuing a neutrality which is little more than nominal. He believes that true neutrality is impossible under modern conditions, since either the imposition of an embargo upon munitions of war or the failure to do so will assist one belligerent or the other to victory. This being so, why should not the neutral nations recognize the fact and do openly and frankly what the naval supremacy of Great Britain is compelling them to do in part, namely, to place the breaker of the world's peace under a general interdict? The questions raised in *The World's Highway* are of vital importance, especially to Americans, and should receive that full popular discussion for which the author pleads.

The World's Highway, by Norman Angell (Ralph Norman Angell Lane). New York: Geo. H. Doran Co. $1.50.

JOURNALISTIC LITERATURE

When English teachers generally awaken to the fact that our magazines and newspapers are publishing prose as much worthy of the consideration of their students as the "standard literature" of past generations, there will be a revival of interest in their classes and a greater efficiency in their teaching. The schools of journalism are doing a good service to English education by directing attention to some of the better examples of such writing and putting them in a form convenient for class use. Two such volumes are before us, very different in scope and character. The first of these, *Writing of Today*, is prepared by Professor J. W. Cunliffe and Dr. G. L. Lomer, of the School of Journalism of Columbia University. It contains 125 articles, many of them of considerable length, selected from the best magazines and newspapers of the United States and England. They include descriptive and narrative articles, personal sketches and editorials, humorous controversial articles and criticism of literature, drama, music and art, most of them published within the last two years. Besides its use in schools it makes very interesting reading for anybody. In running over the pages one is delighted to recognize, like the face of a friend in a crowd, some article which he read when it first appeared in the periodical and remembers because it struck him as uncommonly good.

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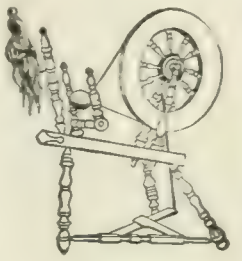
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dart's vivid sketch of the inside workings of a newspaper office, "Telling the Story of the Titanic," from our issue of May 2, 1912, which the London *Times* in its review mentions as one of the best in the book. The other selections from The Independent are, "Motorizing America," by Bronson Batchelor (March 1, 1915); "Benedict XV Political Pope," by Salvatore Cortesi (October 12, 1914); "The Problem of Living Things," by John Burroughs (October 2, 1913); "On Keeping a Barometer" (October 19, 1914), and "The Justice and Desirability of Woman Suffrage" (April 5, 1915).

Typical Newspaper Stories, by H. F. Harrington, of the School of Journalism of the University of Kansas, begins, unconventionally but very properly, with the personal item in the country paper, a field to which this school of journalism has devoted special attention. Some practise in this humble branch of literature might well supplement the study of Addison and Scott in our schools. Then follows a series of classified "stories" with critical comment, telegrams, "human interest," athletics, war correspondence, interviews, features, etc., among them a chapter devoted to a difficult branch of the reporter's art, the description of crowds. Religion is absent, so is engineering and invention, science represented by one chicken story. In this respect the volume is an all too faithful representation of the American newspaper.

Writing of Today, by J. W. Cunliffe and G. R. Lomer. The Century Co. $1.50. *Typical Newspaper Stories*, by H. F. Harrington. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.60.

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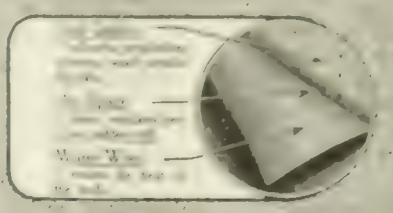
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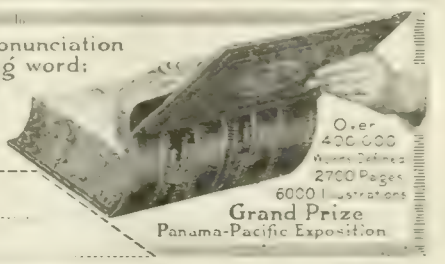
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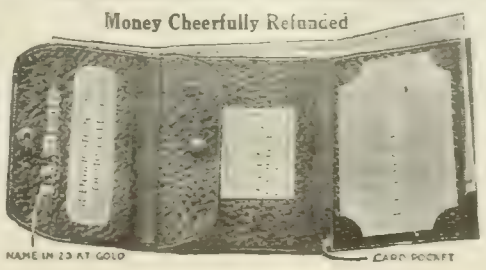
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drama and of texts of plays published during 1914" is the foreword of *The Dramatic Index for 1914*, edited by Frederick Winthrop Faxon, which lists for us plays, players and playwrights, with all the comments thereon.

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THE PATH TO PEACE

Is it right to question the divine order of the world? The writer of *They Who Question* answers that questioning may broaden and deepen the experience of life, but ultimate satisfaction is found only in a trustful recognition of the righteous constitution of things and happy will he be if his search ends in religious faith. The story is an uneventful tale of English life, but is told with grace and ease that holds the attention from beginning to end.

Macmillan. $1.35.

THEN AND NOW

The contrast between the empire of Napoleon III and the French Republic of today is strikingly enforced when one turns from the daily reports of French tenacity and victory to the course of events in the war of 1870. Mr. George Hooper's *Campaign of Sedan* tells the story of that collapse of armies and empire before the German onslaught, and is well worth reading in conjunction with the progress of the present campaign in northeastern France.

Doran. 50 cents.

THE MEDICI AND SAVONAROLA IN ROMANCE

The Carnival of Florence, by Marjorie Bowen, well known for her historical novels, suffers as does all the work of this author from lack of human interest. The struggle between the Medici and Savonarola is well pictured, but it leaves one cold. The author has taken a photograph which is in many ways remarkable for its clarity and color, but she has not painted a moving picture of life in the period she has chosen as a setting.

Dutton. $1.35

CHESTERTONIAN RIME

Poems, by Gilbert Keith Chesterton, show all of the faults and all of the merits of his earlier verse collected in "The Wild Knight." Only one of the longer poems, the magnificent battle picture "Lepanto," shows the conscientiousness of the good craftsman. But everywhere, scattered at random like jewels in a rubbish heap, are haunting lines and striking images, which prove Chesterton to be among the most genuine of modern poets.

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BISHOPS AND PEASANTS

George A. Birmingham, in private life Canon James O. Hannay, in a volume of charming short stories entitled *Pleasant Days* tells of West of Ireland and its people. And whether the story is of impish Minnie or of "Sonny" whose real name was Michael Antony, and who went to America, or of the pig of the Georgidys in Inishbee it is told with unfailing gayety, and sympathy for the author loves his people at whom he gently laughs.

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A WAR SURGEON

In spite of many ethical drawbacks war surgery made great progress during the first years of civil strife in this country. Among the contributing factors in carrying on this work Surgeon John H. Brinton had high rank. His *Personal Memoirs* relate impartially to the experiences, trials, rules and triumphs of his career as an army surgeon. The style is simple and direct and the volume is interesting in the personal anecdotes and vivid descriptions.

Neale. $1.

EPISCOPACY

Whatever differences of understanding [illegible] and writers of the Protestant Episcopal Church cannot do better than to attend to the work of Dean Charles Hodges of the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School upon the [illegible] by stating the authentic Anglican attitude upon the points which are [illegible] and upon which the Church [illegible]. The Bible, the Prayer Book, the Sacraments, the Creeds, the

TEACHERS OF CURRENT EVENTS

We quote here a letter just received from the Head of History of a large Southern High School:

"I feel my [illegible] in your own Events using [illegible] and [illegible] you [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Church and other subjects are discussed with great clarity, simplicity and understanding.

Macmillan. $1.25.

FOR THE AMBITIOUS BOY

Through College on Nothing a Year is the story of a successful four year struggle at Princeton. It was told to Christian Gauss in the college vernacular, which he has preserved in the tale. It gives useful hints to a young man who desires an education and is willing to work for it, but fortunately does not minimize the difficulties on this rocky road to learning.

Scribner. $1.

CONTEMPORARY COLLEGES

The American College, by Isaac Sharpless, President of Haverford College, is a compact and illuminating discussion of the problem and methods of administration in the American college of the present day. No one could read the book without coming to a clear understanding of what the college, particularly the small college independent of any university, is trying to accomplish and in what manner it fulfils its task.

Doubleday, Page. 60 cents.

THE ISRAELITES

The *History of the Hebrews* in its political, social and religious aspects as revealed by the modern study of the Bible and contemporary history and archaeology is set forth by President Frank K. Sanders of Washburn College in a small volume especially valuable for Sunday school and other classes that desire to get a well-authenticated view of Israel's development and contribution to world civilization.

Scribner. $1.

FORESHORTENED PHILOSOPHY

A History of Philosophy, by Clement C. J. Webb, is a bold undertaking even for the Home University Library, for within the compass of one small volume has to be comprest the thought of the western world from the time of Thales to the present day. The treatment of the various schools of philosophy is accurate and, well proportioned, and we are pleased to see that Christian theology is given its proper place as an integral part of the history of philosophy.

Holt. 50 cents.

BACK NORTH WI' ME

A certain amount of enthusiasm is to be expected in S. Hall Young's account of his *Alaska Days with John Muir*. It was his privilege to explore that land of glaciers with a great naturalist and a rare man. But his sentimentality and flowery phrases are poor mediums of expression for good material, which even a shade of virility might have transformed into an interesting tribute to the memory of John Muir.

Revell. $1.

ALL FOR A HUSBAND

The inclusion of Henri Bernstein's *The Thief* was almost inevitable in a representative series of modern plays like that of the Drama League. While not ranking in a literary way with the work of Brieux, Hervieu, or Donnay, it is even more characteristic of the "well made play," so closely associated with the modern French theater. The theme of the woman who steals to buy clothes in order to keep her husband's love is handled with rare technical skill.

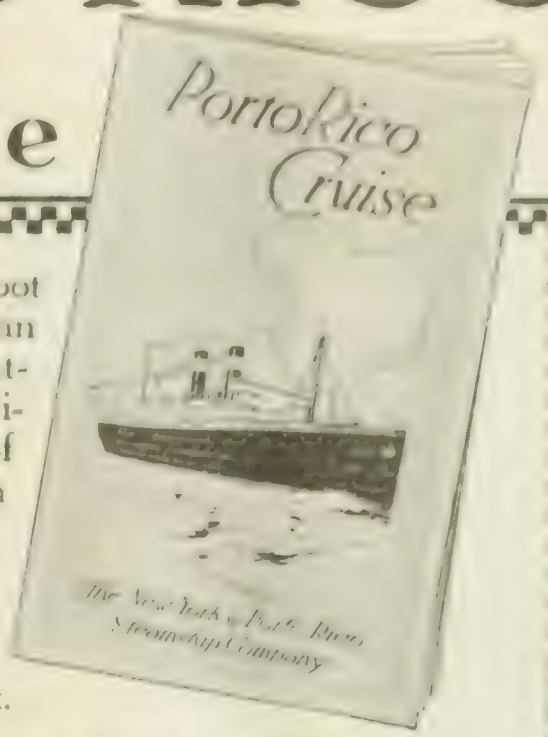
Doubleday, Page. 75 cents.

CLASSICS IN ART

This superb work, *The Art Treasures of Great Britain*, edited by C. H. Collins Baker, with its wealth of masterpieces reproduced in photogravure and in colors, might well be called "Landmarks of Sure Art" or perhaps "A Gallery of Honor"; for a more admirably selected group of permanent achievements in art it is difficult to imagine. The Parthenon Frieze, the K'ang H'si Vase, Millais' "Blind Girl," Turner's "Ship Aground," pictures, drawings, sculpture, ceramics, metalwork, ivorys, fifty-six subjects in all, each one a gem of its kind and class; here, indeed, is a treasure chest.

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INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

In an editorial note of October 4 we ventured the suggestion that the college professor might well consider how it is that the football coach gets more work out of the students than himself. A correspondent objects to the analogy:

The football coach makes up his team with the sole end in view of winning games. The good of the individual, everything, is lost sight of in the search for the one who will fill one position best.

The object of a college training, on the other hand, is the good of the individual entirely regardless of whether some one else might do his tasks better. Bowdoin will always be proud of her "Class of 1825," but the college that develops year after year, from fair material, classes that make satisfactory advancement is doing a work well worth while.

Not a few colleges apply the football method to their freshmen, probably throwing out many young men who might have profited greatly by a college course.

A college training ought not to be limited to those who show ability to get into the "intellectual football squad," but it ought to be for those who will respond to opportunity, even tho they fall below a football standard. The great college is not the one whose graduates are all geniuses, but the one that records a fair development of its individual students with a small percentage of loss of material.

W. E. ATKINSON

Grand Rapids, Michigan

This is the old dilemma, perhaps never to be settled, of whether the college should devote itself to the cultivation of the exceptional or the elevation of the average. Some institutions are trying to solve it by dividing the student body into two classes; "honor" students who, like the football squad, receive the special training that they alone are capable of taking, and "pass" students, who take the ordinary course as the non-athlete receives the usual gymnasium exercizes for his own benefit without expecting to attain distinction.

Dr. David S. Schaff, whose knowledge of church history few scholars can equal, and who, speaking of football, played on Yale's first Varsity team, called attention to the fact that twice before in the history of the world has the epithet of "the Barbarians" been applied to the Germans as it is today by the British press and that in both cases it turned out that those who were called "Barbarians" turned out to be the true promoters of civilization.

This method of disparagement, the employment of opprobrious names for a great nation, is adapted to bring to remembrance the two other periods at which the German peoples were called "the Barbarians," the period in which the fall of the Roman Empire of the West occurred, 476, and the period of the Renaissance closing with the first years of the Reformation. In these two historic eras the periods culminated in two epochs from which important world movements are dated. It may be that the present period in which this byword has been freely used will also culminate in an epoch from which new movements will be dated in the history of national relationships.

Fifteen centuries ago, when Goth, Visigoth, Lombard, Alani and other German tribes descended upon the Roman Empire, the term "the Barbarians" was used chiefly as an expression of dread, tho the older idea of peoples destitute of culture was not absent. The older Christian writers had held that when Rome fell, the world would fall. Not so, however, did Augustine and Salvianus and Orosius in the fifth century represent the historic situation. The ground which they took was that the corruptions of Christian Rome had provoked the punishments of God, who chose as the executors of His wrath the peoples from the north. And wild as was the Saxon, inhuman as was the Goth and faithless as was the Frank, yet—to follow Salvianus—these warriors were not so depraved as were the wealthy Christians of Rome, who added to natural vices the excesses of civilization. And Orosius added that the desolations perpetrated by the Germanic leaders might prove a providential measure for a later regeneration of Christian society.

In fact, as a result of this invasion of "the Barbarians" came freedom to the papacy from the domination of the Eastern emperors and the establishment of the mediæval empire with the German, Charlemagne, as the founder. Even before 476, when Odoacer gave to the Western empire its death-blow, the barbaric Germans had settled in England and a hundred years later missionaries sent by Gregory I. landed in England to give them the Roman type of Church government. And a century or two later Boniface, descended from "the Barbarians," went from England to Germany to do the same for that land that Augustine of Canterbury and his successors had done for Britain.

In the period of the Renaissance, "the Barbarians" was again a term in habitual use among the cultivated men of the south for the Germans. Petrarch, speaking of Prag, represents it as on the borders of a large barbaric area, and Aeneas Sylvius, later Pius II, dwells at length upon the ignorance and rudeness of "the Barbarians." Their princes, he said, cared more for their horses and dogs than for poets and scholars, and loved their wine-cellars more than the muses, a thing which may well have been true. Campanus, made bishop by Aeneas, abused Germany for its dirt, sour wine and miserable food, lamented his unfortunate nose which had to take in so many smells and praised his ears which took in nothing. So the term "Barbarian" once more had its run. But the most distinguished English historian of the Renaissance has chosen to speak "of an enervation at that period of Italian society in worse than heathen vices," certainly about as bad a characterization as was the description of rude conquerors of the peoples north of the Alps. But from "the Barbarians" there again proceeds good things—the printing press and the scheme of popular education, as also Reuchlin with his Hebrew scholarship and Erasmus with his Greek New Testament and Luther with his German Bible.

Whatever the predictions may be of the abiding results following this war, no good can come from blackening by a bad name the reputation of a great people with a long historic past behind them, and it is not a thing incredible that the history of the past may repeat itself in some blessings to mankind yet to be conferred by those who are now called "Barbarians."

DAVID S. SCHAFF

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



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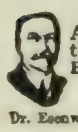
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Mitchell Tower

An important point in regard to the organization of the public school system is raised in the following letter:

Human inertia, conservatism, the tendency to preserve existing institutions is nowhere more in evidence than in the retention of the supervisory system in the public schools. Originally, when educational facilities were very meagre, the theory underlying supervision probably was that the supervising teacher might help the young, inexperienced, and poorly equipped teacher. As the public school system expanded, the supervisory feature became fixed, partly for the reason just given, and partly because some regular form of organization being thought necessary, the familiar industrial and military type was used as a model, somewhat unconsciously, perhaps, or at least without recognition of the evil result.

If, however, a rational basis for supervision once existed it has been eliminated by changed conditions. Now, there are adequate facilities for the proper education of teachers, or if there are not, they may easily be enlarged. Now there are definite requirements which the prospective teacher must meet before receiving an appointment. If these requirements are not sufficiently high, they may be increased, the standard may be raised. At present the teacher is often better prepared for her particular line of work than the supervisor who inspects her teaching, and who is receiving a salary from two to five times as great as the better equipped teacher. A supervisor now often inspects the work in a dozen different subjects, each teacher having specialized in his or her subject. This is certainly true in the High Schools, and probably to a great extent in the elementary as well.

The supervisory system tends to repress initiative in teacher and pupil, and develop in them the habit of accepting suggestions and requirements without thinking or reasoning about them, thus preventing the highest development of the individual which must come through useful social expression. It tends to create a teaching level of mediocre uniformity, and to cause school work to degenerate into spiritless routine drudgery. By repressing socially directed self-expression of the individual, this system withholds from the state a potential dynamic force vitally important, and indispensable in the attainment of ideal Democracy.

The supervisory system is cumbersome, expensive, undemocratic, unethical. Surely a school system subject to such an indictment should be abolished. ALICE DAVIS.

Wadleigh High School, New York

Here is true kindness! The Director of the Yeatman High School not only sends back to us, at his own expense, two stamps that he has not been able to use, but suggests a plan by which such losses of return postage may be avoided:

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It seems to me that it would be a comparatively simple matter for the Government to furnish at a nominal cost special return stamped envelopes, the postage to be collected from the addressee before delivery. There would be no loss of postage on the envelopes that are not returned. The Government would not get pay for unused postage, which is entirely proper.

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THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

THE STEEL INDUSTRY

In the steel industry great activity continues, with increasing demands and a steady advance of prices. For some time past, price additions have been made every week. The supply of crude steel is insufficient, and for this reason the manufacture of certain finished products has been impeded. While war orders are responsible for much of the recent expansion, demand for domestic consumption is now a large factor. The mills have so much work on hand that new orders can be taken only with an understanding that deliveries cannot be made within the time ordinarily allowed. The French Government recently offered $15 a ton more than the market price for 26,000 tons of war bars, if they could be delivered in three months, but no mill was able to take the order on those terms. Bids for 100,000 tons of rails for France are to be opened in Paris next week.

The Corporation's report, for October 31, of orders unfilled surprized even those who had been predicting a considerable increase. An addition in one month of 847,834 tons was shown by the reported total of 6,165,452, which may be compared with 4,162,244 in April last, and 3,461,097 a year ago. On the Stock Exchange the price of the common shares had been declining, in sympathy with a falling market for war order stocks. This report turned the tide, and at the close of the day the Steel shares showed a net gain of 2⅝. One-fifth of the day's business had been done in the Corporation's securities, and it had been a million-share day. Light is thrown upon the condition of the industry by the fact that while output was taxing the capacity of the mills, the month's orders exceeded shipments by 847,834 tons. This capacity will be increased in two or three weeks by the beginning of work at the company's new plant in Duluth, which has been constructed at a cost of $20,000,000, and which will produce billets, blooms and other crude material.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT

Reports from all the commercial agencies and other recognized authorities, together with what may be called barometric figures in industry and finance, show growing activity and a decided upward movement in business. Evidence of the improvement is seen in unprecedented railway traffic, increase of railway earnings, the high record output of pig iron, reports of the Federal Reserve Board from the twelve districts, the Federal Comptroller's report as to the condition of the national banks, the work at high pressure in steel mills, the ease with which our great crops are moved and the current bank clearings.

THE INVESTOR'S SERVICE

The Independent is now offering a Service for Investors which will give personal attention to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot of course decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them either by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves.

Responses to the recent call showed that the total resources of the 7613 national banks (something more than twelve billions) exceeded by $424,000,000 those disclosed by any preceding statement. A new high record was made by the bank clearings for October, which amounted to $20,144,355,592, exceeding those of October a year ago by 72 per cent, and those of October, 1913, by 28 per cent. Clearings for ten months show a gain of 12 per cent over 1914, 5 per cent over 1913, and 3¼ per cent over the high record year of 1912. In many industries output is sold far ahead. Money is plentiful and supplied at easy rates in response to legitimate demands. All the woolen mills are on full time. Flour mills and furniture factories are very busily engaged, there is more activity in building, increased purchasing power has stimulated the wholesale and retail trade, and even in the lumber industry of the Pacific northwest, which seemed moribund, there is evidence of revival. It is noticeable that the reports agree in saying that the activity is seen in industries dependent almost wholly on domestic wants.

NEW LOANS OR CREDITS

The English and French commissioners who came to this country some time ago to negotiate a loan, asked for $1,000,000,000, or that was the sum they had in mind. It was known that the loan of $500,000,000, for which there was an over-subscription, must be supplemented by additional loans, or by credits arranged by bankers here in agreements with those in London. In that city and in New York there have recently been conferences relating to credits, and now committees have been appointed to provide for the first credit, which will be for at least 250,000,000. It may be that the credit agreements will eventually involve $500,000,000 or $750,000,000.

Among the members of the American committee—of which Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, is chairman—are representatives of Morgan & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers' Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce, and the Continental and Commercial and First National Banks of Chicago. At the head of the British committee is Sir Henry Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England. The credits are for payments due, or soon to be due, in this country, and the security will be British consols, British railway bonds, and possibly a few American railway bonds, deposited as collateral in the Bank of England.

A French credit for $15,000,000, all of which is to be expended here, has been arranged by a syndicate of prominent banks under the management of William P. Bonbright & Co. This may be increased to $30,000,000. Russia recently obtained a credit of $5,000,000, and seeks a much larger one. The bonds of Italy's new loan of $25,000,000 are on the market. These 6 per cent bonds, sold at par, are convertible at the end of one year into similar bonds, and the latter, a year later, may be exchanged for ten-year 5½ per cent gold notes of the Italian Government.

Payment of subscriptions to the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000 has been made so promptly and in such volume that the syndicate gives notice that the payments originally required to be made on November 15 may be deferred until some later date hereafter to be named.

Six members of the French Industrial and Commercial Commission who arrived in New York last week, and who are to remain in this country for several months, are planning to spend at least $160,000,000 here, but not until after the war. They represent commercial bodies, manufacturing organizations, bankers, and, to some extent, the Government. They say that in recent times France has been paying Germany about $100,000,000 a year for machinery, structural steel and certain other products, all of which they intend to buy in the United States after the end of the war. Here they propose to procure the material that will be required for a rehabilitation of French industries, and they have begun a tour of inspection.

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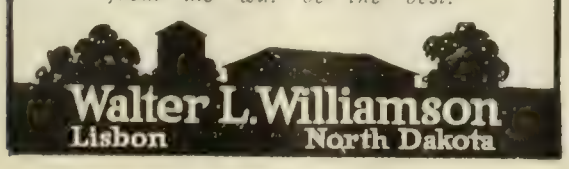
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DOMINICK BROS. & COMPANY
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE 49 Wall Street, New York

The Northwestern National Bank

Minneapolis, Minn.

September 2, 1915.

RESOURCES

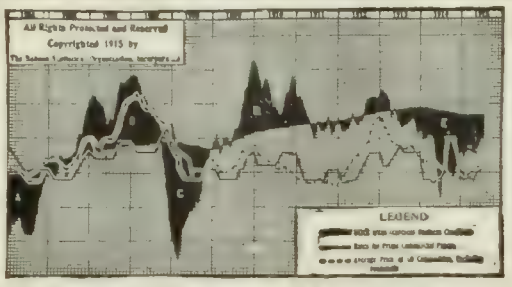
Loans and discounts	$26,435,699.22
U. S. and other bonds	1,448,276.50
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis	180,000.00
Banking House	575,000.00
Overdrafts	1,370.32
Cash and due from banks	12,476,736.90
	$41,117,082.94

LIABILITIES

Capital	$4,000,000.00
Surplus	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	938,570.52
Circulation	290,000.00
Deposits	33,888,512.42
	$41,117,082.94

OFFICERS

Edward W. Decker, Pres.; Joseph Chapman, Vice-Pres.; James A. Latta, Vice-Pres.; Alexander V. Ostrom, Vice-Pres.; Wm. E. Briggs, Vice-Pres.; Robt. E. MacGregor, Cash.; S. H. Plummer, Asst. Cash.; H. P. Newcomb, Asst. Cash.; W. M. Koon, Asst. Cash.; Henry J. Riley, Asst. Cash.



Business for November

Most successful business men anticipate *future* business conditions and profits, rather than mull over present conditions. Our "*Outlook for November*" may be of help to you; ask for it.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

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Executive Offices Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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Franklin National Bank

BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS

PHILADELPHIA, September 2, 1915

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$30 214 595 67
Liability Under Letters of Credit	357 000 28
Due from Banks	4 736 510 68
Cash and Reserve	9 018 225 18
Exchanges for Clearing House	2 184 444 57
	$46 020 846 38

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1 000 000 00
Surplus and Net Profits	1 503 129 79
Circulation	415 000 00
Letters of Credit	357 000 28
Deposits	40 649 716 31
	$46 020 846 38

E. P. PASSMORE Vice-President and Cashier

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are taken freely by Life Insurance Companies Their experience is a safe guide for you to follow.

Being located as we are in the center of the great farming, dairy and cattle raising belt of this fertile state enables us to offer the choicest selection in the United States.

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E. S. PAGE, Vice-President
G. H. STUART 3RD, Treasurer
S. W. MORRIS, Secretary

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

(NATIONAL BANK)

Philadelphia, September 2, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$13 802 229 48
Due from banks and bankers	1 642 554 35
Clearing House exchanges	843 482 12
Cash and reserve	3 154 030 07
Treasurer of United States	45 000 00
Total	$19,488,796 02

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1 000 000 00
Surplus and undivided profits	2 348 [illegible] 42
Circulation	495 000 00
Deposits	15 644 [illegible] 60
Total	$19 488 796 02

S. D. JORDAN, Cashier

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited

DIVIDENDS

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 14

A regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon each share of the Preferred Stock, Issued and outstanding, payable December 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 30, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.

Dated November 10, 1915.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY

Meriden, Conn., November 15, 1915.

Coupons No. 34 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company, due December 1, 1915, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE ROCKWELL, Treasurer.

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

AN EXPERIENCE

A long-time reader of The Independent and a loyal adherent of old line, legal reserve life insurance, Mr. Edward G. Sherley, of Albany, N. Y., writes this department narrating his life insurance experience and expressing his satisfaction with a policy which he secured in his youth, and on which he this year paid the fiftieth annual premium. His example should be an inspiration to others; and as the story is one of human interest I am going to transcribe so much of it as our limited space will permit. Mr. Sherley writes:

"In June, 1866, I secured a life policy for $2500 in the Connecticut Mutual, and last June paid the fiftieth premium. I was not married, but had an aged mother and a sister dependent on me. I was twenty-six.

"I have paid the company, cash, $1-752. I have kept an account in which I added each year the amount of interest I would have secured had I deposited the money in a savings bank. The total amounts to $5,720.

"But I have never been dissatisfied with the investment.

"Some thirty years ago I tried to get additional insurance for $1500, but was refused by two companies on account of heart trouble. About the same year (1885) I secured a 15-year endowment in the Connecticut General, carried it thru, had fifteen years of insurance, and received $132 more than all the premiums I paid on it.

"My experience has been satisfactory; but the companies which refused me lost a good risk, altho I do not blame them."

As Mr. Sherley omitted to mention the dividends received on the life policy, I wrote him inquiring about them, and in a subsequent letter, after explaining some early complications in the account he kept, due to notes given the company for part of the first four years' premiums, the interest on which should have been deducted in his first calculation, reducing the net cash he actually paid out, he says:

"As nearly as I can make out the matter stands thus:

"Entire amount of premiums for fifty years, $2612.48, less dividends of a little more than $1000."

The last statement of the company to Mr. Sherley shows his annual premium at $62.16, less a dividend of $27.97.

It is interesting to note in this case that at age forty-five he endeavored to secure additional insurance, presumably on the whole life plan, and was rejected because of a bad heart, and that he is at the age of seventy-six, in fairly good health and actively en-

gaged in business. It will also be observed that because of the shorter term, fifteen years, and the higher premium, he was able to secure about the same time an endowment contract which served his purpose. I thank Mr. Sherley for the privilege of printing his experience, and wish him continuance of days and happiness.

H. C. B., West Newton, Mass.—(1) Unless I had good reason to doubt the future stability of a company, I could not advise any one holding in it a policy four years old to drop it for insurance in another company. (2) The Columbian National Life of Boston is in good shape financially and from the viewpoint of management possesses average merits.

G. V. J., Chicago, Ill.—On December 31, 1914, the figures of the North American Life Insurance Company of Chicago were: Admitted assets, $2,515,847; total liabilities, excluding capital stock, $1,775,551; cash capital, $700,000; net surplus, $40,296. It is a stock company, issuing only non-participating policies. Its methods are sound, securities of good grade and the management of average ability. Last year its lapse ratio was very heavy. It had in force on January 1, 1914, total insurance amounting to $28,015,143; wrote during the year new insurance of $7,148,709; and ended the year with total insurance in force of $28,091,914, showing a net gain of but $76,771.

H. L. D., Manila, P. I.—(1) You have doubtless read in this department recently some observations in connection with the Merchants Life Insurance Company, formerly the Merchants Life Association. Your present contract is of the assessment variety; and the best proof that it is not safe for the future is furnished you by the men who issued it and who are now urging you to exchange it for one of their legal reserve policies. My advice is that you substitute an old line policy for it in some thoroly reliable company. (2) The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company ranks among the best in the United States and you may safely rely on any statements it makes to you. I unhesitatingly pronounce it superior in every respect to the Merchants. (3) An "old line" life insurance company is one which, computing its premium charges on a standard Table of Mortality, provides for a mathematical reserve, the effect of which is to keep the premium "level" and at the same time to accumulate a fund that will reduce the net amount which the company has at risk. Altho the insured pays thruout life the same premium, the actual cost increases as he grows older. The reserve neutralizes this.

Temperance, Princeton, N. J.—I do not know of an American life company which, segregating its total abstainers, gives them the benefit of such savings in net cost as that experience would seem to warrant. Presumably all or nearly all the risks of the Presbyterian Ministers Fund are wholly or approximately of that class, for the company confines its acceptances to the clergy of the Protestant churches, their wives and students for the ministry. I have not seen any analysis of that company's experience, but the net cost to policyholders is, comparatively speaking, low. I know this, however, only in a general way; and I am prepared to believe that some of the well managed companies doing a general business are capable of making a strong case on that point. You have named three excellent companies in the Mutual Benefit, Connecticut Mutual and Northwestern Mutual. The Bankers of Iowa up to 1911 did business on the assessment plan, changing its corporate title and system in November of that year. It is now a mutual legal reserve company, but in my opinion, from the viewpoint of service to policyholders, as yet not comparable with the three first named. If you wish to gage accurately the comparative merits of the first three, discuss them with an agent of each.



Founded A. D. 1710

206th YEAR

Sun Insurance Office

OF LONDON

The Oldest Insurance Company in the World

Chief Office in U. S., No. 51 Pine St., N. Y.

The 206th Year of the Company's Active Business Existence

Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1914

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate in New York City	$200,000	Reserve for Unearned Premiums	[illegible]
United States Government Bonds	205,000	Reserve for Losses in Process of Adjustment	[illegible]
Railroad and other Bonds; Guaranteed, Preferred and other Railroad Stocks and other Securities	3,616,394	Reserve for Taxes and other Liabilities	77,971
Cash in Bank	281,762	Surplus over all Liabilities	[illegible]
Cash in Agents' hands and in course of collection	494,850		
Other admitted items	1,470		
	$4,859,614		$4,859,614

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

Herbert L. Griggs, Esq. Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq.

James Brown, Esq.

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT

TO make permanent provision for dependents, securing to them a monthly income for life.

In order to acquire the protection which life insurance affords, it must be taken when you can secure it. When you become uninsurable you will feel the need of it—but it will be too late.

Berkshire Life Insurance Co.

Pittsfield, Mass.

DEATH

IS THE

DIRECT TAX COLLECTOR

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921, 923, 925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

1915

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

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Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board

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THE man who puts his brand on the goods he sells sets his light where it will "shine before men" because he is not afraid to have it shine on *him*.

He wants it to shine on him as well as on his goods because he has *nothing to fear* and *everything to gain* from the glare. When he adds to the illumination of the trade-mark the full light of national advertising you may be sure he is certain of his goods—sure that you will like them. He is willing to risk his *fortune* and his *business future* on the chance of your approval.

He would not do this if there really were a risk because he is a hard-headed business man. He has taken the risk out of his business by putting quality into his goods.

Deal with the man who is not afraid of the light. Buy the goods that bear trade-marks and are advertised nationally because these are the goods that it is safest and most economical to buy—safest because *you know who is responsible* for them, most economical because there is a *lower selling cost* included in the price of nationally advertised goods.

Trade-marks and national advertising are the two most valuable public servants in business today. Their whole tendency is to raise qualities and standardize them, while lowering prices and stabilizing them.

The Independent

MEMBER OF THE QUOIN CLUB

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1865 1915

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C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of

STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
FOR EVENING WEAR IN

Coats, Wraps, Neckwear and Muffs

126 West 42nd Street

New York City

PEBBLES

If the G. O. P. wants a strictly up-to-date ticket, what's the matter with Cannon and Fort?—*Columbia State.*

Andorra, in its letter to President Wilson, voices the sentiment that we republics should stand together.—*Indianapolis Star.*

These gains and losses of so many yards are apt to muddle the man who reads both the football news and the war reports.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Wilbur Voliva, Dowie's successor, says he is praying God will reunite the Republican party. Why bring in outsiders?—*Detroit Journal.*

"They say an editor never really appreciates the humor in his own paper."

"No, he's always one of the board."—*Cornell Widow.*

Husband—But you must agree that men have better judgment than women.

Wife—Oh, yes; you married me, and I you.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

Parson—I was glad to see you at prayer meeting last night, brother.

Village Souse—Was that where I was? Well, I'll be jiggered!—*Dallas News.*

Book Agent (entering Governor's office)—Pardon me, sir——

Governor (reaching for Pardon Slip)—Certainly. What did you do?—*Augwan.*

"My wife left today for the West Indies."

"Yes? Jamaica?"

"No, indeed, but I didn't stand in the way."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Wife—Oh, Jonathan! Everything we own is lost!

Optimist—It might be worse, my dear. Some idiot might have saved the cuckoo clock Aunt Jane gave us.—*Life.*

Twinkle, twinkle, little war,
How I wonder more and more.
As about the world you hop,
Where you really mean to stop.
—*Cornell Widow.*

"My brain is on fire," tragically exclaimed Johnson as he threw himself down upon the sofa and held his head.

"Why don't you blow it out?" absent-mindedly asked his room-mate.—*Lehigh Burr.*

Private Hawkins—Why is it that the Germans have begun to call their Zeppelins "JOKES"?

Private Lefevre—Ah, zat is so the English won't be able to see them, I suppose.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

We note in a Hoosier exchange an article written by the president of an Indiana Wilson-Bryan Club. Being the president these days of such an organization must strain to the cracking point even an Indiana politician's capacities for "watchful waiting."—*New York Tribune.*

Prof.—What are the properties of heat?

Stewed—The chief property is that it causes bodies to expand while cold causes them to contract.

Prof.—Excellent. Give an example.

Stewed—In summer when it is hot, the days are long; in winter, when it is cold, the days are short.—*Lehigh Burr.*

First General—Have we gained much today?

Second General—Have we? Eight more dispatches, totaling [illegible] telegrams, four cablegrams, four runs, a scrapping article, and three new flags [illegible].

First General—Great! And the enemy?

Second General—Oh, [illegible] a colonel and a [illegible].

First General—Fine! We'll have [illegible] to-night.—*Yale Record.*

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1911

NOVEMBER 29, 1915

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JUST A WORD

The colorful and spectacular setting for Serge de Diaghileff's Ballet Russe, which is reproduced on the cover of The Independent for this issue, was designed by Leon Bakst. It shows a climactic scene in *Scheherazade*, an oriental melodrama of savage beauty, one of the twenty ballets in the varied repertoire of the Ballet Russe. Some of the others which are to be given in America this season range from the fantasies of *L'Oiseau de Feu* to the romanticism of Schumann's *Papillons*, and the fanciful whimsies of the Russian burlesque scenes in *Petrouchka*.

The first performance will be given at the Century Theater in New York on January 17; in February and March the entire troupe will visit the leading cities of the United States, and in April they will return to New York for the last four weeks of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House. During the last six years the Ballet Russe has won widespread success in Europe.

Nijinsky, one of the great dancers of his generation, and Karsavina, supreme in her special field of mimetic dancing, head the troupe. Ernest Ansermet, prominent among the younger musicians of Europe, is conductor of the symphony orchestra of seventy pieces.

The music to which the ballets are danced is the work of eminent composers, classic, modern and contemporary, including Chopin, Debussy, Rimsky-Korsakov, Reynaldo Hahn and Schumann.

Something like nine hundred instructors in high schools, colleges and universities have already chosen The Independent for class-room use during the present term or school year. The orders run to several hundred copies weekly in some cases, and the aggregate into many thousands. Comments as to the peculiar fitness of The Independent for this purpose come from every state in the Union, and a few sentences taken almost at random from recent letters will show the general trend of all. A high school principal in North Carolina writes:

"The first order of Independents received Pupils simply carried away One father took the magazine on the child's arrival and at ten o'clock still refused to give it up" From another high school principal "It is the most vigorous, the most thought-provoking, the broadest, and withal the truest of our great weekly journals" From Oregon Agricultural College "The Independent is very greatly appreciated by our student body for *the intelligent discussion of the great questions of the day, and its clear style*" And from the Iowa State College comes this, which is certainly good reading:

I am now using The Independent with two classes and the young men reading The Independent have recognized such frivolous literature as Hardy, Doyle, Tolstoi, Euclid, Aristophanes, Xenophon, Bunyan and Edna Ferber cast to digest The Independent Many of them have been noticed sleeping with The Independent in the same room while one young man took two copies to the football game to serve as a literary cushion. All of which shows we are developing a spirit here that is both dependent and Independent

REMARKABLE REMARKS

WOODROW WILSON—America first.

KING GEORGE—It is the final lap that counts.

WILLIAM A. BRADY—What has become of the matinee idol?

PROF. SCOTT NEARING—Private schools must be swept aside.

BELVA LOCKWOOD—I may be a candidate against Wilson in 1916.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—Either we need to prepare or we do not.

ETHEL BARRYMORE—Women love men for wanting to be mothered.

LADY DUFF-GORDON—We have not quite reached the pantalette stage.

MARGARET WILSON—It is disgraceful the way the majority of voters vote.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—My wife is against suffrage, and that settles me.

NICHLAS LONGWORTH—The American people are riding hellbent into bankruptcy.

RECTOR GEORGE C. RICHMOND—The Episcopal Church is controlled by Wall Street.

CONGRESSMAN TAVENNER—Behind the war trust is the most powerful group of men in the U. S.

TOM WATSON—Would New Yorkers allow Georgians to invade their state and hang Nathan Straus?

DR. ANNA E. BLONT—In dealing with hopelessly idiotic children, I would be willing to take their lives.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN—I am very glad to have the controversy shifted from the munitions plants to the Bible.

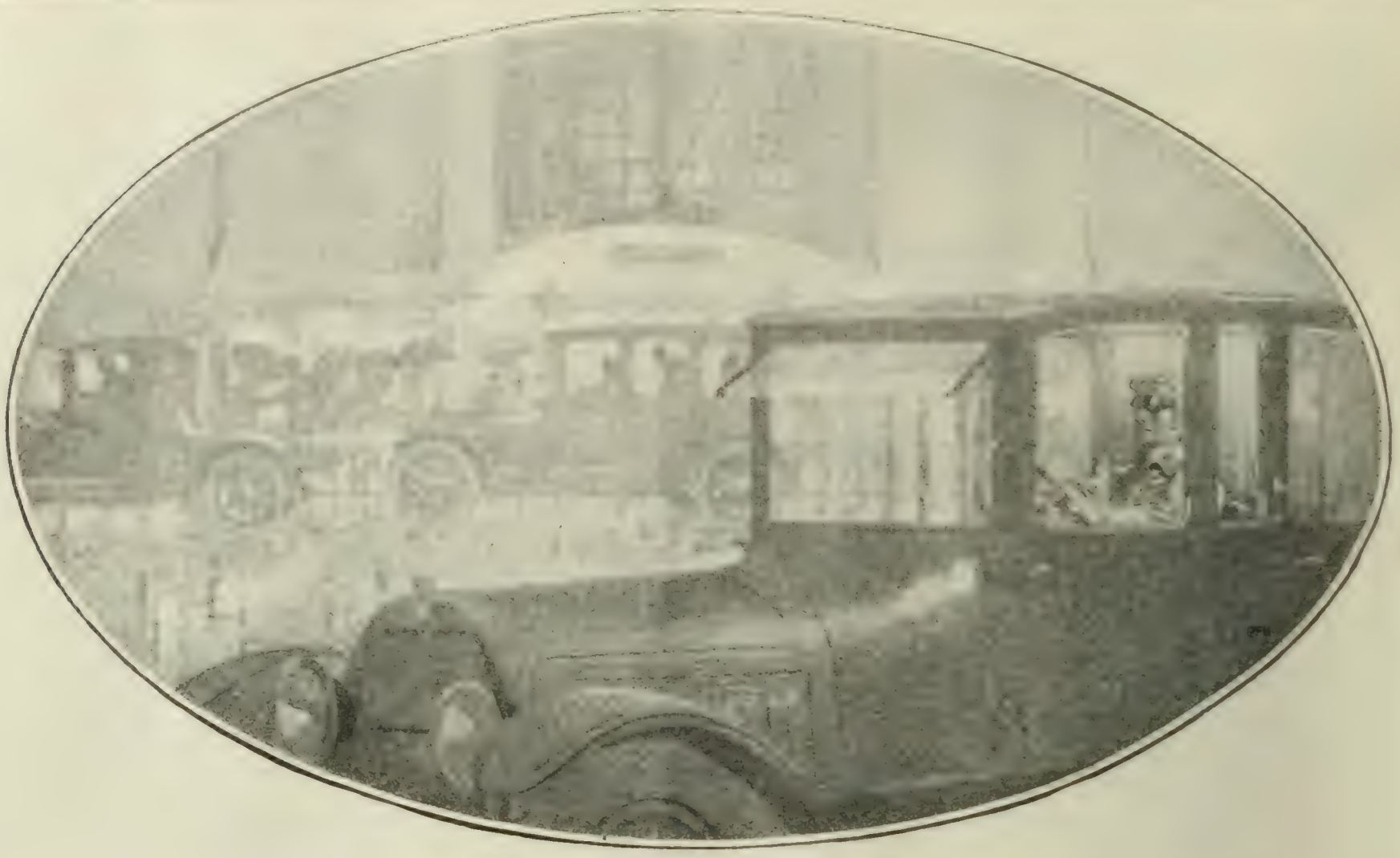
TOM SHEVLIN, YALE COACH—Life and football are not so much in having a good hand as in playing a poor one well.

PRESIDENT MURLIN OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY—The proposition to abandon night schools in New York is frightful to contemplate.

G. K. CHESTERTON—Nothing is more remarkable than the relative disappearance of the Emperor and Crown Prince—and Gott—from this struggle.

THEODORE CHANDLER—A successful banker is composed of about one-fifth accountant, two-fifths lawyer, three-fifths political economist, and four-fifths gentleman and scholar.

BERNARD SHAW—If all the brains and literary talent and energy and enthusiasm which have been put into the writing of balderdash during the last year of the war, had been devoted to pulling us thru the war, we should have been almost in Berlin by this time.



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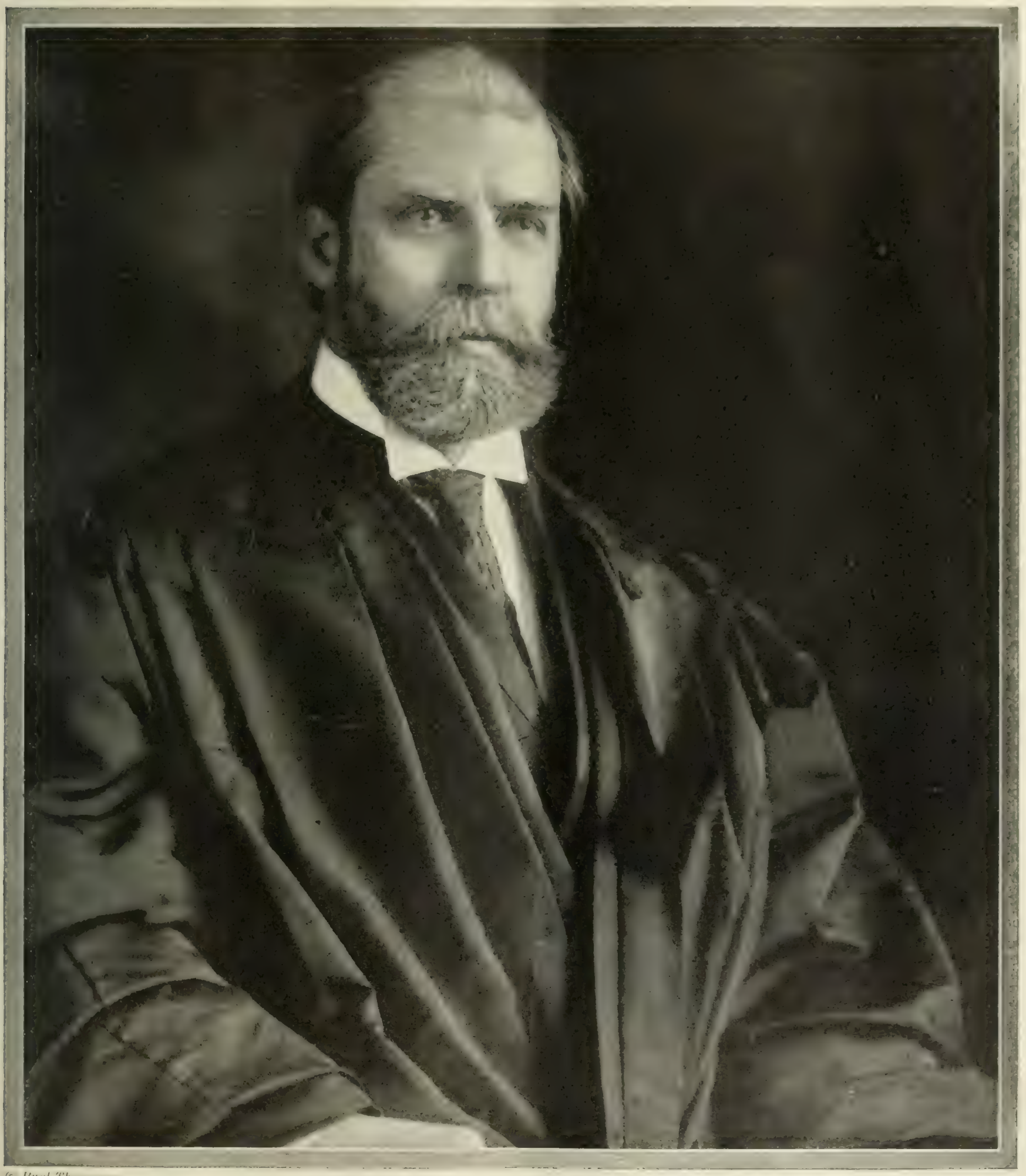
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WHY NOT THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE?

MR. JUSTICE HUGHES HAS CONSISTENTLY REFUSED TO ALLOW HIS NAME TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY. BUT IT IS AN OPEN QUESTION WHETHER ANY MAN WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO REFUSE A NOMINATION, IF IT WERE TO COME TO HIM WITH ANY DEGREE OF UNANIMITY. FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THIS POINT OF VIEW SEE THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL

WHY NOT THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE?

WHO shall be the Republican candidate for President? It is only seven months before the nominating convention. If there is to be any effective opposition to the reëlection of Mr. Wilson—who is the logical and the probable candidate of his party—there must be accomplished a great deal of getting together in those seven months. The question whether a Democrat or a Republican shall be elected to the presidency next year will of course be a hotly contested one. The outcome of the contest will depend in great measure on the progress of events during the coming months. But of the value and indeed the indispensability of a vigorous and healthy opposition there can be no question.

Two suggestions for a Republican candidate have just been made public. One touches the hights of absurdity. Senator Boies Penrose is reported to have announced his candidacy. If any one thing is certain it is that the Republican party could not hang about its neck before entering the next campaign a more ponderous millstone than such an apostle of reactionism and boss-rule.

The other suggestion is of quite another color. It is presented in definite form by the action of certain Republicans in Nebraska in putting the name of Mr. Justice Hughes on the presidential preference ballot for the approaching primary. Justice Hughes has resolutely declined to permit his name to be so used. The incident raises two important questions.

The first is, Would Justice Hughes make a good candidate and a good President? This question can only be answered with an unqualified affirmative. That he would make a good President is evidenced by his record in public life—as investigator of the New York life insurance companies, as Governor of New York, as Justice of the United States Supreme Court. It is evidenced by his breadth of vision, his single minded devotion to the public welfare, his intellectual strength and integrity, his fearlessness and his industry.

Would he make a good candidate? None better. The Republican party at this critical point in its career needs healing. It needs to bring back into its ranks those who went out because of the Chicago convention of 1912. It must have a candidate on whom divergent factions can unite; who will neither terrify the conservative nor disgust the radical. He must be a man for whom those who voted for Mr. Taft and those who voted for Mr. Roosevelt can vote with equal grace.

Such a man is Mr. Justice Hughes. He is progressive, but keeps his feet upon the ground. He is conservative, but he is not afraid to take steps—and long ones—forward. He has the trust and admiration of the whole country. He would make a good candidate and a better President.

The other question is, Has any man the right to refuse a nomination for the presidency?

Any man has a right to decline to enter a contest for such a nomination. To men in some positions this right becomes an obligation. Among such positions are those upon the judicial bench. So Mr. Justice Hughes, in refusing to become a party to a movement to bring his name before the Republican National Convention, not only is within his rights, but is setting an admirable example of judicial propriety and high-mindedness. It was only to be expected of him that he would not permit himself to be used to drag the judiciary into politics.

But to say that the American people may never go to the bench for a candidate for the presidency is to say too much. To say that even a member of the Supreme Court of the United States would be justified in refusing anything like a unanimous call to become the candidate of his party in a presidential campaign is to put too low a value upon the right of the people to be represented as they wish.

Mr. Justice Hughes is infallibly right in averting his face from any struggle for a presidential nomination. He will continue, we know, to refuse to be drawn into any such tangle. But if a Republican convention in the fullness of time should with enthusiasm and conviction call upon him to lead them in the presidential campaign, we do not see how he could refuse to become their standard-bearer.

The Republican party could not have a finer leader.

WHAT ARE YOU FIGHTING FOR?

AFTER a year and a half of unprecedented slaughter and destruction and with the prospect that the war may continue for years yet, the time has come when the outside world has the right and duty to ask of the belligerents, *What are you fighting for?* It ought to have been asked long ago. It should have been answered before it was asked. Every government owes it to its own people whom it is calling upon to sacrifice their lives as well as to the neutrals whose sympathy it desires, that a clear statement be given to the world of what are the objects for which it is putting forth these stupendous efforts. But not one of the twelve nations involved has made such a statement, and all of them so far have refused even to consider such action.

Yet there is nothing absurd or irrational in such a question. Understand, we are not asking: "Why did you enter the war?" That is something for the future historian to discover if he can. It does not concern us of the present who brought on the war or what they did it for. The few who know will not tell and it would merely serve to satisfy our idle curiosity if they did. The thing we need to know is not what started the war, but what is keeping it going and how it can be brought to an end.

Neither are we asking: "What are your peace terms?" That is a question that will have to be answered in general by arms and in detail by negotiation. Each of the belligerents defiantly insists that the time has not yet come for the discussion of the conditions of settlement and perhaps they are right about it.

But it is time for them to give a concrete answer to the fundamental question of what they hope to gain by keeping up the fight for months or years to come. If they do not give such an answer it will inevitably give

rise to the suspicion that the only issue to be decided is which group of nations is the stronger, or rather — what is not quite the same thing — which can longer endure the drain of blood and gold. If so, the Great War is as idle as when two playful schoolboys beat each other with switches to see which can stand punishment the longer.

But if we are not to believe that the Great War is so purposeless, then we are entitled to know what the several belligerents hope, desire and believe themselves entitled to. Each of the two groups of combatants will, it is understood, act as a unit in making peace, but since each of them has its own aims and demands they should be considered separately. Why should not every nation now at war formulate what it regards as its rightful claims and what it would enforce if victorious? Let each make its claims as large as it pleases. Let it frankly ask for what it wants, whether it expects to get it or not. What it will get will depend on how the war turns out, but no nation ought to be reluctant about saying what it desires to get out of the war. These are not peace negotiations, so there is no danger of anything being lost by frankness. Nobody proposes to compromise by splitting the difference. If the claims put forward are preposterous, they will be laughed at in the neutral nations. If they are grasping they will be frowned upon. But in any case they will be considered and will command such respect as they deserve.

The only replies so far given by the various governments to this question, are, first, that they are fighting in self-defense, and, second, that they are fighting in order that their civilization and ideals may not perish from the earth. The first is obvious; each of the belligerents, whether or not it was guilty of aggression or provocation in the beginning, is now fighting for life. The second reply may also be accepted without discussion.

But when we come to put the rival claims into concrete terms we have no official statements to go by. We do not know what England demands or Germany demands. We only know what some Englishmen and some Germans say they want. But even such irresponsible discussions as have appeared in print give some clue to national aspirations and in the absence of official data are worth a brief consideration.

We may assume first that every country will want an enormous indemnity. But how much it will get will depend not so much upon its demands and needs as upon the financial standing of the defeated party at the end of the war. It will in any case not be possible to obtain an indemnity sufficient to cover the expenses and losses of the war. The only cases where the indemnity is likely to be a vital factor are Belgium and Serbia; for the Allied Powers if victorious will doubtless insist upon some compensation to these feeble and ruined countries.

Let us consider in turn what each country might ask for itself in case of victory. Would England be content with the territory which she has already gained by the war? This amounts to some 1,400,000 square miles, or more than ten times the area of the United Kingdom. Great Britain has virtually acquired from Germany since the war began German Southwest Africa, German East Africa (altho the conquest of this is not complete), Kamerun (unless this is counted a French conquest), and in the Pacific Kaiser Wilhelm's Land and the Bismarck, Caroline, Pelew, Marianne, Solomon, Marshall and Samoan Islands. From Turkey Great Britain has acquired so far Egypt, Sudan, Cyprus and Lower Mesopotamia. The British demands might possibly include also Heligoland from Germany and Arabia from Turkey. The surrender and future limitation of the German navy has also been suggested in British journals as a necessary precaution, as well as various plans for the dismemberment of the German Empire and the weakening of its military power. The neutralization of the Kiel Canal has also been proposed. How many of these are approved or regarded as essential by the British Government and people?

Now let us turn to Germany. Would Germany now be willing to conclude peace either on the basis of the status before the war or on the basis of her present holdings? Some German writers have hinted that peace might be made on the basis of the restoration of Belgium, the autonomy of Poland and the retrocession of part of Alsace-Lorraine. Others more ambitious demand the acquisition of Belgium, Luxemburg and northern France as far as Calais, of Poland and Courland, of Morocco, Tunis and Algeria from France, of Libya from Italy, of the Kongo from Belgium and of various colonies from Great Britain, as well as the restoration of their African and Pacific possessions now held by the British. Probably the demands of Germany, if ever formulated, would be found to lie between these extremes.

France is fighting of course to free her soil from the invader and to regain Alsace-Lorraine, perhaps also for some slight extension of her territory in this direction for strategic purposes. The colonial acquisitions mostly mentioned in discussions of the question are Togo and Kamerun in Africa and Syria in Asia.

Austria-Hungary covets Serbia, Montenegro, northern Albania and Salonica, possibly Venetia.

Russia wants primarily the recovery of the territory now held by the Germans, and next a southern seaport, preferably Constantinople. Besides this, she would desire northern Persia, a large part of Armenia, and perhaps German and Austrian Poland.

Italy's ambitions are well understood. They comprize the Trentino and all of the Austro-Hungarian islands and coast land on the Adriatic, also the greater part of Albania and perhaps a foothold in Syria.

Bulgaria wants the southern part of Serbia and the northern part of Albania with an Adriatic port, also the recovery of the territory of the Danube delta which Rumania took from her in the second Balkan war. Presumably also her ambitions extend to Salonica and Constantinople.

Serbia needs first freedom from invasion. Her territorial aspirations include northern Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Croatia-Slavonia.

Montenegro would like Scutari and adjacent territory in northern Albania.

Japan would doubtless be content with the foothold she has obtained in China by the capture of Tsing-tau.

Belgium longs only for independence and such compensation as is possible. The proposed cession to her of Luxemburg and certain German territory does not seem to meet with the approval of the Belgians.

These, then, are the desires of the twelve belligerent nations in so far as they can be surmised from unauthoritative sources. If we could learn what of these vaguely defined aims and ambitions are to be seriously regarded as expressions of the present intentions of the

respective governments, it would be possible to compare them and see in what respects they are irreconcilable. Perhaps once put down on paper they would not prove so far apart as they seem to be. For, after all, what every nation is now fighting for is primarily peace. This must be a just and permanent peace, but in order to secure that we must first find out what each of the belligerents regards as just to its own interests and necessary for the preservation of peace.

BOOKER WASHINGTON

OUR most distinguished citizen of negro blood has died a patriotic and worthy death after a very brief illness. His last address was in behalf of his negro brothers and sisters before the American Missionary Association. From New Haven he went to New York and consulted a physician, who told him that he had but a few days to live. He was born in the South, he said, and he would die and be buried in the South; so he hastened back to his beloved Tuskegee, reaching home at midnight, and four hours later he died. His was a fitting end of a great career.

He was born a slave, yet his was native genius to which was added the genius of taking pains. He was an utterly ignorant boy, scarce able to read, but he had heard of Hampton Institute and General Armstrong, and he found his way there without money. All the capacity he could show was that he could sweep a room and dust it clean. In three years he had graduated and became a teacher in the industries of the school. There came a call for a teacher of a negro school in an out of the way town in Alabama, and General Armstrong selected him to go to Tuskegee. There he found nothing, no schoolhouse, no scholars; but in twenty-four years he created the largest negro school in the world with a whole village of buildings and a million and a half of property. It was all his work, his enthusiasm, his energy, his business tact, his inspiration. He traveled thru the North, found the givers, gathered an extraordinary body of supporters and trustees, and gained the admiring confidence, by his wisdom, his shrewdness, and his eloquence, of the white people of the country, South as well as North, and was generally accepted as being the leading negro of the country. So marked was his leadership that one President after another made him his adviser on negro matters.

How did he gain this general favor both North and South? It was largely because he kept to his own business of running an industrial school and trained boys and girls to be farmers and mechanics and housekeepers and seamstresses and teachers. He constantly told his people that they must make their own way by productive labor, and that an inch of production was better than a mile of complaint. Doubtless he felt the disabilities under which negroes suffer in the South and, to a less extent, in the North; but he never blustered about them. They would make good, he told them, only by their own peaceable, hard work. That is the sort of policy which was popular in Alabama and is scarcely less popular in New York and Boston, where he gathered his money. Yet he kept tab on the wrongs about which he kept silent, and The Independent received from him, year after year, the number of negro lynchings. Just so Dr. Washington talked only of industrial education, but he took his wife and his teachers from Fisk or Atlanta University and was trustee of more than one negro college.

There are negroes who have had no love for Dr. Washington, who would have it that he was too mealy-mouthed about negroes' rights and wrongs and was overcareful not to offend the sentiment and prejudices of the white people with whom he came in contact. We have never sympathized with that view of him. He had a great work to do and it was his duty to succeed and to give as little offense as possible. To others came the duty of demanding rights, to him came the duty of gaining friends, and quieting enemies. He had a great gift for speech and an equal gift for silence. It has been a very unhappy thing that negro leaders have been divided into two hostile camps. Both policies are necessary, both that constructive effort which hoes corn and plants cotton and buys land and builds a house and runs a bank, and that other which demands civil rights and fights injustice and insists upon a citizen's rights in his own land. Of the former policy Booker T. Washington, honored by the degrees of Harvard and Dartmouth, was a conspicuous example.

CAN WIVES BE TRUSTED WITH MONEY?

THIS is the question now agitating England, for the enlistment of some 3,000,000 men in the army has given to many of their wives the opportunity of spending money without having to ask their husbands for it. The Government allowance for the support of the families of enlisted men is paid directly into the hands of the wives and there is abundant evidence that it is not always wisely expended. The number of convictions for drunkenness among women has gone up alarmingly in the year, while the number among men has gone down.

Altho such a large number of drinking men are at the front, where they are limited to their daily tot of rum, the drink bill of the United Kingdom for the half year of war ending June 30 was $40,000,000 more than during the corresponding half year of peace preceding. That is to say, $25,000,000 more have been spent for beer, $20,000,000 more for spirits, and $5,000,000 less for wine. This would confirm the general impression that the upper classes are drinking less, or at least economizing on their liquor bills, while the lower classes, especially the women, are drinking more. The increase in consumption is not quite so great as these figures indicate, because prices are higher, but it is considerable. Considering that the annual drink bill of the country is ordinarily over $825,000,000, it is a serious matter to have it increased by perhaps $100,000,000 in a time when the utmost economy and efficiency is demanded. The new anti-treating law, which went into effect October 11, is expected to cut down drunkenness in the cities.

Perhaps more effective than these statistics in giving an idea of the situation is the British cartoon of a scene in the slums, where two gossipy women on the street are commenting on the frequent visits of a neighbor to the public house. "That's the fourth time she's gone today," says one. "Never mind," says the other, "Let her enjoy herself while she can. The war can't last always and her husband will be back some time."

It is to be hoped that these tyrants who keep their purses in their own pockets and dole out money to their wives only after earnest solicitation, will not learn of these statistics and be confirmed in their evil ways.

WHERE GOES THE LABOR MOVEMENT?

THE center of the stage has not been held by the labor movement for a year and a half, and hardly anybody except the peace-at-any price element in the socialistic ranks has thought to ask what has become of it. It is still behind the scenes, and when the military issues of the war have been determined, the old group of players will come forward again, and will have something to say about the constitution and the policies of human society in the days of industrial and moral reconstruction.

In Germany, and perhaps in Russia, the possibilities of revolutionary change, with or without violence, are undoubtedly portentous. The amateur strategists have been talking a good deal about the way that the Confederate States held out and fought in our Civil War after they were starved. Germany may hold out and fight after she is starved, but the history of the Southern Confederacy affords no true analogy. The southern population did not include a vast wage-earning proletariat. The population of Germany does. The population of the southern states did not include a powerful business class, living by industry and trade. The population of Germany does. When the day comes that the German business men grasp the awkward fact that Germany's monstrous expenditures for explosions and slaughter are not to be paid for by a defeated enemy, held up for a staggering indemnity, things will happen in Germany; and it may not be the business class that will control the happenings. *Vorwärts* may have more to say than the *Gazettes* and *Tageblatts*. Later on will come any effective disturbances in Russia, whether ineffective disturbances occur soon or not. But Russia will emerge from the war with an extended railroad mileage, with greatly improved means of communication, with industrial activities stimulated. There will be a new spirit there, and it will work until it achieves things.

So it is not uninteresting or unimportant to inquire what the labor movement is pushing and turning by way of practise in these days of retirement from publicity. In France it is on the whole giving itself to works of patriotism, with good conscience and a clear head, for in France the people are the state and the people know it, and the industrial classes are in the forefront of government organization and policy. In England the labor movement is loyal and patriotic, notwithstanding the fact that it indulges itself in a plenty of growling and of talk, which need not be taken too seriously, to the effect that the working class would be quite as well off if Germany took possession of the little island and ran it on the German plan.

And in America, where goes the labor movement? Let nobody suppose that it is as dead as it is quiescent, even tho it be a fact that its inactivity is real, and not a mere pictorial toning down of values under the shadow of war. It is real, because before the war began there was dissension everywhere in the ranks. The Socialist Labor Party, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the Federation of Labor were belaboring each other's ideas, programs, and methods, and dissipating their energies on a rather grand scale. The significant fact just now is that they are getting tired of dissension, and are trying to work out a plan to unite their forces. The first stage, apparently, is to make Union Square in New York City a labor center, and to create a labor center organization. Good brains have been enlisted for the work, including the brain of that interesting genius Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the engineering expert of the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, a Socialist who can give reasons for the faith that is in him, and who can apply organizing ability and efficiency to any job that he undertakes. Of this new integration of the labor movement forces Mr. Steinmetz says: "For the first time in this country I see a sound and well thought out program which labor can use to increase its voltage."

Obviously, if the forces of the labor movement can be united for a general offensive, it will be upon a plan of campaign less radical than that of either Socialists or Industrial Workers, and more progressive than that of the Federation of Labor. It will have to confine itself to big issues of legislation, and to very big issues of direct action, when that is resorted to. If such agreement is achieved, the labor movement will become a far more important factor to reckon with in our political and our industrial evolution. The chances are good that, when the world is once more at peace, the labor movement will again take the center of the stage.

Was the Doctor Right?

A BABY was born in Chicago two weeks ago blind in one eye, with only one ear, and otherwise seriously malformed. The doctor believed that if the baby lived he would be a hopeless cripple and suffer from fits. He advised the parents not to have an operation performed which would probably save the baby's life. They consented; and the baby died after six days of life.

Was the doctor right? Was he justified in advising—and the parents justified in deciding—that no effort should be made to keep the child alive?

Has a physician the right to decide for himself whether or not he will do everything in his power to preserve a life, no matter what the conditions may be? Have parents a right to decree death for their new-born child because they believe that it will be a hopeless cripple or a defective if it lives?

It is a grave question. Not all the arguments by any means are on one side. It is a far reaching problem. It involves not only new-born babies, but the aged, the incurable and the hopelessly suffering.

The Independent will be glad to have the judgment of its readers on this vital question. A collection of their opinions, if they will send them in, will be published in an early issue.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Crushing of Serbia

The Bulgarian invasion has crashed right thru the middle of Serbia from east to west. The northern part of the Serbian army must soon surrender or seek refuge in hostile Albania. The southern part must soon surrender or seek refuge in none-too-friendly Greece. Practically the whole of Old Serbia, that is the country as it was five years ago, is now conquered. In the north the Serbs are fighting a losing battle with the Austro-German forces in the old debatable land of Novibazar, which before the Balkan wars used to lie between Serbia and Montenegro and was occupied by Austrian troops.

In the south the Serbs are trying to hold on to the lower corner of the Macedonian territory which they acquired in the Balkan wars. They hoped for a time to be able to stop the Bulgarian advance at the Babuna Mountains which stand between Veles and Prelepe. Here 5000 Serbs held the pass for more than two weeks against some 20,000 Bulgars armed with heavy artillery in the hope that the French and British might come to their rescue from the Vardar River, only forty miles east or from Salonica by rail to Monastir. In their heroic defense of Babuna Pass they are said to have killed more than their own number of the enemy and might have held them in check, but as at Thermopylae a path was discovered which led around the defile. While continuing the attack on the Serbian front a detachment of Bulgars made their way over the mountains on the Serbian left by means of a goat path so narrow that the soldiers had to walk in single file. When they found themselves outflanked the Serbs withdrew from the pass and fell back upon Prelepe. This town they did not attempt to hold and the Bulgarian cavalry entered it in the evening. The Serbs are making their last stand at Monastir, only twelve miles from the Greek frontier. The native population of this region of New Serbia is largely Bulgar and many of them will welcome the Bulgarian army. The rest of the population is panic stricken and since there is only one railway leading out of Monastir crowds of refugees with their bundles and belongings are hurrying away thru the mountain roads into Albania and Greece. A sweeping movement of the Bulgarian right to the west of Uskub has opened the way for a descent upon Monastir from the north along the Albanian border.

The Serbian Muddle

The Serbian people are in despair and, like the Belgians at the beginning of the war, disposed to blame the British for not giving them in time the promised support. This view of the matter is also held by many in England and found expression in the harsh

THE GREAT WAR

November 15 Serbs falling back on Novibazar. British renew attack on Krithia Hights, Gallipoli.

November 16 Germans retreating west of Riga. Artilery duels in Artois and Champagne.

November 17 Bulgars gain Babuna Pass, Serbia. General Linsinger defeats Russians at Czartorysk.

November 18 Bulgars enter Prelepe. Venice bombarded by Austrian aeroplanes.

November 19 Earl Kitchener at Salonica. Italians bombard Görz.

November 20 China is invited to join the Allies. Monastir reported taken by Bulgars.

est criticism which the Government has received since the war began. Sir Edward Carson read in Parliament his letter of resignation, in which he quotes Sir Edward Grey's statement of September 28:

> We are prepared to give the Serbs all the support in our power in the manner that will be most welcome to them without reserve and without qualification.

When he learned that there were no plans ready for carrying out this promise of support and no possibility of doing so adequately he felt impelled to dissociate himself from the Coalition Government.

In his reply Sir Edward Grey said that his statement referred to a promise made at the request of Greece to send a certain number of men to Salonica for the purpose of enabling her to fulfil her treaty obligations to Serbia. This did not satisfy the critics of the Government, who contend that sending 13,000 British troops, together with 40,000 French troops, a month later and too late, as it proved, to save Serbia is not what Serbia had a right to expect.

The Serbian Government blames the Allies not only for failing to send the expected reinforcements, but also for not letting them defend themselves in their own way. General Putnik, commander-in-chief of the Serbian forces held that the time to attack Bulgaria was when she began mobilizing on September 23 and an urgent telegram was sent to the Allied Governments urging that an ultimatum be issued calling upon Bulgaria to demobilize at once. If he had been allowed to take the offensive Marshal Putnik believes that he could have captured Sofia or at least prevented the capture of Nish. But Sir Edward Grey prevented, or, at least, discouraged this action on the part of Serbia and in consequence Bulgaria had time to mass her troops along the Serbian frontier ready to invade the country from the east at the same time that the Austro-German troops invaded it from the north

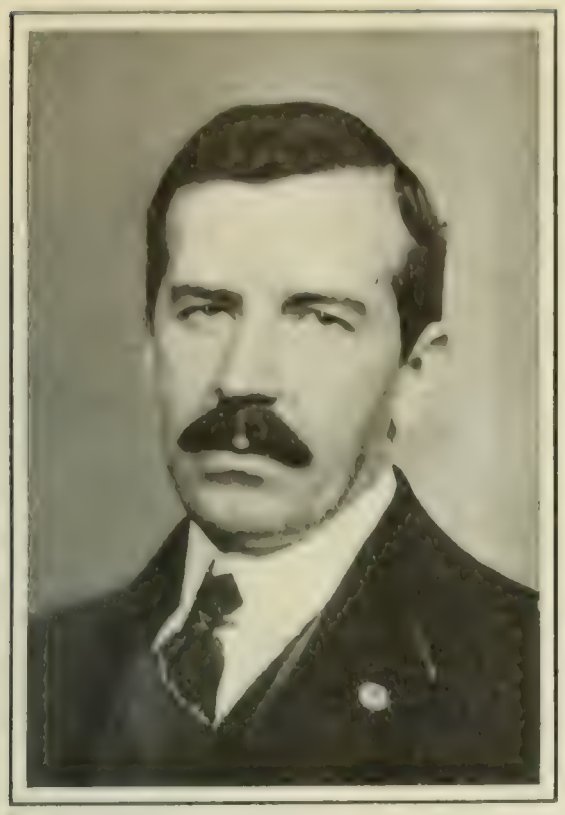
The Southern Slav Committee, composed of prominent Serbs and Croats in England and the United States, including Professor Pupin of Columbia, issued the first of November a manifesto to the British nation calling for their aid in defense of Serbia and the eight million of their race in Austria Hungary. One paragraph we quote:

> When the conditions arose on the field of Kossovo the Turk annihilated the Serbian State. Europe admires Serbian valor as she admires it today, well knowing that at Kossovo the Serbs in defending themselves were fighting the battle of civilization against Ottoman barbarism. But Europe gave no help and Serbia succumbed. The downfall came. Europe lost millions of bloody toil and sufferings unfold. The triumph of the Pan-Germans [illegible]



BACK TO THE ARMY AGAIN

Winston Churchill, after having been First Lord of the Admiralty and [illegible] position in the Coalition Cabinet, has resigned to go to the front as major in his old regiment



Bain

INFORMATION ABOUT PLOTTERS

Dr. Joseph Goricar, former Consul of Austria-Hungary, whose sensational revelations of a system of espionage here have implicated many prominent Austrians and Germans

The Campaign in Russia

This week we have a reversal of the usual news, for we hear that in the north the Germans have been defeated and in the south the Austrians have been victorious.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has not only failed to reach Riga from the west, but has been driven back more than ten miles beyond the positions he has held for months previously. The Russians, advancing thru the swampy shoreland of the Gulf of Riga, have regained Kemmern and are now approaching Tukum, where the railroad from Riga joins that connecting Mitau with the port of Windau. If they should succeed in cutting the railroad at this point the Germans would be prevented from getting supplies from the Baltic thru Windau and might evacuate Mitau.

The army group under the command of General von Linsingen operating in Volhynia, the Russian province lying northwest of Galicia, has not made any gains for some time. Now, however, big guns have been brought to the front and the Austrians have resumed their offensive, apparently with the object of advancing along the railroad which leads from Kovel to Szarny. The Russians who occupied a strong position at Czartorysk, on the western side of the Styr River, defended by four series of entrenchments, have been dislodged and driven back across the river. They burned their barracks and winter stores before evacuating. The Austrians took near here 1515 prisoners, and report that 2500 Russians have been buried. According to a Petrograd announcement the Russians in the month past took 19,874 Austro-German prisoners and captured 21 cannon, 118 machine guns, 18 bomb-throwers and 3 searchlights.

New Attack in Gallipoli

At the very time when it was the belief of London that the Gallipoli campaign would be abandoned as a failure and the belief of Berlin that the withdrawal of the British troops had already begun, a new offensive was started against the Turkish fortifications at the tip of the peninsula. The key to the position here is the hill of Achi Baba, 709 feet high, on the western slope of which stands the village of Krithia. For the last nine months this point has been the object of the British attack, at first by the fleet and later by the army. On April 25 troops were landed on the Gallipoli beach only a mile from Krithia, which they were at first reported to have captured. But they were only able to hold the shore and since then have made almost no progress in this direction.

A ridge about two hundred feet high runs close to the shore here and between it and the Krithia hill is the ravine known as "the Nullah." The Turkish entrenchments are established on both sides of this ravine and thousands of men have been sacrificed in the vain effort to take them. On Monday, November 15, another attempt was made and met with some success. Three tunnels had been run under the Turkish trenches and packed with explosives. At three in the afternoon they were blown up and a body of infantry composed of the Royal Scots, Scottish Rifles and Ayrshire Yeomanry charged



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FURTHER PARTICULARS

Charged with complicity in the plot to cripple our munitions factories, Robert Fay alternately offered and refused a full confession of Germany's plan to cut off our aid to the Allies

the trenches with hand grenades. The assault was supported by the fourteen-inch guns of two monitors and the cruiser "Edgar," which for three hours rained shells on the reserve positions of the enemy so that reinforcements could not be sent to points attacked. By this assault the British secured 160 yards on the east side of the Nullah and 120 yards on the west, and they were able to hold these positions against a counter-attack on the following night.

It is believed that Earl Kitchener, the British Minister of War, was at Gallipoli when the attack was made, tho whether it means that he intends to push the campaign in the peninsula instead of abandoning it remains to be seen. Sir Charles Monro, who succeeded Sir Ian Hamilton as commander of the British forces in the Mediterranean, recommended the withdrawal of the troops from Gallipoli, but possibly Earl Kitchener, after looking over the situation, may decide differently.

In reply to criticism in the House of



Underwood & Underwood

A PEACEFUL COLLISION DID THE WORK OF TWO TORPEDOES

The Norwegian steamer *Ydun* collided with another in the Irish Sea and both were sunk. The crews were rescued by trawlers converted into naval patrol boats, one of which is shown in the picture standing by the *Ydun*



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THE GREAT EARTH AVALANCHE IN THE

BEFORE WE HAD TIME TO CELEBRATE THE OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL IT WAS A MILLION CUBIC YARDS A MONTH EVER SINCE JULY AND STILL THE CHANNEL IS FILLED

Commons, Andrew Bonar-Law, former leader of the Opposition, but now the spokesman of the Government, said:

> Nobody feels more acutely than the Government the seriousness of the position. Every member of the House may be assured that in what the Government are doing or intend to do they will not be influenced by the idea that, having made a mistake, they will see it out. They will be influenced solely by what, under the best military advice, they believe to be the best course.
>
> Furthermore, however successful we may be, at the end of the war the British people will always remember with a feeling very much the reverse of pride that the small countries which we tried to save could not be saved by us, and that suffering in Belgium and Serbia, such as we would give everything in the world to avert, has followed while they are our allies.

Persia and Arabia

Altho we hear very little about what is happening in the Near East, there are many things to indicate that the Great War may soon involve this region. Reports of disturbances in India and fighting on the Afghan border are numerous but intangible. Bagdad is said to have been captured by the British Mesopotamian expedition with the aid of 12,000 Arabs, but there is no confirmation of this.

The German, Austrian and Turkish Ministers in Teheran have been for months laboring with the Shah in order to induce him to take up arms against the Russians and British who are invading Persia from the north and south respectively. German officers had begun the organization of a Persian army, composed in part of armed tribesmen and in part of Austrian and German prisoners who had escaped from Russia by way of the Caucasus. The Shah was supposed to have been persuaded to leave the capital and take the field with these forces. But the solicitations of the Russian and British Ministers, backed up by a party of Russian Cossacks from the Caspian, changed his mind and the Teutonic and Turkish Ministers left Teheran without him. Princes of pro-Russian sympathies have been given seats in the Persian Cabinet and the Shah has declared himself friendly to the Allies.

There are vague rumors afloat of risings in Palestine and of plans among the Jews in all parts of the world to overthrow the Turkish rule and establish an independent Jewish state. A movement to organize an Arabian state with equal toleration for all religions was nipped in the bud by the execution at Beirut of the leader, a Mohammedan lawyer educated in Paris, and eleven of his associates.

A more formidable insurrection in Syria is said to have been started by Djemal Pasha, the Minister of Marine in the Turkish Cabinet. He is reported to have roused and armed the Druses, a religious sect of about 100,000 living in Lebanon. The Arabs in various places are reported to be preparing to fight against the Turks, whose rule they have always resented. Whether these various revolts are instigated by the British and French, as Berlin believes, or not, they will certainly be an aid to the Allies if the Turks renew their attack upon the Suez Canal. A British force from India, landing at Aden at the mouth of the Red Sea, is said to be advancing northward into the interior of Arabia.

By the visit of the Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, on the last day of January, Koweit became a British protectorate and the penny stamp with the head of King George carries its outgoing mail. Sheikh Mubarek readily consented to haul down the Turkish star and crescent and hoist instead his own emblem, a red flag with the name of the country embroidered on it in white. Other Arabian sheikhs are taking advantage of the opportunity to throw off the sovereignty of the Sultan.

The Central Powers have broken thru the Balkan barrier and carried the war into Asia. The Kaiser is said to be going to Constantinople to superintend the despatching of an army to Egypt by way of Palestine. The British from the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf will meet them somewhere in Asia Minor, perhaps upon the ancient battle field of Armageddon, where, according to prophecy, the kings of the whole earth are to be gathered "to the battle of that great day of God Almighty."

Venice Bombarded

On the afternoon of November 18 an Austrian squadron of aeroplanes dropt bombs on Venice and its environs. According to the Austrian report the forts, arsenal, railway station, gas works and barracks were hit. The squadron returned in safety altho it was attacked by three aeroplanes and heavy gun fire. Verona, Vicenza, Udine and other Italian cities have suffered from similar visitations.



CULEBRA CUT DAMS THE PANAMA CANAL.

CLOSED AGAIN. THE GIANT DREDGES HAVE BEEN TAKING OUT THE DIRT AT THE RATE OF WITH ITS FLOW, AND STEAMERS HAVE TO GO AROUND BY THE HORN IN THE SAME OLD WAY

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This is the second time Venice has suffered from an air raid. The other was on October 25 when two Tauben and a biplane made three attacks during the night. Some twenty bombs were dropt, one of them in the Piazzetta not far from the Palace of the Doges. This was an incendiary bomb and if it had struck the old wooden roof of the palace the building would doubtless have been burned up. As it was the chief damage was the destruction of Tiepolo's mural painting of the Translation of the Holy House of Loretto, dating from 1743, by a bomb which crushed in the ceiling of the Scalzi Church of the Carmelites.

The Attitude of China President Yuan Shih-kai seems by no means disposed to abandon the proposed change of the form of government of China at the joint request of Japan, Great Britain and Russia. On the contrary his foreign minister visited their legations in Peking and informed them that a majority of the provinces had voted in favor of the re-establishment of the monarchy and consequently the question must be regarded as having been decided by the will of the people. It would, however, take some time to prepare for the grand ceremony and in the meantime the President would have to curb the natural impatience of the people for the realization of their hopes. It is rumored that President Yuan Shih-kai is much disappointed that the interference of Japan prevented him from carrying out his plan which is said to have been to proclaim himself Emperor in November, on the same date when the enthronement of the Emperor Yoshihito took place.

Great Britain, France and Russia have united in urging China to join their alliance. This if effectual would make a startling change in the war situation since it would mean adding a population of some 400,000,000 to the Allied side. Of course there would be no immediate increase in military strength and China is not expected to take part in the war in Europe, but in potential resources of men and natural wealth no other country could compare with China. The primary object of including China in the alliance is to put a stop to German intrigue, which is said to have been active in China of late. It is also hoped by this means to prevent future friction between China and Japan. Whether Japan favors this new move is uncertain.

Justice Hughes Declines Republicans in Nebraska, on the 13th filed with their Secretary of State a petition, bearing the required number of signatures, asking that the name of Charles E. Hughes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, be placed on the official primary ballot of the Republican party, as that of a candidate for the office of President, for the primary election to be held in that state on April 18, 1916. This was done without the consent or knowledge of Justice Hughes, and in opposition to the wishes he had exprest. At once he sent for a copy of the petition. Having received this, he sent to Nebraska's Secretary of State a letter in which he said: "I hereby notify you that I decline the nomination made by this petition, or similar petitions, and request that my name shall not be placed upon the ballot for such primary election."

Nebraska's Attorney General held that the name could be withdrawn only as the result of court proceedings. But the Secretary of State did not agree with him. He replied to Justice Hughes that in response to the request he would withhold the name. It is said that the petition movement was supported by the leading Republicans of Nebraska. It appears to have been approved by the member of the Republican National Committee for that state, who says to the press that the signers, altho they knew what Justice Hughes's attitude was, "wanted to give the people an opportunity to express themselves, confident that the verdict in Nebraska and elsewhere would be practically unanimous for his candidacy, thereby indicating one man, if not the only man, capable of uniting the Republican party beyond question." Justice Hughes has persistently discouraged all efforts to induce him to appear willing to accept candidacy or a party nomination.

Commissioner McCall Accused A New York legislative committee, of which State Senator Thompson is chairman, has asked Governor Whitman to remove from office Edward E. McCall, chairman of the Public Service Commission, formerly a Justice of the Supreme Court, and a prominent member



Harris & Ewing

OPPOSED TO THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS

Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader of the House, is at variance with President Wilson's plans for national defense

of the Tammany organization. The charges and the committee's recommendation are in the Governor's hands, and it is expected that Mr. McCall will soon appear before the Governor to defend himself. For some time past the committee has been taking testimony about the Commission, and Mr. McCall has been one of the witnesses under examination. It is charged that he has been inefficient, has neglected his duties, has ignored complaints and offences which were brought to his attention, and that he owned, when he was appointed to the office, and still owns, stock in a corporation subject to the Commission's rules, and has voted on orders by which the corporation was affected. The stock in question is 387 shares of the Kings County Light and Power Company, worth about $50,000, which has stood in the name of one of his clerks, and which, Mr. McCall testified, he had transferred to his wife, altho there is no record of such a transfer.

The stock appears to have come to him from one Andrew Freedman in 1908, while Mr. McCall was on the bench, and to have been used as security for loans from Freedman. Two years after the stock was acquired, the company and one associated with it went to court in opposition to an order from the New York municipal government. The case came before Judge McCall. After much delay he discovered that he was disqualified by the ownership of the stock, and after additional delay a referee was appointed, before whom the case is even now still pending. It is alleged that Mr. McCall's action in the commission has been favorable to the company and allied interests. The charges also assert that his action has been unjustly favorable to other corporations.

Mr. McCall, a brother of John A. McCall, formerly president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was not overlooked in the Hughes investigation of the insurance companies. He has been a beneficiary of Tammany, whose nomination placed him on the bench from 1902 to 1912, and in his judicial selection of receivers and referees Tammany men were constantly favored.

Trust Cases The Department of Justice has directed the Federal District Attorney in Philadelphia to inquire concerning a combination alleged to have been formed in violation of law a few months ago by manufacturers of paper board. In Boston, the District Attorney has been instructed to make an investigation concerning a reported combination made by the United Drug Company and the Riker-Hegeman Company, which owns a large number of retail stores in several cities.

In the suit against the Reading Railroad Company and its subsidiaries or allies in the coal trade, which was lost by the Government by a decision in which three Federal District judges concurred, the Department of Justice has filed an appeal in the Supreme Court.

There is on trial in Philadelphia a suit, begun four years ago, in which the receiver of the Bluefields Steamship Company seeks damages in $15,000,000, under the Sherman act, from the United Fruit Company, alleging that the latter violated the law by monopolizing transportation in the tropical fruit trade.

Labor Disputes The school teachers in Cleveland, Ohio, have lost their contest in the courts for the reinstatement of six teachers, officers of their union, who were removed by Superintendent Frederick in obedience to orders from the Board of Education, because of their prominence and activity in the union movement and in the project for affiliation with the Federation of Labor. The Court of Appeals decided that the Superintendent was justified, and this decision has now been sustained by the Supreme Court.

About 350,000 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen are members of the four railway brotherhoods or unions which are preparing to make a formal demand for an eight-hour day with the pay now given for ten hours. It is expected that ballots for a referendum will be distributed in December, and that the demand will be made in March next. In Fairmont, West Virginia, 25 carriers and clerks employed in the post office are on strike, as a protest against the dis-



[illegible]

missal of W. H. Brand, the assistant postmaster, and three clerks. The charge was that they had improperly given assistance to applicants before the Civil Service Commission. Dismissal had been recommended by the Commission, and the action taken was approved by the Post Office Department. But postal inspectors are now to make an investigation.

In several places strikers were punished last week by the courts. In Meriden, Conn., where 1000 employees of the International Silver Company have been on strike for six weeks, a party of strike-breakers was attacked by them. There was a riot and many shots were fired, but no one was seriously wounded. Twelve of the strikers have been sent to jail for sixty days. At the railroad yards at Long Island City, near New York, where 500 car cleaners have been on strike, 18 men and 10 women were arrested for destruction of railroad property. Each man was fined $10 and each woman $5. In West Virginia four strikers, one of them a woman, have been sent to prison for six months for contempt of court during the coal strike which took place some time ago.

There have been riots in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where the street railway employees are on strike, and in Cleveland, Ohio, where the workmen in a factory which has war orders quit work some weeks ago. Eight men were arrested in Cleveland. The Westinghouse Company's striking machinists in Pittsburgh are at work again, with their wages increased by eighteen per cent.



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THE PIERPONT MORGAN OF JAPAN

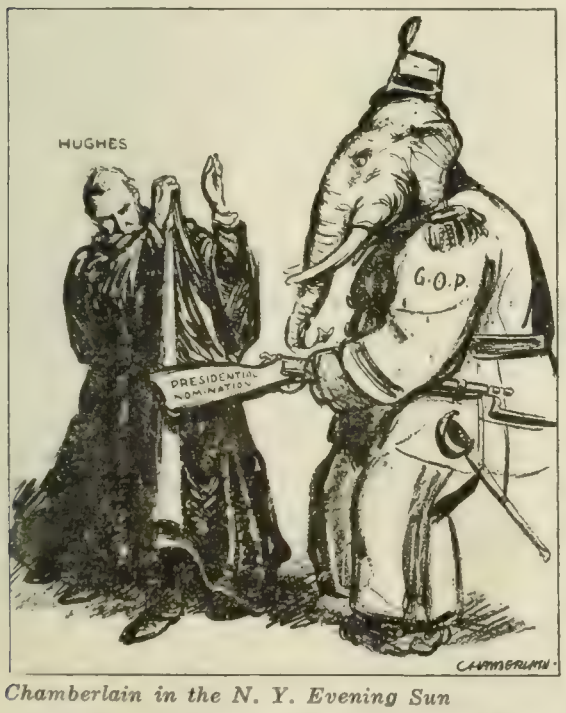
Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, who is making a visit to America

Carranza and Villa

The three Carranza armies were closing in upon Villa, at the end of last week, but he had not been crushed. Leaving Naco he went southward, and it was expected that his first battle would be with the army coming up from Torreon. Obregon, with 6000 men, was following him from Agua Prieta, and his advance guard had a skirmish with a part of Villa's army, which now, it is said, is composed of not more than 8000 soldiers. There have been many deserters; 400 who accepted Carranza's offer of money and amnesty, have been carried thru United States territory from Douglas to Eagle Pass, and several hundred more are waiting for transportation.

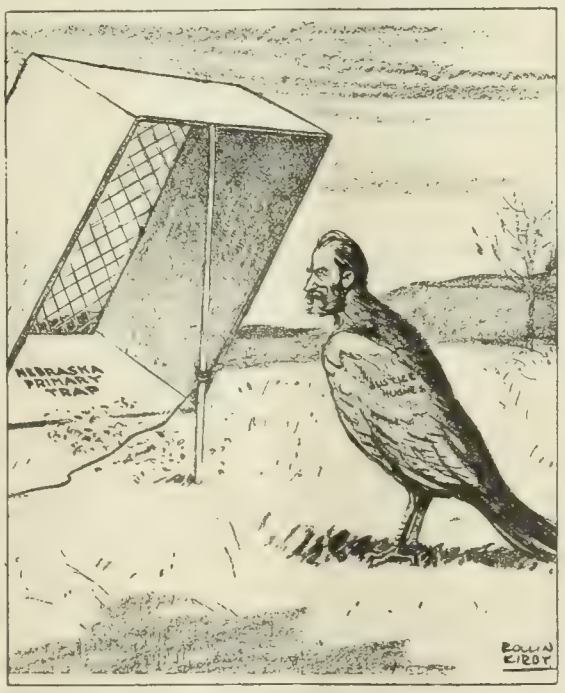
The Yaqui Indians who formerly fought under Villa have recently been guilty of many outrages. Joseph W. Tays, the son of an American civil engineer who has a ranch at San Blas, in Sinaloa, was captured by them while traveling with six companions not far from his home, treated with great brutality and then shot. Four of his associates were put to death at the same time. A few days later the Indians killed four Americans and one British subject at the works of the United Sugar Company, in Sinaloa. Thirty-three other residents of the same place escaped to the coast and were taken for safety on board an American gunboat.

At the capital the Carranza Government is examining the banks and insisting upon reforms that affect saloons. The currency problem is an extremely difficult one. To the large issues of paper put in circulation by the several revolutionary leaders have been added a host of counterfeits. Two counterfeiters were publicly executed last week. Many followers of Zapata have surrendered.



Chamberlain in the N. Y. Evening Sun

WILL THEY RESORT TO CONSCRIPTION?



Kirby in the N. Y. World

A WISE OLD BIRD

MR. JUSTICE HUGHES AND THE PRESIDENCY

FROM STATE TO STATE

ARIZONA: The United States Supreme Court has annulled as unconstitutional the Arizona anti-alien labor law enacted about a year ago by vote of the people of the state under the initiative process of legislation. The statute required employers of more than five persons to employ not less than eighty per cent qualified electors or citizens.

ARKANSAS: On the theory that in every county in Arkansas there are many people anxious to undertake a carefully planned course of home study, the extension division of the University of Arkansas, cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, is offering six courses of eight lessons each which are to appear from week to week in at least one newspaper in each county and in many more papers in some of the counties. More than 100 newspapers will publish the lessons.

CALIFORNIA: Public spirited citizens at San Francisco, realizing that with the closing of the great exposition the people of that city are going to find ordinary entertainments rather tame, are gravely discussing various plans for keeping the public interest from lapsing. Since last February the city has had almost daily entertainment lavished upon it, but with the passing of the "Dream City" and the withdrawal of the many celebrities who have been its guests, the return to former social functions will be, it is feared, too abrupt unless something is done to "break the fall." The leaders are therefore considering various projects for the accomplishment of this end, among them being a stirring campaign to bring the Republican national convention to that city.

COLORADO: The Supreme Court of this state has taken original jurisdiction in an agreed case to determine whether the state has a right to enforce in the City of Denver the state prohibition law which is to go into effect the first of next year. The state claims that, under the constitutional amendment and legislative enactment, the manufacture, importation or sale of liquor in Colorado after January 1 will be illegal and that the state possesses authority to enforce these enactments. The city argues that it is operating under a special charter granted by the Legislature giving the city the right to control the manufacture, sale or gift of intoxicating liquors.

CONNECTICUT: It it said that by the end of this year Bridgeport will be the world's greatest arms and munitions producer. Orders already placed by the entente powers there are said to be not less than $160,000,000. When the buildings now nearing completion are ready they will cover a space a mile and a half in length and nearly an eighth of a mile in width and will accommodate 24,000 employees whose monthly wages will approximate $3,250,000. One plant consists of a building a mile long with thirteen wings, six smaller buildings, an immense power house and six acres of underground storage vaults. The main building is five stories high. With the six other buildings the total floor space of the plant is about eighty acres. The grounds are surrounded by a high barbed-wire fence, and there is an armed "sentry" every twenty-five yards.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: It is expected that the floral decorations at the wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Galt will be the finest ever seen on such an occasion in this country. The scientific forcing and retarding of blooms in the greenhouses of the Executive Mansion have been going on for months and many unseasonable blossoms will be the result. It is rumored that some particularly rare orchids have been nurtured for the occasion, tho the orchid house has been kept carefully locked for some time against curious eyes.

KANSAS: More than 2500 wheat growers in southwestern Kansas are selling their wheat directly to the miller or shipping it for export thru their own central agent located at Hutchinson. Approximately 1,000,000 bushels a month can be handled thru the elevators of the association. Also thru this organization they are buying their coal, flour and other general necessities. They buy from themselves and sell to themselves at regular market prices and divide the profits from both operations pro rata among the members of the association.

LOUISIANA: At a recent meeting of representatives of civic, social and commercial organizations of New Orleans a very large majority favored proceeding with the work of stamping out bubonic plague by ratproofing all the buildings of the city. It was reported by the health service that eighty per cent of the property in the city had been already ratproofed. The meeting provided for extending aid to owners of the remaining twenty per cent who are unable financially to do the work themselves and for applying drastic measures to those who are able.

MARYLAND: The big industrial developments in the Curtis Bay section are likely to cause a spirited railroad war. The Baltimore & Ohio road at present has a monopoly. The United States Asphalt Company recently tried to break it by declaring its own spur tracks to constitute a railroad but the Public Service Commission refused to accept them as such. Now it is said the Pennsylvania and the Western Maryland railroads will jointly enter this territory by means of spurs designed to carry cars from their terminals to the $6,000,000 worth of plants on the 700-acre development, and lively competition in accommodations, if not in rates, is anticipated.

MASSACHUSETTS: Afternoon classes in English for immigrant women are being conducted as a part of the Boston public school system. It is an entirely new departure. The need of it was found in the fact that, while the immigrant child is sent to school by law and the immigrant man finds it necessary to learn the language of the country, the immigrant woman, being under no such pressure, remains at home and learns little. As a consequence she is outstripped in the matter of education by her husband and children.

MICHIGAN: The most bitterly contested election ever held in this state was that at which the voters of Detroit refused to sanction the purchase of the Detroit United Railway by the city. The proposition on which the vote was taken after a long and acrimonious campaign was that first the people should vote to buy the road and that then the Wayne County (Detroit) Circuit Court should fix the price to be paid. This was called the "Blank Check" plan. The majority against the purchase under this plan was about 3000, but since a three-fifths vote was required to carry it, the proposition was defeated by more than 8000.

MISSOURI: The thousands of motorists crossing Missouri this summer and fall on sight-seeing tours have aroused the people of this state to such enthusiasm for good roads as never was known here before. Already hundreds of miles of excellent rock roads have been completed and more hundreds of miles are provided for. Only a few short gaps remain unfinished along the Old Trails route from St. Louis to Kansas City. It is expected that before next summer's travel begins this main highway and the other from Hannibal to Kansas City will be ready for use, if not wholly macadamized. The northern route is to be known as the Blue Book road. It connects with the road from Indianapolis and with the one from Chicago. Also a main road north and south thru the state is projected as a link in the Jefferson Highway.

MONTANA: Figures just given out by the State Board of Equalization indicate that the assessed valuation of property in Montana for purposes of taxation is $439,785,918, an increase of about $27,000,000 over that of 1914. The largest part of the increase is outside the cities. Much of it is due to the growth of small towns, but farm lands alone have advanced in value more rapidly than city realty. Contrary to the general belief that the livestock industry of the state had fallen off, the valuation is placed at $6,000,000 above last year's.

NEBRASKA: According to the semi-annual report covering fifteen days in October, the Omaha postoffice handles parcel post packages at a lower cost than that of any other city in the United States. Last year the October total showed that this office handled 72,310 outgoing and 40,324 incoming parcels at an average cost of about one-fourth of a cent each. Of the incoming packages 27,431 were delivered by regular carriers without extra cost; 2404 by substitutes on foot at a cost of 3.1 cents each; 4463 by automobile at a cost of 1.83 cents each and 7280 by horse-drawn vehicles at a cost of 1.4 cents each.

NEW JERSEY: Reports received by the State Department of Health show a greater quantity of food in cold storage in New Jersey this fall than at any corresponding time in many years. As compared with last year the excess amounts to more than 3,000,000 eggs, nearly the same number of pounds of butter and cheese, more than 1,000,000 pounds of poultry, more than 2,000,000 pounds of fresh meat and about half that quantity of salt meat. The supply of fresh fish shows a falling off of more than 1,000,000 pounds and that of salt fish nearly 200,000 pounds. There is also a slight decrease in the quantity of green fruit, but practically all other foods are stored in larger quantities than heretofore.

OKLAHOMA: The Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma, which is also a Federal game preserve, is now the home of a large and rapidly increasing number of buffalo, elk and antelope, animals which had become nearly extinct in this country. Since the wardens and forest officers began to protect these animals not only from hunters, but from wolves, wildcats and other predatory beasts, the several herds have improved in numbers and condition. There are now sixty-two buffalo and large numbers of other game animals. In driving away the predatory beasts the Forest Service has also promoted the interests of local stockmen who graze several thousand head of cattle on certain allotted areas within the preserve.

OREGON: The case of a Portland grocer arrested for opening his store on Sunday is provoking statewide discussion. He fought the case on the ground that the Sunday-closing law is class legislation in that it permits the opening of meat markets but bakers, grocers who sells fresh fish and other perishable foods; permits druggists to sell ice cream, sodas and cigars, while granting the same rights to confectioners and tobacconists. He further contended that his store supplies many customers who live on refrigerating facilities and must buy every day in order to have fresh, wholesome food. Judge Bean said most of the points were well taken, but held the ordinance valid and fined the storekeeper. The grocer pointed that the law be made so that he might operate, saying he would carry the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

PARIS WITH A DIFFERENCE

LEAVES FROM A WAR-TIME NOTE-BOOK

BY HAROLD J. HOWLAND

ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE PUBLIC

TO draw the portrait of a great city is as nearly impossible as to "indict a whole people." The task demands too huge a canvas. The drawing must be done at the same time with too broadly sweeping strokes and with too much meticulous detail. I would paint a picture of Paris after fourteen months of war. But the thing cannot be done. I can only tear out of my notebook leaves filled with rough notes and random sketches.

The First Leaf
THE BEAUTY AND THE CHARM OF PARIS

One can imagine many reasons for coming to Paris at any time—some good, some not so good, some far from good. But there is one that ought to overshadow all the rest—that Paris is beautiful. It is beautiful itself, and it is full of beautiful things. Now the beautiful things are hidden away in these uncertain days, but for the rest——

To stand in the Place du Carrousel and look up the splendid stretch of the Champs Elysées to the culminating majesty of the Arc de Triomphe is to marvel at the creative genius of man and to wonder that he has been willing to make so many cities of the world commonplace and consecrated to the dreary god of utility. To drive about the city in a fiacre—thanks be to the war that has taken away so many swooping motor taxis and brought back so many of their leisurely, cosy predecessors—and catch glimpse after glimpse of fine vistas framing stately churches and dignified public buildings, of splendid parks, of worthy monuments, of broad spaces and noble avenues, is to record upon the tablets of the mind an indelible impression—Paris the beautiful.

This impression the war has done nothing to efface; nor can it—unless and until the enemy shall succeed in meting out to Paris the grievous fate of Rheims. The beauty of Paris is unscathed; the charm of Paris—ah, that is another thing. But here I hesitate. To say that Paris has lost its charm is to say too much. But it is only by saying something like that that I can express what I mean. But let us change it a little. The beauty of Paris persists; the charm of Paris is veiled, hidden, supprest. For beauty and charm, I take it, are two things. A statue in cold marble or a body in cold flesh may have beauty; only a warm and living woman can have the more precious attribute. It was not until the kiss of the Prince fell upon her lips that the beauty of the Princess was infused with charm. Paris is not dead—but surely Paris sleeps. Where are the gayety, the lightness of heart, the sparkle, the verve—in a word, the charm, of yesteryear?

The Second Leaf
A NOT ILL NATURED COMPARISON

It is inevitable that a visit to Paris after London in these dun days should provoke comparison. The temptation is irresistible, but in yielding to it I would be absolved from the charge of invidiousness. The comparison is inevitable, but so is the difference. For Paris has heard the guns of the enemy clamoring at the gates. London, save for the irritating but on the whole negligible stings of the enemy's insect swarm, is untouched. Paris is the capital of a land whose richest acres lie in the alien's grasp. London is the heart of a country lying inviolate behind the walls of oak now turned to steel. England knows war at arm's length; France feels it gnawing at her vitals.

So London "as usual" is by no means an absurdly inaccurate phrase. Paris "as usual" can express only a pious hope and a grim determination.

Curiously enough, while London is full of soldiers, Paris is empty of them. London streets swarm with them, London restaurants are yellow with khaki, London music halls draw half their income, at a snap guess, from Tommy—and his officers. You sit beside them on the busses and in the tube trains, you stumble over them on the grass in the parks. Half the girls in London hang on uniformed arms, half the people in your hotel seem to have come up from the country to consort with soldier sons and brothers and husbands and sweethearts on leave.

But in Paris the soldier is, comparatively speaking, infrequent on the boulevards and avenues, in restaurants, theaters, cafés and hotels. In the French capital the misty blue of the uniform puts accents into the picture; in the British capital the greeny yellow of the khaki mellows the picture's entire tone.

The soldiers of Paris are different, too. The boys in khaki look just that—boys who have put on khaki as a new dress and are not yet quite accustomed to it. The men in blue wear their blue as tho they had spent years instead of weeks in it, as tho they had worked and lived and, perhaps, suffered in it. Their uniforms are worn and faded—and many of the faces match the clothes. There is just the difference. England has a great army in the making; France has a great army in being, which has toiled and fought, and still goes back to toil and fight again. It is the masses of the material being molded into the new British army that one sees in London; in Paris it is bits of the splendid French war machine, released for a moment from their appointed places in the mechanism. For France has been forced by geographical position and the grim shadow over its frontier of a threatening miltiarism to be a military nation. England, snug behind the ramparts of the British fleet, could wait to create its army when the need should arise.

Another suggestion of the same difference. On every bare space in London flaunts a gaudy poster, one of a hundred different designs, exhorting loyal Englishmen to enlist to fight for king and country. In Paris here and there hang the torn remnants of a single uniform announcement tersely declaring that general mobilization is ordered for midnight on the second of August, 1914. England called, and still calls with ever greater earnestness, for volunteers. France merely notified men trained and ready that the hour had struck.

The Third Leaf
ALONG THE STREETS OF PARIS

An entirely adequate reason for coming to Paris at any time is to *flâner*—the word is untranslatable, but the act of contemplative loitering, of philosophic idling, has a universal human appeal. The streets of Paris are the *flâneur's* Promised Land. A Barmecide shopping tour—but that is tautology, for all shopping as distinguished from buying has the exotic and insubstantial quality of a Barmecide feast—skirting the treasure houses of the Rue de la Paix, or among the antique shops of the Boulevard St. Germain and the Quartier Latin, or thru the haunts of tomorrow's fashions in the Faubourg St. Honoré, or by the print shops of the Rue de Rivoli and on the Rive Gauche, provides the stuff the *flâneur's* dreams are made

of. He loves a sentimental journey among the embodiments of feminine charm that throng the Elysian Fields and the Wood of Boulogne on an afternoon of early fall sunshine, falling in love at first sight a dozen times in an hour and out again as promptly at the first sight of the next comer. The hour of the appetizer, that twilight interval between the business of the day and the business of the evening, is the *flâneur's* hour. Then he takes his ease at his sidewalk café over a long drawn out glass of coffee, a *sirop au vin blanc*, the insidious essence of wormwood, or the incomprehensible sugar and water. Then he surveys the passing world with a reflective eye and finds it good.

But *nous avons changé tout cela.* Or more accurately, the gods of war have changed it all. Paris is too sober to *flâner*, too sombre to *flâner* in. Many of the shops are closed—"closed on account of mobilization" runs the legend on the shutters. Practically all of them lock their doors for a couple of hours in the middle of the day because of a depleted staff. It is not good form to buy lavishly and to indulge in luxuries. France needs the last *sou* in the toe of the last stocking-bank; and when a nation is sternly practising self-denial it is no time for the individual to spend with a careless hand. So one *flâners* among the shops, if one does it at all, shamefacedly and a little furtively; and one does it almost alone, for Frenchmen have no heart for business.

The restaurants and cafés are deserted. I use the word not carelessly and figuratively, but with deliberate literalness. It is not so in London; but in Paris it is. Not only the smart ones—that was to be expected, but the simple, every day ones—that is almost pathetic. One lunches at Armenonville, one of the most famous of the outdoor resorts in the Bois de Boulogne, where Paris on a splendid October day should be seen at its gayest—and lunches in impressive and depressing solitude. One goes to Marguery's for the renowned *Sole Marguery*—the sole is there delectable as ever, but a wilderness of empty tables somehow makes it taste flat in the mouth.

Another day finds me strolling at the hour of *dejeuner* in the Boulevard St. Germain. An opportune little restaurant—and the little restaurants of Paris have nothing in common with those of my own land save their size—catches my eye. I enter and sit down behind a tiny table with an appetizingly clean cloth. The soup is good, the omelet French—there is no higher term of praise—the *plat du jour* savory, the cheese sound and ripe, the fruit a little withered perhaps, but not ill-flavored, the coffee hot and no more embittered with inevitable chicory than was—inevitable. I lunched not merely passably but well. Tables were ready for a score or more—I lunched alone. With the cheese another table was set in the opposite corner, and Madame, descended from her stool behind the desk, the solitary waiter, and, I suspect, the cook, lunched too. But patrons there were none.

The waiter, as he poured out my coffee during an interval of his own repast, satisfied my curiosity. Monsieur was mobilized and at the front. He himself was too old to fight—as yet. But who knows? Perhaps even his time might come. Yes, this was a not unusual thing in these days. Patrons were few. In other times a dozen at the worst, twenty, even thirty perhaps, would I find lunching here a day like this. But so it goes. It is the war. The war takes everyone.

So is it everywhere. The restaurants deserted, the cafés patronless. Even the streets seem strange for Paris, where the streets ought to be alive and gay. There are no men of military age—*ça va sans dire*—for Frenchmen all are soldiers now. There are no motor busses hurtling thru the streets—and Paris without these Juggernauts is safer surely, but hardly natural. Once out near the front I found the reason why. An old familiar shape came trundling down the road, familiar and yet odd in grim war gray with bulging load of precious war supplies. Mobilization has taken the busses too.

The streets by night—a greater difference still. The picture that the words "Paris by night" call up—*ça n'existe plus*—there is no such a thing. In place of brilliancy we find a gruesome dusk; in place of pleasure hunting throngs, hurrying or loitering as the purpose suits, a sprinkling of passers-by, groping their way toward home or other goal. The sidewalk groups of chairs and tables outside cafés that make in better times the outdoor life of Paris a thing to conjure with are empty now. None sit and sip and chat and watch life flowing by. Those that are left go early home to bed.

The Fourth Leaf
THE CHANGING OF THE GUARD

After three weeks of London, punctuated by four pleasant little visits from earthquake dropping Zeppelins, and other three weeks of Paris with tranquil nights and no sign of hostile visitors, one finds oneself wondering Why the difference? Paris is only half as far from the enemy's lines as London. It offers as fair a mark. Why no bombs for months and months? Gradually one gets a glimmering of a possible explanation.

Each afternoon between four and six a little spectacle is staged that never fails to fascinate. If I am in my hotel room a giant humming comes dropping down the central court on which my windows look. It sounds like nothing but a monster vacuum cleaner hard at work. It never fails to draw me to the street. There overhead a monster bird wings its way across the sky. Slowly, perhaps a little wearily, it flies, from east of north to west of south. It comes from out that quarter where the fighting is. Then comes another from the opposite compass point. No weariness to this one's flight; it shoots along like cloth-yard shaft from good yew bow. They meet and pass and vanish, each to its appointed goal.

It is the changing of the guard. Each hour of the day—and night as well, as you shall see—four faithful birds like these mount guard above the city, and sail and dart and skim about, and watch and watch and watch. If need arise they can do more than watch, for to swift wings they add sharp beaks and ruthless claws.

It is my last night in Paris, a "wonderful clear night of stars." Loitering across the Place de la Concorde to my hotel, my head is in the air. It always fascinates when in a distant land to con the stars and find all there the old familiar ones of home. Jupiter, an incandescent globe, commands the sky. But what's that other star just there that glows as bright as he? The planets do not shine in pairs like that. And look! This one has moved, is gliding steadily across the sky. Right overhead it goes from east to west. Once past the zenith it begins to shrink, and dwindles slowly to a point of light that presently snuffs out. But soon the point of light is there again, growing and growing till this second planet rivals Jupiter again. Then once more it shrinks and vanishes off in the east.

Again it is the changing of the guard. Our lawless planet waning and waxing and waning again is but a biplane watching with sleepless eye above the sleeping city. No hostile aircraft minded to drop its bombs on helpless folk but shall run a gantlet perilous. Come it by day or come by night, the guard is there waiting and watching and ready armed to fight. One reads of London raids, "our aeroplanes went up." In

Paris, if the raid should ever come, "our" aeroplanes *are* up.

The Fifth Leaf
LE DERNIER CRI

Among those many reasons for coming to Paris what more compelling one than to see the fashions. It is only in Paris that one finds *le dernier cri*, the style not of yesterday nor even of today, but of tomorrow and the day after. As I write, I find in a morning journal a complaint from manufacturers in Switzerland that they are in perplexity about modes, "because Paris, which used to give the lead in regard to innovations, does not do so now." It is a sad predicament for the rest of the world. It cannot be fashionable, for there is no one to set the fashion. Paris has laid aside for a sterner task its time-honored leadership in the gentle art of dressing as everybody else does now in order to dress as nobody else did last year.

So it would seem. But Paris is incorrigible. The habit of *le dernier cri* is ineradicable.

It shows itself in many little ways. For instance, it is the new fashion —an inflexible code—not to linger at dinner in a public place after half past ten. (Besides the lights go out.) There is no longer any evening dress; for men the morning suit for dining out and for the theater, for women the tailor made in somber tones.

These be now fashions, but there is one more striking than all—and more popular. It is a simple style, not depending for its effect upon exaggerated lines or startling color schemes. One sees it everywhere. One cannot pass a dozen women on the street that one of them does not affect this newest mode. It is a versatile style, adaptable for morning wear, the home, the street, receptions, luncheons, dinner, for work, for leisure, for every kind of life—save one, I think. One does not play in it, for if one wears it one is disinclined to play at all.

It's *chic*, this style; what *mode Parisienne* is not? It has that grace of line, that artistry of cut, all that I-know-not-what that proves the French modiste an artist, not an artizan. All classes wear it, from the gracious *femme du monde*, costumed by Paquin, to the pert *midinette*, whose dress is but the product of her nimble fingers and the midnight oil. It is worn by young and old; but more, it seems, by young than old—a startling, saddening thing. In fabric and design it is a varied style, only in color is it uniform. There persists a dreadful monotone. For it is black, all black, unvaried, unrelieved.

It is the widow's costume. On every street, in every shop, one almost thinks in every home the widows of the men of France who give their lives that France may live wear the glorious dread regalia of their sacrifice.

The Last Leaf
AND WHAT OF FRANCE?

Thus my rough notes on Paris. But what of France? With what spirit do the people of the pleasant land face the future and the task that still is theirs?

For the answer to such a question one cannot give chapter and verse. One does not find the whole answer anywhere—one finds its elements everywhere. It is in the air like the tone of a vibrant autumn day. It thrills the nerves like a charged electric atmosphere.

It is sad to see France so changed. But France is not sad. France suffers but its spirit does not quail. France bleeds but its courage mounts only the higher.

France has but one mind, exprest in the word of the Apostle, "This one thing I do." France is stoical under its affliction, united in its unflinching purpose, aroused, unfaltering, determined. Whatever may be the outcome, France will endure to the end.

Paris

THE INVASION OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN

HOW THE BRITISH ARE FIGHTING THEIR WAY UP TO BAGDAD

IN the earlier months of the Great War attention was concentrated upon central Europe, for it was thought that whatever took place elsewhere would have no influence upon the final issue of the struggle. But now it seems likely that the deadlock in France may remain unbroken and the war and its terms of settlement be decided by what is done in the Balkans, Asia, Africa and the Pacific. When the final history comes to be written it is quite conceivable that more consideration will be given to the anabasis of the eleven thousand British who fought their way up from the sea to Bagdad than to the fruitless fighting of the millions in France and Flanders.

There is another reason why the outside world has paid little attention to the campaign in Mesopotamia, and that is because little has been heard of it. No war correspondents infest this field; no English newspapers are published there, if we except the *Basra Times*, which the British soldiers get up at intervals of leisure. The official organ of the British Government, the *London Gazette*, does not mention it because it is not under the direction of the War Office but of the Indian Office. The Mesopotamian expedition is sent out, as tho it were a mere raid into Afghanistan, by the Government of India, and, strictly speaking, Lord Hardinge instead of Lord Kitchener directs it.

On November 6, 1914, the day after England declared war on Turkey, the expedition embarked at Bombay. On November 14 it was steaming up the Shatt-el-Arab. Now, a year from the time when they started, they are close to Bagdad, 400 miles from the head of the Persian Gulf. While the Turk has kept his front door barricaded the British and Russians have entered at the back. Should the Germans succeed in forcing their way thru the Balkans to Constantinople they will find the hated English already in possession of the territory which they have long coveted.

Once before the English forestalled them in this same region. For the Germans attempted the peaceful penetration of Asiatic Turkey before they resorted to arms. Thirty years ago they looked forward to the time when the Elbe River should be joined to the Persian Gulf by double bands of steel and the station master in Hamburg might call out in the American fashion, "All aboard for Berlin, Vienna, Belgrade, Constantinople, Bagdad, Koweit, and all points east!" Quite obviously the German *Bagdadbahn* was designed as the overland route to India, and this the English could never endure.

The Germans began the railroad in 1888 at the Sea of Marmora, and in 1899 they got from the Ottoman Government a concession for its continuance to Koweit on the Persian Gulf. But when the German Consul General of Constantinople went to Koweit to arrange the terminal facilities on the Gulf he found that the British had got ahead of him. The Sheik of Koweit, tho nominally a vassal of the Sultan, had been induced



THE NEW BATTLEFIELD OF THE GREAT WAR

Asia Minor seems likely to be the scene of the next great conflict. The British forces proceeding up the Tigris and Euphrates from the Persian Gulf have almost reached Bagdad. The Russians are coming down from the north. An army of Turks under German officers, preparing in Constantinople, will advance along the line of the German "Bagdad railroad" which is said to have been carried last summer 150 miles beyond Aleppo

to make a secret treaty by which he came under the "special protection" of Great Britain and agreed not to cede any land without the knowledge and consent of the British.

Now a railroad that started at Constantinople and ended somewhere in the desert was obviously not a paying proposition. So when the Germans found the outlet at the Persian Gulf closed to them they tried for a more northern route leading thru Persia. But here again they were outwitted by British diplomacy. In 1907 Great Britain suddenly struck hands with her ancient foe, and Persia was virtually partitioned between the two powers, Russia taking the northern and Great Britain the southern part as their respective spheres of influence. The Persian people rose and established a constitutional government. They appealed to America for help and an energetic young financier, Morgan Shuster, was sent to reorganize their finances. What happened to him may be read in his book *The Strangling of Persia*. He made the mistake of thinking that the Russian and British Governments meant what they said when they pledged themselves to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, and because of his naive faith in this "scrap of paper" he was forced to leave. In the present war neither Russia, Great Britain nor Turkey has paid any attention to the neutrality of Persia. Turkish troops have ravaged the province of Azerbaijan. Russian troops have occupied the northern provinces since 1909. British troops entered the southern provinces in 1911. The Persian and Arabian towns on the Gulf are in British possession.

But we must in fairness admit that the partition of Persia would not be a bad thing on the whole, altho we may deplore the manner of it and regret that the Persians were not given a chance to work out their own salvation. Persia could not be left forever in ruin and disorder, and it was merely a question which of the great powers should undertake its development. The southern part, under British rule, will doubtless prosper as Egypt has, and even Russia may improve conditions in the northern part as has been done in Turkestan

A hundred and fifty miles north of the Persian Gulf are the oil fields near the ancient Persian city, which, by a curious coincidence, bears the name of Shuster. A pipe line conducts the precious fluid to tidewater at the head of the Gulf. A few months before the outbreak of the war the British Government bought a controlling interest in the company in order to secure fuel oil for the navy. Winston Churchill of the Admiralty had difficulty in getting the appropriation thru Parliament because he could not at the time give any satisfactory reason why the Government should invest in such an unattractive proposition when it oil cheaper. Those who opposed the purchase in Parliament are now doubtless wishing the Government had shown the same foresight in other matters. It was calculated that this field would supply a million tons of fuel oil a year for the navy.

To guard this pipe line was the first essential and the British expedition was landed November a year ago at its outlet on the Persian side of the Shatt-el-Arab. Thence troops were sent into the interior of Persia to occupy the oil region about Shuster and others were conveyed up the river to the Turkish town of Basra (Busreh), which surrendered.

But in the spring the British were attacked here by a force of some 10,000 Turks and as many Arabs. A three days' battle ensued, in which the British were victorious against the overwhelming odds, tho at a sacrifice of 700 men.

Then they proceeded up the river and by the last of May had taken Kurna, which lies at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Here the expedition divided. One party went up the Euphrates and by the end of July had taken Nasirjeh after prolonged conflict. The other proceeded up the Tigris, and on September 27 found the Turks under Nur ed-din Pasha occupying a

strongly fortified position extending some miles on each side of the river below Kut-el-Amara. The British attacked by air, water and land. Aeroplanes dropped bombs on the enemy's boats and bridges. Armored automobiles charged their cavalry. Big guns two miles away rained shells on their entrenchments. Gunboats fought their way up the river. The Turks were routed and fled toward Bagdad, a hundred miles further up the Tigris River. The British are in pursuit and expected soon to reach that city. The Russians advancing into Mesopotamia from the Caucasus are only 300 miles to the north at Van and Urmia, so it is quite possible that the British and Russians may meet in eastern Turkey, and then the Turks will be cut off from all help from the Persians.

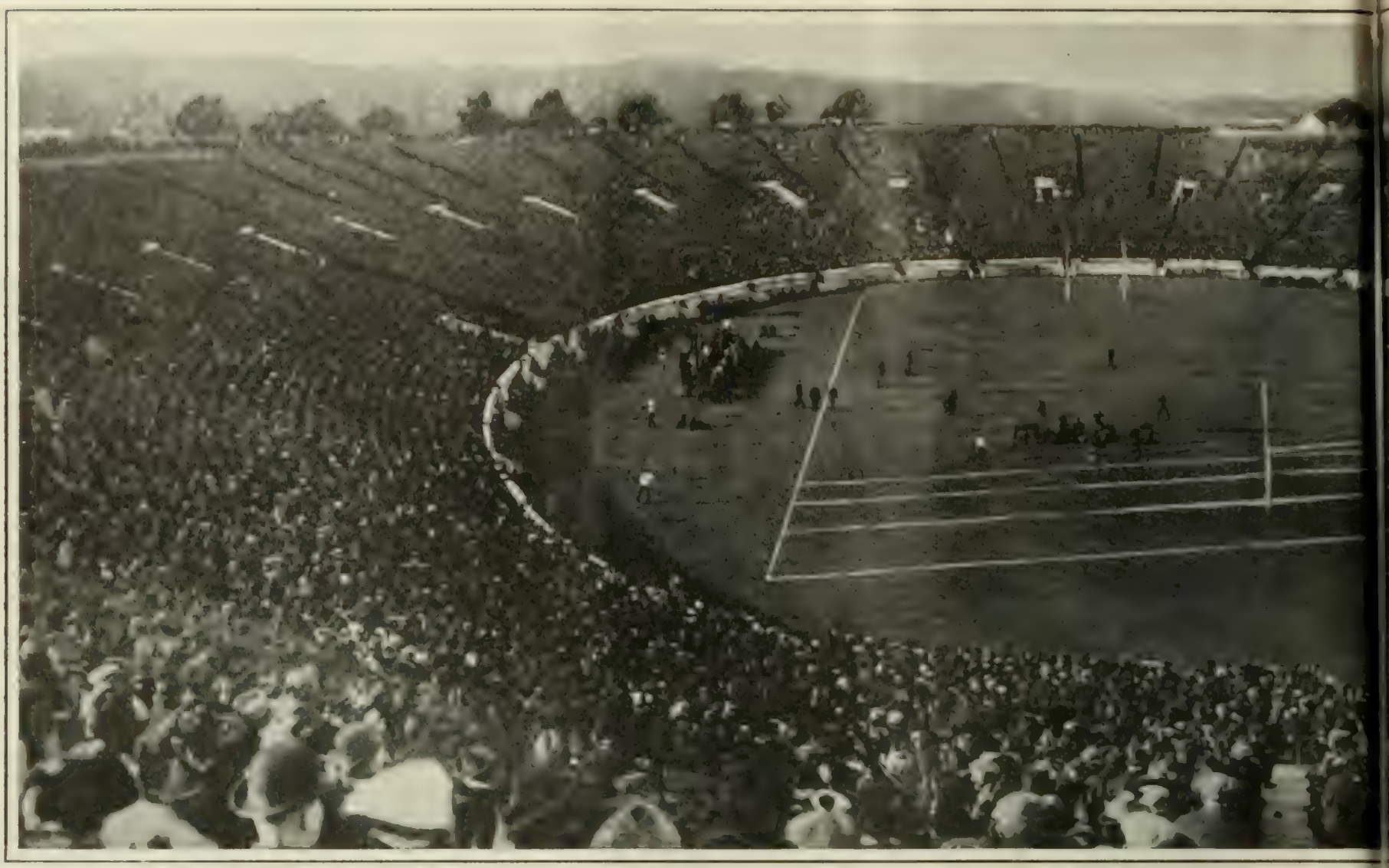
The victory of Kut-el-Amara gives the British possession of what was once the richest region of the world, the site, perhaps, of its oldest civilization. We can all of us understand the feeling of the old woman who told her pastor of the delight she derived from hearing "that blessed word Mesopotamia," for the land is filled with religious, literary and historical associations. Between these great rivers ancient legend placed the paradise of primal sinlessness. Near Nasirjehe, where General Sir John Nixon defeated the Turks, was Ur of the Chaldees, the home of Abraham. A further advance of this force up the Euphrates will bring them to Babylon, "the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency." The two British forces will join at Bagdad, the beloved of all readers of *Arabian Nights*. Near by are the sacred shrines of both the Mohammedan sects, so the possession of Bagdad by the British will have a powerful effect upon the whole Moslem world.

This desert could again be made to blossom as the rose if it had good government. It is not a change of climate but the neglect of the irrigation ditches which has brought it to ruin. The Hindia barrage which Sir W. Willcocks was constructing before the war would bring once more the water to the land and restore its former prosperity. In the year 1913 the German imports into this region rose from two to ten million dollars. The dates exported in that year brought in more than $2,500,000. It is a rich prize and well worth the fighting for.



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TURKISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS AT BAGDAD



© *International Film Service*

"SPORT MAY YIELD ITS BUSINESS VALUES, BUT NEVER ITS E
The Yale-Princeton Game

GRANDSTA

BY WILL

PRESIDENT OF REED C

ALL the chief evils of intercollegiate athletics center around the grandstand. Some of these evils are bringing such determined protests, from those who think that the larger interests of higher education are in danger, that our colleges must do more than trifle with the problems of grandstand athletics.

The first unhappy condition is that grandstand athletics are for the select few. Those in greatest need of the development to be gained from out-of-door sports are of smallest interest to coaches. Those who need athletics least are put under severe pressure to take athletics in excess. The larger the grandstand the greater the pressure. The larger the gate receipts the greater the temptation to professionalize sport. The higher the specialization of the few who are trained to win the big games the less the incentives for all the rest to play games.

It has long been the contention, and the argument is still heard in many colleges, that intercollegiate games are necessary to maintain interest in athletics. The assertion is not only inconsistent with the well-known traits of adolescent youth, when unspoiled by the business aims of intercollegiate athletics, but the assertion is also contradicted by decades of experience. Our colleges have had unbounded opportunities to show what the present system can do for all students, and have made the demonstration chiefly by exhibiting them on the grandstands. Reports from one hundred and fifty colleges justify the conclusion that at least sixty times as much money is spent by these colleges on each intercollegiate player as is spent on each other male student in the interests of intramural games.

It is true that much has been done at a few schools, among which Andover is notable, and at a few colleges, among which Cornell is notable, to get all of the students onto the playgrounds; but these efforts have been deliberate attempts to offset the influence of the prevailing system. Such success as a few institutions have attained has been *in spite of* the controlling features of intercollegiate athletics; and their success is exceptional, as I have observed by visiting nearly all of the colleg in the United States that have attained prominen thru the sporting pages.

On the other hand, the experience of Reed College, i the four years since it was founded, seems to indic that a college which has no intercollegiate athletics, a commits itself absolutely and enthusiastically to the p icy of out-of-door games in moderation for all stude for the sake of good sport and good health, will have a of its students frequently on the fields instead of on th grandstands. Sport may yield its business values, bu never its educational values, to those who merely wat the games and talk interminably about them.

To such an extent has grandstand athletics taken po session of the public mind that many people who hear o the opposition of Reed College to intercollegiate athletic conclude that the college has no athletics. They see puzzled when they are told that the policy was adopte before there were any students, or alumni, or teacher partly in the interests of athletics. They are surprise to hear that in a typical October week above ninety pe cent of the men of the college, including the faculty, re corded their participation in out-of-door games. And, they visited the campus, they would be surprised to s athletic fields without fences or grandstands.

Faculty and students at Reed College have no conflic of interest in athletics. In various sports, the faculty has a team and each class has a team. The faculty play ers were recently rated third in basketball, second i handball, second in baseball, and first in tennis. Fa ulty and students engage in the game with equal inter est, upon the same terms, under the same rules, and i the same spirit. Some people have called this remari



NAL VALUES, TO THOSE WHO MERELY WATCH THE GAMES"
Bowl, November 13, 1915

ATHLETICS

. FOSTER
PORTLAND, OREGON

ble. There is only one remarkable thing about it, namely, that all are engaged in athletics for education. Where the aims of professional athletics, as dictated by the grandstand, are rated at their true value, no conflict is likely to occur between the interests of students and of faculty.

Bad as are the physical, financial and moral extravagances of intercollegiate athletics, as at present conducted by most institutions, it sometimes seems as tho the arch crime were the death blow to the pure joy of the game, struck by the frantic desire to win. At the first meeting this fall of the candidates for the football team of the University of California, the coach said, in effect: Football is business, not fun; let no man join this squad unless he means business. Any coach can truthfully say as much. It is serious business for him and it is his business to make it just as serious for all his men.

It cannot be otherwise as long as the whole system is organized on a business basis. To win, to take in money, to get advertised—these appear to be the three aims of professionals, whether in the ring, on the race track, or on the diamond. And these are precisely the dominant aims of intercollegiate athletics. They are, in a large measure, antagonistic to educational aims—the physical development of everybody, spontaneous and care-free play, and moderate recreation as a preparation for something more important than games. These larger possibilities of all out-of-door sports can be attained for all college students only by cultivating a spirit antagonistic to the spirit of grandstand athletics.

Cut in the stone front of the Hubbard Grandstand at Bowdoin College are the noble words of the donor: "Fair play, and may the best man win." When that ideal has become as durably impressed upon the minds of our college communities, including our grandstand extension auxiliaries, there will be an end of some of the evils. But not the end of all evils. Not until we see clearly the relative importance of various aims of sport, shall we be able to say, "May the best man win," and add, "It matters little who wins."

In a profoundly philosophical address on "The Limit of Sport,"[1] Dr. Guglielmo Ferrero analyzes the instability of modern life which now finds expression in the excesses of intercollegiate athletics. "Nothing is more difficult for our civilization," he says, "than to impose a limit on anything. Its impetus carries it too far in everything. It is almost a law of its constitution. . . . This epoch which misuses everything, misuses and will misuse sport. It will make it—it has already begun to make it—one more of the elements of excitement, of competition, and of exhaustion, already alas! only too numerous. No illusions are possible on this score. It might be said that sport is one of the things of which our epoch will probably make the greatest misuse. History justifies us in this fear, for it proves to us that even those civilizations, like the Greek and Roman, which succeeded in limiting themselves in everything else, misused games."

Intercollegiate athletics will brook no rival. All other student activities must subordinate themselves to this ruling passion. The idea that it does not matter much about what an activity is, if it is not athletic, seems to have found expression on the door of one of the offices of the administration building of the University of Michigan. The sign reads simply, "Non-Athletic Committee." Again and again, the greatest opportunities the country affords for enlightenment in the fine arts, in music, in literature, in politics and in religion have been brushed aside by students bent upon attending a rally or a game. One of the most difficult and most important of the problems before our country today is that of quickening intellectual enthusiasm among those who resort to our so-

[1] "Ancient Rome and Modern America," Guglielmo Ferrero, Putnam, p. 340.

called higher institutions of learning. One of the chief difficulties is the present all-absorbing devotion to intercollegiate games.

Efforts have been numerous of late to prove that intercollegiate athletics do not seriously interfere with scholarship by comparing the grades of men who play on the teams with the grades of other students. Such comparisons are of little use. So far as they show anything concerning the effect of intercollegiate athletics upon the intellectual life of the college, they tend to show that those who sit on the grandstands suffer as much as those who struggle on the fields. Anyone who, from the conversation of students or from their own publications, has sought a measure of their common interests knows that the scholarship of the entire institution, not merely of the athletes, suffers from the public passion for winning games. Scores of professors in many colleges have told me that it is all but useless to try to arouse any enthusiasm for study during the football season, yet this is the very time of the college year when, without intercollegiate athletics, we might reasonably expect the greatest intellectual activity. Even the women's colleges do not escape the interference of the "big" football games.

So far have we gone in our willingness to sacrifice studies for big games that the faculty of one great state university announces this fall that any student who wants to attend the "big" game may have a week's vacation for the purpose. This is the logical outcome of the present system. If the college work of a given week is of no great importance to a few chosen athletes, it is presumably of no great importance to other students. If scholarship standards are to be lowered for experts in athletics, they may as well be lowered for everybody else. And that is what happens in scores of colleges, tho few college professors venture to brave the unpopularity that comes from saying so. The question is not whether the standards of one college are lower than those of another, or whether the standards of intercollegiate athletes are lower than those of other students, or whether the standards of a given college are lower than formerly. The question is whether the standards of college education for the whole country are not lower than they would be without the interference of our grandstand system of athletics.

Portland, Oregon

IF I HAD MY LIFE TO LIVE OVER

BY MARION HARLAND

AUTHOR OF "WHERE GHOSTS WALK," "MARION HARLAND'S COOK BOOK," "THE DISTRACTIONS OF MARTHA"

COULD I begin anew the study of the awful problem we call Human Life, and bring to the task experience gained by failures innumerable and grievous, what would be my schedule for a "working plan?"

There does not live a rational creature who has passed the noon-mark and is nearing the evening twilight, who has not put the question to himself a hundred times, often with groanings that cannot be uttered.

Could I forget errors and the disasters entailed by them, or recall these as danger-signals, what should I set myself humbly and hopefully to learn and to practise? The answer was not formulated in my mind until I had passed my fortieth year. My confidence in the wisdom of the hypothesis then accepted by reason has never wavered. Even the partial adaptation of it to my daily living has encouraged me to tabulate it in response to the question set down at the head of this article.

If I could—as I have longed in vain all my life to do!—"rub out and begin again," I would bend every energy of mind and will to the business of *living one day at a time.*

Believing, as I do, devoutly, that the Father inspires His children as truly today as when the world was new, I reckoned as a direct message to my spirit that in the "quiet hour" of an early morning in that All-so-Long-Ago, a single line upon the page of my open Bible flashed up at me as if I had never read it until then: *"Give us this day our daily Bread."*

Why the repetition of the diurnal feature of one clause of the matchless compend of mortal want and aspiration? Why not "Give us our daily bread" Or—"Give us this day our bread?" Assured from the first that the wording was neither tautological nor meaningless, I followed to a definite conclusion the clue put into my hand:

All of Time present and to come that I have a right to call my own is Just One Day.

In the mere utterance the phrase is trite to absurdity. In essence it condenses into one celestial drop the wisdom of the eternities.

If, since that moment of enlightenment, I have faced life and duty more courageously than ever before, I ascribe it to the lesson set for me then in those seven words. If I could go back to the beginning of my conscious existence as a rational immortal being, I would obey, literally and prayerfully, the injunctions—"Work while the day lasts," and "Be not anxious for the morrow!" If it be true—and in the light of the inspired Word who can doubt it?—that

Like mist from glass,
God wipes the stains of Life's old battle fields
From every morning that He brings to pass—

all of my yesterdays are "back-numbers" with which I have nothing to do. Except as they have helped mold character and thought, they are practically as if they had not been. I should take up the New Day, the Father's latest gift to me, with clean hands and a trustful heart. He who boasted, "I have all the time there is!" exprest what I should know and feel. "'Here and Now' comprize it all!" I should say exultingly, and address myself at once to the task of getting all that I can—God helping me—out of the rich, beautiful Unique committed to me.

From the beginning of Time until now there has never been another just like it, and there will never be an exact copy of it. Every hour should flower into Opportunity, and each duty should be performed with vigor and zeal, not hampered by depressing memories or disheartening forebodings. Action and Energy would be synonyms. There would be no need of conserving forces against a day of possible demand upon them; no borrowing trouble at usurious interest. An eminent divine of the last century, in preaching from the text, "As your days, so shall your strength be," likened the day's burden to a stick of wood.

"The Master's word is pledged for strength to carry each day's stick," he declared. "We read nowhere that he engages to give grace for faggots. If you will persist in adding yesterday's or tomorrow's burden to the load, you must bear it yourself."

In that new life of mine I should allot to every "stick" the time and care honestly due to it, apportioning aright the relative importance of each. There would be no crowding or hustling.

Have we ever considered calmly how much of life's stir and fret and friction is consequent upon the desire to get decks cleared for what the morrow will bring to do or to bear? Pythagoras enjoins upon his disciples the duty of reviewing at night what they have done or failed to do during the day. I suspect that he meant that one day and suggested no balance-sheet of dead-and-gone yesterdays. He was a humane philosopher and too wise an economist to jumble old accounts with new or to forecast the probable expenditures of the next day or week.

Notable housewives tell us that they save not a little by paying cash for daily purchases because there is no risk of being charged for what they have not bought, or of blunders on the part of bookkeepers which make them pay twice over for the same item. My second trial of life would be conducted upon a strictly cash basis thruout. One thing at a time, and that well done, and the next hour swept clean for its share of care, labor, responsibility and enjoyment would be a fixed rule. Of enjoyment there would be a royal allotment for every one of the twenty-four hours.

Longfellow "was in the Spirit" when he thrust from him the haunting "Tomorrow":

> The invisible guest
> Who whispers, "Remember Barmecide,
> And tremble to be happy with the rest!"
> And I make answer, "I am satisfied!
> I know not, ask not what is best,
> GOD hath already said what shall betide!"

This is not fatalism, but the sublimity of faith. Volumes of homiletics could not establish the eternal verity more firmly. It is a divine Q. E. D. No sane man would presume to meddle with God's decree.

In my second pupilage I should acquire this lore quickly and well. Commencement-Day would follow fast upon matriculation. That—with all the weight of evidence at hand which I have briefly indicated here—I have not assimilated the truth in my present existence, betokens crass stupidity. Seers in all ages have proclaimed it, whether men would hear or whether they would forbear. A score of years before the illumination of which I have spoken was vouchsafed to me, I stored away in my memory a morsel of leaven which should have leavened the whole lump:

"God gives some blessings to us in groups, like the purple clusters of the vine. Of the Elixir of Life He grants but one drop at a time, taking away one before bestowing another. No man ever had more than one minute he could justly claim as his very own. The centenarian has never owned two days at once."

Were the Great Lesson mastered and reduced to practise, I cannot see why I should not remain forever young. "Without haste, without rest," because never harried by bodings of what the next day might bring forth to tax my nervous forces, the diurnal tale of toil and pleasure would involve no wear and tear of physical and mental energies.

And when the evening of my one Day and of a Life made up of such days—each "round and perfect as a star"—drew near, I should "both lay me down and sleep," to awake in the dawn of the first Tomorrow I had ever known.

New York City

FEDERATION

BY PERCY MACKAYE

Read by the author before the American Academy and National Institute of Arts and Letters, Boston, November 19, 1915.

Over there—they know the singeing and blinding of sorrow.
Over there they know the young dead: they know the dear
Touch of the living that shall be the dead tomorrow:
Here—what know we here?

Over there they feel the heart-rage, the sick hating
Of bitter blood-lust: the imminent storm of steel,
Burden and pang of a terror never-abating:
Here—what do we feel?

There, where they snuff the reek of a burning censer
Borne by the stark-mad emperors—their pain,
Tinged with a hallowed pride, takes on the intenser
Soul of a world insane.

We, who still spared to reason, here where the thunder
And surge of the madness dwindle to murmurs and cease,
We who, apart, stand dazed by the demons of plunder—
How shall we conjure Peace?

Peace—did we call her, the gluttonous mother who suckled
Her monster child, till it waxed to this Minotaur?
Peace—did we crown her, the secret harlot who truckled
To breed from the loins of War?

One word—one only—will be ours in awaking:
Nevermore! Nevermore let us build for merely our own.
Peace is not ours alone for the making or breaking,
Peace is the world's alone.

For the battle-gage is feud-lust or federation.
The ultimate beast is enthroned, and man is its thrall;
And beast or man shall survive as nation with nation
Fights—not for one, but all.

A dream?—yes, the dream that once was a planet's derision
Now blazons a planet's prayer: the cry to be free
Of a world unconceived in wo of a Dante's vision,
Or Christ's on the blasted tree.

For our deeds are the henchmen of dreams. Since only by another
Dream can the dreamer be vanquished, let ours create
The beautiful order of brother united with brother:
Victorious dreaming is fate—

America—dreamer of dreams! Be destiny's leader,
Militant first for mankind, for so your own soul.
Blended of all, for all shall be interceder
And guide to the world's goal.

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SOUTH AMERICA
JAMAICA AND CUBA
THE BAHAMAS AND FLORIDA
CALIFORNIA
THE MIDDLE SOUTH
ASHEVILLE, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON AND ATLANTIC CITY
GRAND CANYON AND SAN DIEGO

THE BAHAMAS AND FLORIDA

Time—Three to Four Weeks

First Day. Leave *NEW YORK* Thursday at noon by steamer.

Fourth Day. Arrive *NASSAU*—Sunday. Hotels from $2.50 up, American plan. The Bahamas (British Islands) are historically interesting as the landing place of Columbus in the new world. The climate is equable and many days can be spent in sailing about the islands with their unbroken forests and miles of wonderful shore. In Nassau—fishing, golf, tennis, polo are among the many amusements. The surf bathing is perfect and time must be given to this sport. Also visit the Sea Gardens. Large glass-bottomed boats go there each afternoon. The gorgeously colored fish, the marine plants, sponges and coral form pictures well worth the visit.

Sixth Day. Leave *NASSAU* in the evening by steamer.

Seventh Day. Arrive *MIAMI* in the morning. Hotels from $2 a day up, American plan. A wide awake town and one of the most popular on the coast. Its 300 miles of smooth hard boulevard, its perfect winter climate and such attractions as golf, tennis, fishing and boating make the days pass pleasantly and all too quickly. The chief pastime is fishing and one can take his choice of variety and size, as it is simply a matter of location. Take time to drive to Cocoanut Grove over an excellent road bordered by beautiful homes with fine grounds. Also take some of the boat trips to the beaches and up the Miami River to the Everglades.

Eighth Day. Leave *MIAMI* in the afternoon. Arrive *PALM BEACH* in about three hours. Hotels $2.50 to $6 a day up, American plan. This is unquestionably the most famous of the winter resorts of the state. Its location between the Ocean and the Lake and its wealth of tropical plants, trees and shrubs give it a charm found nowhere else. Prominent members of American and European society have been entertained here. Golf, tennis, boating and fishing all may be enjoyed here. Motorboat racing events take place frequently during the winter. On the ocean side is a fine beach for surf bathing. The automobile, bicycle and roller chair paths thru the jungle afford pleasant trips.

Tenth Day. Leave *PALM BEACH* in the morning. Arrive *ROCKLEDGE* about noon. Hotels from $2.50 a day up. American plan. One of the first resorts established in the state. It derives its name from the rock-bound shores of the Indian River, on which it is located. The place is surrounded by beautiful orange groves, the fishing is excellent and the water life very popular. There is a golf course and there are tennis courts and fine scenic drives. Excursions may be taken to Merritt Island and Banana River.

Twelfth Day. Leave *ROCKLEDGE* in the early afternoon. Arrive *DAYTONA* in about three hours. Hotels from $1.50 to $5 a day up, American plan. Situated on the Halifax River, this town, built in a forest of oaks, palmettos and magnolias, is one of the prettiest spots in Florida. At Daytona are boating on the river, hunting many miles of beautiful drives and a bustling attractive town. Seabreeze, located on the ocean beach across the river from Daytona. Many of its hotels are directly on the famous Ormond-Daytona Beach. Here one may indulge in sea bathing, golf, fishing and duck hunting. The motorist will find good roads running to many nearby resorts.

Fourteenth Day. Leave *DAYTONA* in the afternoon. Arrive *ORMOND* in about fifteen minutes. Hotels $3 to $5 a day up, American plan. Boarding houses $2-$3 a day, American plan. Ormond Village is on the west bank of the Halifax River, while the resort is across the bridge running back to the ocean. It is one of the most picturesque spots in the state and its hotels have a home-like atmosphere, greater, probably, than anywhere else. Fine drives, automobile and bicycle trails are found here. Golf is one of the leading attractions. The trip up the beautiful winding Tomoka River must not be omitted. Sailing and fishing, as well as tennis, may be indulged in.

Sixteenth Day. Leave *ORMOND* in the late afternoon. Arrive *ST. AUGUSTINE* in about two hours and a half. This ancient city, the oldest in the United States, has a wealth of historic interest. The narrow streets, old buildings, the Slave Market, the old gates and many other points will keep you busy for several days. There are two golf courses.

Nineteenth Day. Leave *ST. AUGUSTINE* at noon.

Twentieth Day. Arrive *NEW YORK* next evening. If desired, another week may be spent in a trip thru the central portion of the state, leaving Jacksonville by steamer down the St. John's River to Palatka and then taking the daylight trip thru the Oklawaha River to Silver Springs. "A Romantic Trip thru a Semi-tropical Fairyland." From there one may go on to St. Petersburg, Tampa and back by rail to Jacksonville, stopping en route at Florence Villa in the midst of orange groves and beautiful lakes; Deland, the University town, and Magnolia Springs on the banks of the St. John's River. Hotels at all points from $3 a day up. American plan. Cost of this side trip is about $20.

Fare from New York back to New York (steamer to Nassau and Miami and all rail from there to New York) $92.20

Fare from New York back to New York (steamer to Nassau and Miami, rail to Jacksonville and steamer to New York) $90.95

JAMAICA AND CUBA

Time—One Month

First Day. Leave *NEW YORK* any Wednesday by steamer.

Fifth Day. Arrive *KINGSTON* Monday. Hotels $2.50 to $5 a day up, American plan. This is an attractive city and is the capital of the Island. The streets are broad and white, with large shade trees. Four or five days spent here will afford time to visit the various points of interest, among them Constant Spring, Hope Gardens, Spanish Town, the British Barracks at New Castle and Castle Gardens. The roads are excellent, running in every direction.

Ninth Day. Leave *KINGSTON* in the morning. Arrive *PORT ANTONIO* in the evening. Hotels $2.50 to $5 a day up, American plan. This interesting city has two harbors, for it is located on a high point of land extending into the Bay and dividing it. A restful spot where days may be spent taking beautiful drives over wonderful roads. Do not fail to take the "Rafting Trip" down the Rio Grande for ten miles on a raft made of bamboo. You may indulge in golf, tennis, in boating and fishing.

Thirteenth Day. Leave *PORT ANTONIO* in the evening by steamer.

Fourteenth Day. Arrive *SANTIAGO* (Cuba) in the morning. Hotels $1.50 a day up, European plan. Santiago, called "Dreamy city of the Indies," is built on a range of hills. Spend a couple of days here driving to the various points of interest, many of them recalling the Spanish war. Old Spanish houses gaily colored abound, also old churches. The magnificent mountains which surround the city, as well as the harbor, which is truly hidden from sight, are within easy reach of the city.

Seventeenth Day. Leave *SANTIAGO* in the morning.

Eighteenth Day. Arrive *HAVANA* the next morning. Hotels $2 up, European plan, $5 up, American plan. Full of historic interest and charm, this city is one of the most fascinating in America. It is a bit of the old world brought into the new. The streets are narrow, the shops delightful and the old churches and public buildings most interesting. Visit the cemeteries because they differ from those in the United States. Go by trolley to Marianao, Camp Columbia and other various suburbs. Between the hours of five and six drive thru the Prado and out along the Malecon (sea wall), with picturesque Morro Castle opposite. Three times a week the famous Municipal Band gives concerts there. Spend one day in Matanzas driving about the city and also while there visit the celebrated Caves of Bellamar. Leave the city Monday, Wednesday or Friday evening for a trip to the Isle of Pines. Its unequaled climate, its fine automobile roads, magnificent scenery and wonderful bathing beaches attract many travelers. Cost of side trip good for ten days from Havana back to Havana is $12.

Twenty-seventh Day. Leave *HAVANA* about noon by steamer.

Thirtieth Day. Arrive *NEW YORK* in the afternoon.

Fare from New York back to New York (steamer to Kingston, rail to Port Antonio, steamer to Santiago, rail to Havana, steamer to New York) $108

THE MIDDLE SOUTH

Time—Two to Three Weeks

First Day. Leave *NEW YORK* at noon by steamer.

Third Day. Arrive *CHARLESTON* third morning. Hotels from $1.50 day up, European plan, to $3 a day up, American plan. A very old, historic and interesting city. Among the attractions are—Magnolia

Cemetery, Isle of Palms with its fine beaches and the famous Magnolia Gardens. You will want to wander about the city and visit the old churches, the Powder Magazine, the Slave Market, the old Charleston Market, the hall of which is now used as a Confederate Museum. Visit also the world-famed East Battery Promenade, where you will get a view of the harbor with Forts Sumter and Moultrie standing guard.

Sixth Day. Leave *CHARLESTON* in the morning, and in about an hour.

Arrive *SUMMERVILLE.* Hotels $3 to $5 per day and up, American plan. Boarding houses $1.50 per day up, American plan. This is one of the popular resorts of this section owing to its location in the longleaf pine region. The climate is mild, for it is the one place in the United States where tea is raised. It is an old fashioned, lazy, charming town, delightfully unprogressive. Spend the day in taking some of the delightful drives to the points of interest. Visit the tea gardens or play golf or tennis. If your taste runs to hunting you will find here a fine hunting preserve, containing 1800 acres well stocked with deer, quail and other game.

Eighth Day. Leave *SUMMERVILLE* in the morning.

Arrive *AUGUSTA* in the early afternoon. Hotels $2.50 to $5 a day up, American plan. This city was settled in 1735, and like all Southern towns has much of historic interest for the traveler. The climate is dry and bracing and Summerville Heights is famous as a winter resort. The lover of golf will find here two eighteen hole courses among the finest in the South. Horseback riding is popular here as well as hunting. Take one day for a trip to Aiken, eighteen miles away, reached by trolley. It is a quaint town with wide streets. Its groves of tall pines add to its charm.

Tenth Day. Leave *AUGUSTA* about noon.

Arrive *COLUMBIA* in about three hours for connection.

Leave *COLUMBIA* an hour later.

Arrive *CAMDEN* in one hour. Hotels $4 a day up, American plan. Boarding houses $2 a day up, American plan. An ideal resort because of its wonderful climate. The air is dry, soft and balmy. Time here can be well spent in visiting the many places of historical interest. The roads which run through miles of pine forests afford fine riding or driving. There are good tennis courts and splendid golf links and the hunting is good.

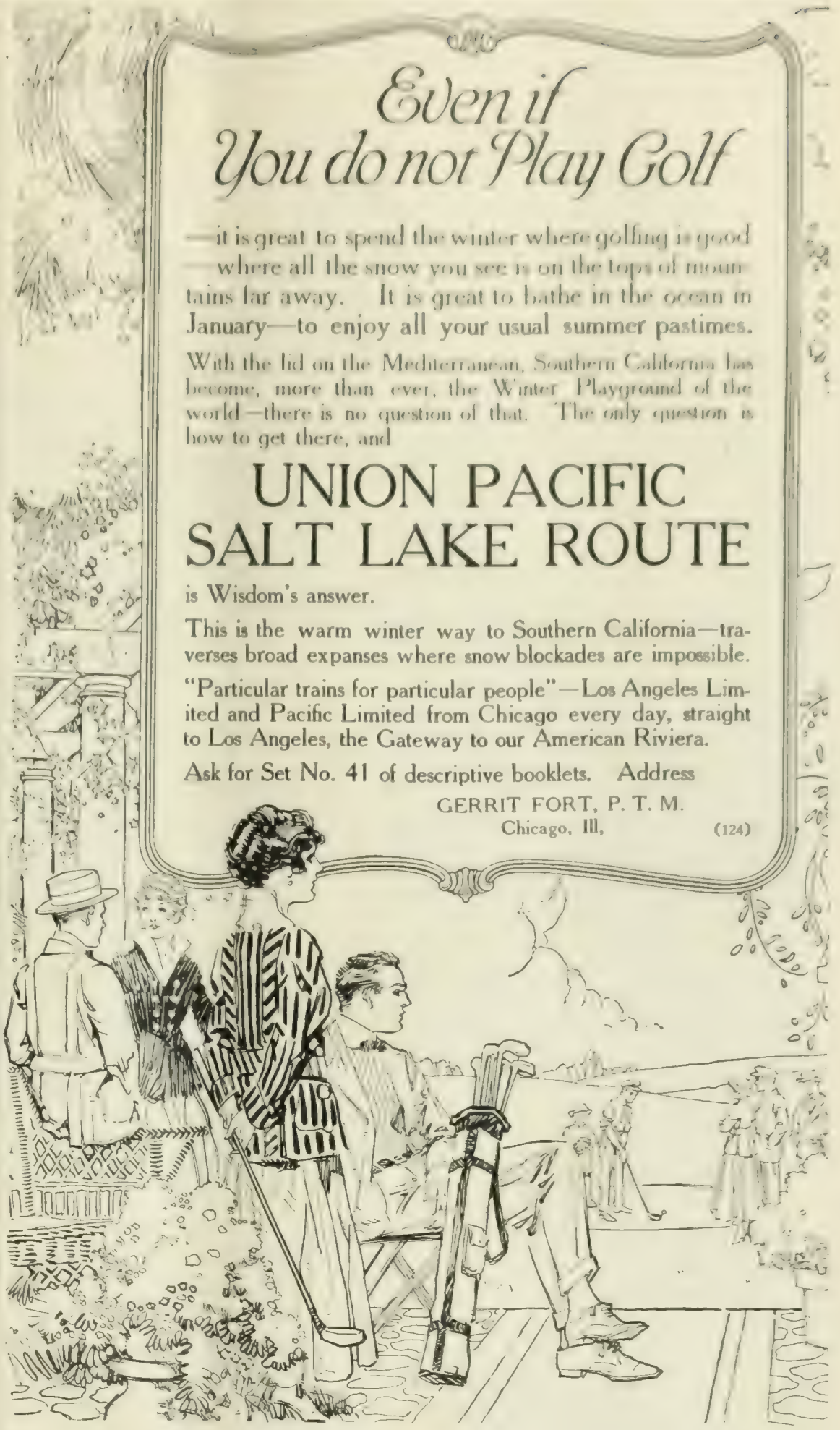
Twelfth Day. Leave *CAMDEN* in the morning. Arrive *PINEHURST* in three hours. Hotels $2.50 to $5 a day up, American plan. An interesting colony consisting of four hotels and about fifty cottages located in the longleaf pine belt, which makes climatic conditions perfect. It is one of the leading health and pleasure resorts of the Middle South. Golf is the chief attraction. Tennis, too, is popular and many tournaments are held. Hunting and driving are among the amusements.

Fourteenth Day. Leave *PINEHURST* in the morning. Arrive *OLD POINT COMFORT* in the evening. Hotels $2.50 to $5 a day, American plan. The many attractions here make time pass all too quickly. Fortress Monroe, the great shipyards at Newport News, Hampton Institute and the Soldiers' Home at Hampton are all worth a visit. At the large hotel you will find a bathing establishment where you may have some of the famous European cures.

Sixteenth Day. Leave *OLD POINT COMFORT* in the afternoon for Norfolk. Leave *NORFOLK* in the evening by steamer. Arrive *NEW YORK* the next day in the afternoon. Or, leave *OLD POINT COMFORT* in the evening by rail. Arrive *NEW YORK* the next morning.

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Time Two Weeks

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Second Day. Arrive *ASHEVILLE* the next afternoon. Hotels from $2 to $6 per day. American plan. An all-the-year resort situated on a commanding site surrounded by mountains. It has an elevation of over two thousand feet, which insures a dry and bracing atmosphere. Miles of good hard, smooth roads make motoring a delight. Golf, tennis, may be had as well as hunting. The principal drives are to the summit of Sunset Mountain and over the magnificent Vanderbilt estate.

Fifth Day. Leave *ASHEVILLE* in the evening.

Sixth Day. Arrive *RICHMOND* the next morning. Hotels $1 and up, European plan. A couple of days can be well spent here, for the city is full of historic interest. Homes of noted people, interesting monuments can all be seen in driving about the city. Hollywood Cemetery contains the graves of a number of well known men.

Eighth Day. Leave *RICHMOND* in the morning. Arrive *WASHINGTON* at noon. Hotels from $1.50 a day up, European plan. If time is limited, take one of the automobile tours to the principal public buildings in the city. They have personally conducted tours with a competent guide, and ample time is given to visit the buildings and see all that is interesting and instructive. Visit Mt. Vernon, going either via steamer or trolley. The National Cemetery at Arlington, the quaint old town of Alexandria, Ft. Myers, all are interesting.

Tenth Day. Leave *WASHINGTON* in the morning. Arrive *PHILADELPHIA* at noon. Spend just a couple of hours here (waiting for connection); this will give you time to visit Independence Hall, which every American is interested in seeing.

Leave *PHILADELPHIA* in the afternoon. Arrive *ATLANTIC CITY* in one hour and a half. Hotels from $2.50 a day up. American plan. This is one of the most interesting cities in America as well as one of the greatest health and pleasure resorts. Its miles of magnificent hotels fronting on the ocean and its boardwalk extending for eight miles along the ocean give it a distinction unequaled among American watering places. The ocean piers, of which there are six, contribute to the pleasure of the tourists by their concerts and other forms of amusements.

Fourteenth Day. Leave *ATLANTIC CITY* in the afternoon. Arrive *NEW YORK* in about three hours.

Fare from New York back to New York $18.82

SOUTH AMERICA

Time About Three Months.

First Day. Leave *NEW YORK* at noon by steamer (Wednesday). "United Fruit Line."

Fifth Day. Arrive *KINGSTON* in the morning. Several hours are spent here, giving you time to visit the city, public buildings and attractive shops. Leave Kingston in the afternoon by steamer.

Seventh Day. Arrive *COLON* second day. Hotels $2 to $3 a day, American plan. A typical Central American city with an ideal climate. A couple of days may be spent here very pleasantly. Visit the Columbus Monument, the Arches of Tolon, the hospital with its fine grounds, and the beach with its magnificent sand and large swimming pool.

Ninth Day. Leave *COLON* in the morning. Arrive *PANAMA* in two hours. Hotels from $2 to $3 a day, American plan. "This is the most interesting city on the Isthmus. It has a cosmopolitan population and visitors going back from southern Quaint houses, narrow streets and old ruins mingled with homes of modern con-

struction and well paved streets. Three days spent here will pass quickly, there are many delightful drives to be taken, among them to Old Panama over the slope of Ancon Hill, which will give you a fine view of the route of the Canal, and to Ancon Hospital on Ancon Hill, with its extended views and beautiful grounds. Do not omit the cathedrals and old churches. Walk along the old sea wall and fortress. Visit the market place, the Chinese shops and the Panama hat stores.

Twelfth Day. Leave *PANAMA* Monday by steamer.

Fifteenth Day. Arrive *PAITA* the third day. A stop of a few hours is made here. It is the first port in South America where opportunity is given to land. Shore boats take passengers who wish to visit the town; charge is 40 cents per passenger. It is one of the most northerly ports in Peru and third in importance. Here are manufactured the Panama hats. Vendors visit the ship, hats being their chief commodity. The Piura Railway runs from here four times a week inland to its terminus, Piura, the first town established in the country by the Spaniards. Fairly good accommodations may be had if you desire to spend any time here.

Sixteenth Day. A short stop is made at Eten and Pacasmayo, where time is given for a visit on shore (shore boats are in waiting), if desired. This district is devoted chiefly to the cultivation of rice.

Seventeenth Day. A short stop is made at Salaverry, the port of Trujillo. Nearby are the ruins of the Inca town Chanchan, which are worth a visit.

Eighteenth Day. Arrive *CALLAO*, Peru. A few hours may be well spent in this busy town, the chief port of Peru. Its history dates back to the era of the Spanish Conquest, and you will find here many interesting old buildings. Leave *CALLAO* by electric cars, and in thirty-five minutes

Arrive *LIMA*, Peru. Hotels $4 a day up, American plan. It is an inland city about eight miles from the coast, the capital of Peru, and one of the most attractive cities of South America. It is known by various titles, the most popular being the "City of Kings." It was founded about 400 years ago. It stands 500 feet above sea level and is sheltered by lofty mountains. It has a delightful climate, though no rain falls. Here you may visit the churches and convents, the renowned cathedral founded by Pizarro in 1535, where his remains now rest; the old Hall of Inquisition and the University of San Marcos. Electric cars will take you to the fashionable suburbs. The quaint blend of the old and the new in this city is a constant source of delight. It is famous for its bull fights and gay social life.

Twenty-third Day. Leave *LIMA* and arrive *CALLAO* in thirty-five minutes. Leave *CALLAO* by steamer.

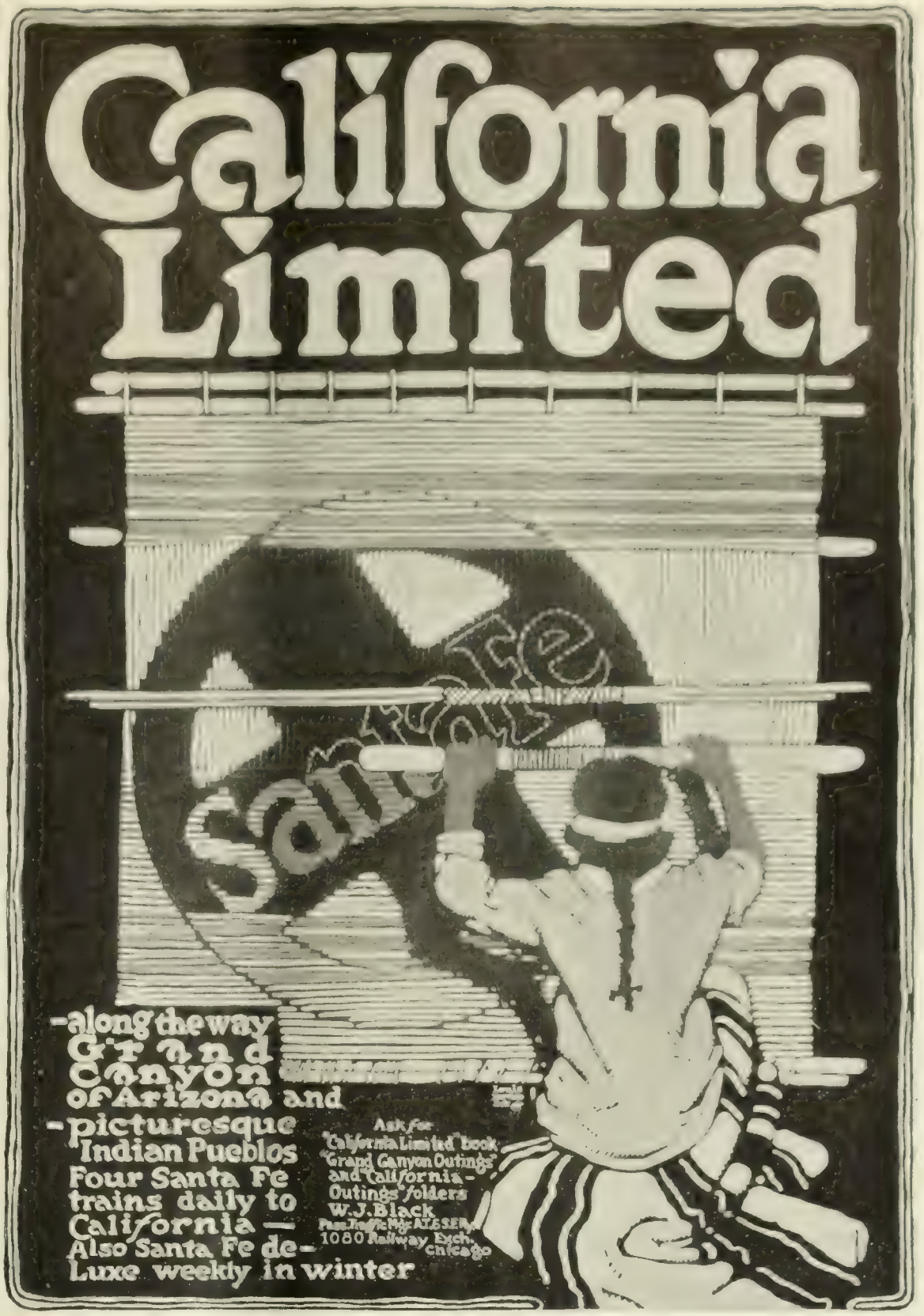
Twenty-sixth Day. Arrive *MOLLENDO* in the morning. A port in southern Peru where a few hours are spent before leaving for the interior.

Leave *MOLLENDO* at noon. Arrive *AREQUIPA*, Peru, in the evening. Hotels Central and Royal, $3 to $5 a day up, American plan. Here we find an attractive city in a sunny climate. It is set in the midst of a valley, which owing to irrigation, is green and fertile, forming a sharp contrast to the arid desert through which the train passes. It stands at the foot of the great mountain El Misti, crowned with snow. Near by is located Harvard Observatory. One day spent here will pass all too quickly, visiting notable churches and buildings and parks as well as the observatory.

Twenty-eighth Day. Leave *AREQUIPA* in the morning. Arrive *JULIACA*, Peru, in the evening. Hotels $3 a day up, American plan. A stop over night is made here.

Twenty-ninth Day. Leave *JULIACA* the next day. Arrive *CUZCO*, Peru. Hotel Central, $3 to $5 a day, American plan.

Thirtieth Day. The old Capitol of the Inca Empire is a city, in itself, full of interest, presenting well preserved land-



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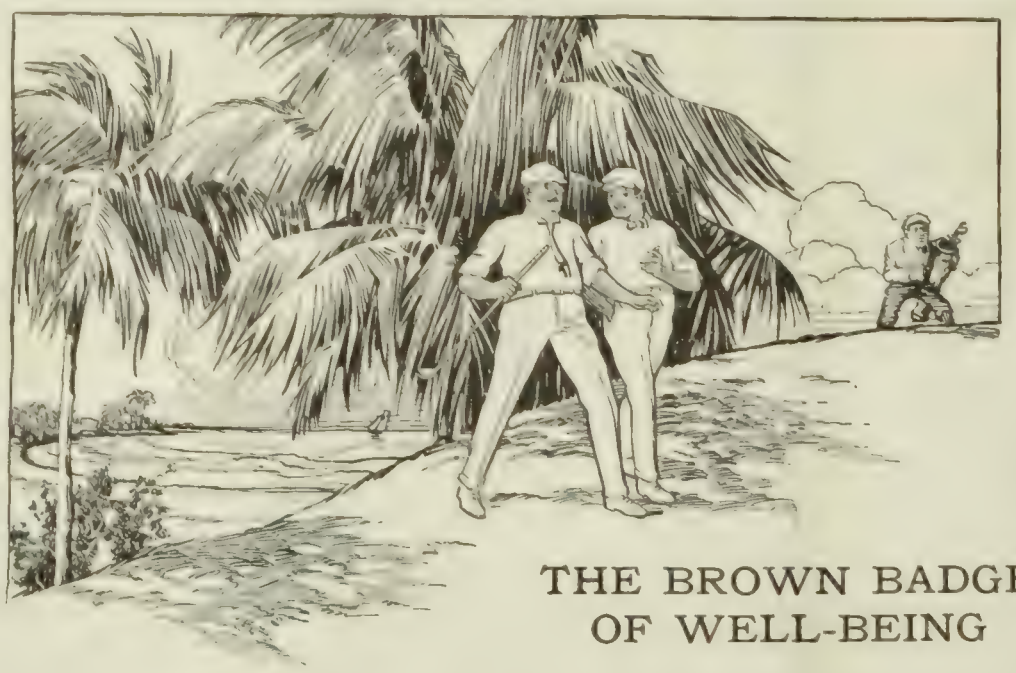
is the name of a new pamphlet just received off the press. It was written by Harold Fraser Biddle, M.A., Head of the Department of History, Plainfield High School, Plainfield New Jersey.

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marks of three distinct epochs. The Pre-Inca of great antiquity, the Inca of the Eleventh century, and the Colonial of the Spanish conquest in the Sixteenth century. Visit here the "Temple of the Sun" - the great fortress of Sacsahuaman on a hill overlooking the city—the cathedral built on the walls of an Inca royal palace and the convents of San Francisco and Merced.

Thirty-first Day. Leave *CUZCO* in the morning, passing through ever changing scenery and quaintly attired Indians who crowd around the train to sell their wares. Arrive *SICUANI*, Peru, in the evening. Spend the night here.

Thirty-second Day. Leave *SICUANI* in the morning. Arrive *JULIACA* in the afternoon. Hotel Ratti $3 a day up. American plan. This is a night stop only, but as the town is prosperous it will interest.

Thirty-third Day. Leave *JULIACA*, Peru, in the morning by rail. Arrive *PUNO* in a few hours, where steamer is taken to Guaqui, at the southern end of Lake Titicaca, the highest navigated water in the world. You will pass many islands with extensive ruins of Inca origin and view many mountain peaks, some over 20,000 feet high.

Thirty-fourth Day. Arrive *GUAQUI*, Bolivia, in the morning and make connection by rail. Arrive *LA PAZ*, Bolivia, in the afternoon. Gran Hotel Guibert $3 to $5, American plan. This is the most elevated capital city in the world. It lies in a natural basin 1500 feet deep, yet at an elevation of about 12,000 feet. Visit the Plaza, the cathedral, the market. The bright colored garments worn by the Indians make the market especially interesting and the quaint streets with the walls of the houses painted in hues of many colors add to the attraction. Spend an afternoon driving down the valley and visit the Indian town of Tiahuanaco with its extensive ruins.

Thirty-eighth Day. Leave *LA PAZ* in the morning by rail.

Fortieth Day. Arrive *ANTOFAGASTA*, Chile, in the afternoon. Hotel Gran $3 to $5 a day, American plan. This is the port for one of the most important mining districts of South America. Connection is made here for the trip to Valparaiso. Leave *ANTOFAGASTA* by steamer.

Forty-first Day. Arrive *COQUIMBO*, Chile; a short stop is made here and shore boats as at other ports are waiting to take you to shore if you desire (cost from 40 cents to a dollar). This port has a fine harbor and is in the midst of a mining as well as an agricultural district.

Forty-second Day. Arrive *VALPARAISO*, Chile. Hotels $3 to $5 a day, American plan. Several days may be spent profitably at this chief seaport of Chile. It is an old city, the houses are built upon the barren hills, but they have much social life and its suburbs abound in charming villas. The principal point of interest outside the city is Viña del Mar with its fine villas and race track.

Forty-fifth Day. Leave *VALPARAISO* and in about four hours arrive *SANTIAGO*, Chile. Hotels $3 a day up, American plan. This is the Capital of Chile, and is a mixture of Paris and Madrid. Drive to Santa Lucia Hill, which overlooks the city and gives you an excellent view of it; also to Alameda.

Forty-sixth Day. Leave *VALPARAISO* in the evening and after two days travel across the Andes through [illegible] and wonderful scenery.

Fiftieth Day. Arrive *BUENOS AIRES*, Argentina. Hotels $5 a day up, American plan. The Capital of Argentina is the largest Spanish-speaking city in the world and the fourth largest city in the western hemisphere. Although [illegible] it is a "live" up-to-date city, modern in appearance. Here you will find many fine public buildings, well kept parks and drives, charming shops and Obera Teatro Colon with magnificent equipment and fashionably dressed Argentinians

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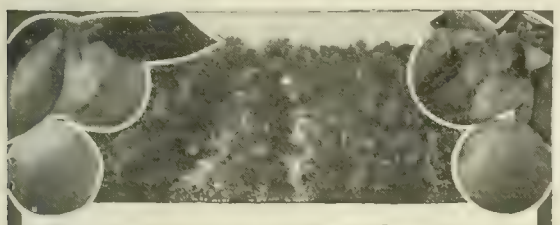


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Fifty-third Day. Leave *BUENOS AIRES* in the evening, by steamer.

Fifty-fourth Day. Arrive *MONTEVIDEO*, Uruguay, the next morning. Hotels $3 a day up, American plan. A charming city, the Capital of Uruguay, where you will find handsome plazas, modern buildings and plenty of money.

Fifty-sixth Day. Leave *MONTEVIDEO* by steamer.

Fifty-ninth Day. Arrive *SANTOS*, Brazil, and after a short time leave by train and arrive *SAO PAULO*. Hotel Sportsman $3 up, American plan. Santos, the first port touched in Brazil, is the coffee port of the world. Sao Paulo, "Santos upon the Hill," is built at an elevation of 2000 feet and is the home of the coffee kings who have built palatial residences. Their public buildings are fine and the Museum at Ypiranga is well worth a visit.

Sixty-first Day. Leave *SAO PAULO* by rail, and passing through fine scenery and tropical forests, arrive *RIO JANEIRO* in the evening. Hotels $4 a day up, American plan. This is one of the three cities of the world whose situation places them far ahead of any others in the world. It is on a magnificent bay surrounded by mountains. The drives through the suburbs are a delight. A week spent here will pass all too quickly, there is so much to see and do. After visiting the points of interest in the city you must take a trip to Corcovado, a noted peak overlooking the harbor, giving you a magnificent view. Go by ferry and rail to Petropolis, high up among the mountains, a beautiful and fashionable city where the foreign legations are located.

Sixty-ninth Day. Leave *RIO DE JANEIRO* by steamer.

Seventy-second Day. Arrive *BAHIA*. Only a short stop is made here, but time is given for sightseeing. It is a curiously built city, consisting of an upper and lower town. From the former a fine view can be obtained.

Seventy-ninth day. Call at Port of Spain, Trinidad, one of the prettiest towns in the West Indies.

Eightieth Day. A stop is made at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, an attractive island, the first English colony in the West Indies.

Eighty-sixth Day. Arrive *NEW YORK*.

Fare from New York back to New York ..... about $575.00

(This does not include meals on the United Fruit steamers nor Pullmans and meals on the railroads.)

CALIFORNIA

First Day. Leave *NEW YORK* in the afternoon.

Second Day. Arrive *CHICAGO* the next afternoon. Leave Chicago in the evening.

Sixth Day. Arrive *SAN FRANCISCO* in the evening. Hotels $1.50 a day up, European plan. Sight-seeing cars or autos will take you about the city and give you a good idea of it. Conductors describe the points of interest, which take in the business as well as the residential sections, the Golden Gate Park, the Beach, Cliff House and the Presidio. One day must be given to Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods. The former will give you wonderful views of mountain ranges, as well as of the bay and the city. In the Muir Woods you will see many big trees. Spend one day trolleying to Berkeley visiting the University of California and the Greek Theatre there, then going over to Oakland with its attractive parks and suburbs. Take one day for the trip by steamer around the bay, one of the most beautiful in the world.

Tenth Day. Leave *SAN FRANCISCO* in the morning. Arrive *DEL MONTE* in about two hours. Hotel $4 a day up, American plan. Spend the afternoon in wandering about the grounds, which consist of 125 acres in a high state of cultivation. Take the seventeen-mile drive thru the woods and along the ocean, passing many attractive ancient cypress trees.



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Banking house and fixtures	134,[illegible]
Other real estate	5,031 [illegible]
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	199,470 [illegible]
Due from banks	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
	$3,[illegible]

LIABILITIES

Capital surplus and profits	$[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
Due banks and bankers	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank	[illegible]
Letters of Credit and acceptances	[illegible]
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Eleventh Day. Leave *DEL MONTE* in the morning. Arrive *SANTA BARBARA* in the late afternoon. Hotels $4 a day up. American plan. This charming city has a unique and beautiful setting on the shores of Santa Barbara channel. One of the most interesting points is the Old Mission, one of the best preserved in th estate. The garden is especially fine and the view from the belfry unsurpassed. Walking, riding, driving, boating and bathing, as well as golf and tennis, are all possible here. The drives are among the most beautiful in the state, the roads are fine and the scenery similar to that at Mentone.

Fourteenth Day. Leave *SANTA BARBARA* in the morning. Arrive *LOS ANGELES* in the afternoon. Hotels $1 a day up, European plan. The chief attraction of this city lies in the beautiful flower-covered homes and the loveliness of the surrounding country. The various trolley trips, with competent guides, give one a good idea of this section. One day may be spent in going "Around the Beaches," of which there are quite a number. Cost of this $1. A day must be given to the Old Mission Trip, which takes you inland along the foothills and thru orange groves. Cost $1. Another day must be spent in going to Mt. Lowe, 5000 feet high; the view is marvelous. Cost $2. Still another day you must go to Catalina Island, going by train to San Pedro, the seaport town of Los Angeles, and connecting there for the Island, reached in about two hours. Cost $2.75. Riverside and Redlands should not be ommitted, the cost is $3.

PASADENA, the city of beautiful streets and homes. Hotels from $3 a day up. American plan; boarding houses $1.50 a day up. American plan. Many prefer this as a stopping place and all points of interest may be visited from here as well as Los Angeles, seven miles distant, with frequent trolley service.

Seventeenth Day. Leave *LOS ANGELES* or *PASADENA* about noon. (Los Angeles Limited.)

NOTE: The trip may be taken in the opposite direction, leaving Chicago by this train over the Salt Lake Route.

Twentieth Day. Arrive *CHICAGO* in the morning. Leave Chicago in the afternoon.

Twenty-first Day. Arrive *NEW YORK* next day.

Cost of ticket, New York back to New York	$1[illegible].30
Cost of Pullman, $18 in each direction	$ 36.00
Cost of ticket, Chicago back to Chicago	$1[illegible].50
Cost of Pullman, $13 in each direction	$26.00

GRAND CANYON AND SAN DIEGO

First Day. Leave *NEW YORK* in the morning.

Second Day. Arrive *CHICAGO* in the afternoon. Leave Chicago in the evening.

Fifth Day. Arrive *GRAND CANYON* in the afternoon. Hotel El Tovar $4 a day up. American plan. Bright Angel Cottages $1 a day up, European plan. This stupendous chasm with a depth of 6000 feet and a width of thirteen miles, must be seen; it cannot be described. The huge gash is carved by the Colorado River cutting down thru the earth, leaving towers and turrets, cliffs, ledges and slopes. These various formations in connection with the various colorings of earth, rock and verdure make a picture beyond description. Drive to Hopi Point, two miles, $1.50. Drive to Mohave Point, three miles, $2. Drive to Yavapai and Grandeur Points $1. Take the Hermit Rim Road trip going over a fine boulevard with its fine views of the Canyon, of the forests and the distant mountain peaks. Visit Hopi House, operated by a representative of the dwellings of the Hopi Indians. Here live a small band of Hopis who are weaving, making pottery or hand silver ornaments. In the evening they entertain you with songs and sun dance. One of the regular

trips is to plateau and river on mule-back with guide. Cost $6 for each person and $5 extra for guide for parties of one or more. The start is made at 8 a. m.

Tenth Day. Leave *GRAND CANYON* in the evening.

Fourteenth Day. Arrive *CHICAGO* in the morning. Leave Chicago in the morning.

Fifteenth Day. Arrive *NEW YORK* in the morning.

If longer trip is desired make a side trip to the San Diego Exposition, which is to be kept open during 1916. There the outdoor beauty of Southern California is at its loveliest, a colorful riot of sunshine and flowers. In the buildings of old mission architecture are interesting exhibits of California, past, present and future.

Tenth Day. Leave *GRAND CANYON* in the morning.

Eleventh Day. Arrive *SAN DIEGO* in the afternoon. Hotels $1 a day up. European plan. Arrive *CORONADO BEACH* in the afternoon. Hotel $4 a day up. American plan. Coronado Beach is but a short distance from San Diego and both are accessible to the various points of interest about here. Sight-seeing autos will take you to the Old Mission (seven miles). Sight-seeing autos will take you to Point Loma, the great promontory which shelters the bay on the west. There are fine views all along the route and many things of interest. Sight-seeing autos will take you to Tia Juana, Mexico. Visit LaJolla by train, a quaint and attractive town on the ocean sixteen miles north.

Fourteenth Day. Leave *SAN DIEGO* in the afternoon.

Eighteenth Day. Arrive *CHICAGO* in the morning. Leave Chicago in the morning.

Nineteenth Day. Arrive *NEW YORK* in the morning.

Cost of ticket, New York to Grand Canyon and return $118.00
Cost of Pullman, $17.25 in each direction .....$ 34.50
Cost of ticket, Chicago to Grand Canyon and return .....$ 80.00
Cost of Pullman, $12.25 in each direction .....$ 24.50

Cost of ticket, New York to San Diego via Grand Canyon and return to New York $153.80
Pullman in both directions.....$ 38.50
Cost of ticket, Chicago to San Diego via Grand Canyon and return to Chicago $117.00
Pullman in both directions.....$ 28.50

CRUMBS SWEPT UP

The Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association announces that, when the child labor law goes into effect next January, 20,000 children under sixteen years of age will be dismissed since, under the new law, they cannot be employed profitably.

After many years of experiment and the loss of much money, tobacco farmers in the Connecticut Valley have succeeded in profitably raising shade grown tobacco. Most of this is used as wrappers for five-cent cigars. It sells for from $1.50 to $2 a pound, whereas the duty alone on imported wrapper leaf is $1.85 a pound.

Fiske Warren, the philanthropist, is devoting much time to Halidon, the single-tax colony near Westbrook, Maine, of which he is the principal mover. There are four other communities of this character in the United States, and Mr. Warren expects to see many more established when their advantages are more widely understood.

Recruiting posters in England are numerous and striking. One of them shows the black silhouettes of soldiers climbing a hill with bayonets at the ready. "Don't stand looking at this," says the inscription, "but go out and help them." One poster—clearly unofficial—was chalked on a glass "Blimey, when *Are* you going?"



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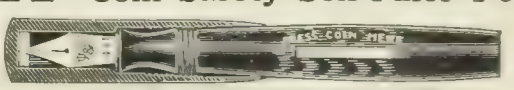
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THE NEW BOOKS

THE FIVE TOWNS TRILOGY

We have waited long for the final volume of Arnold Bennett's great trilogy. We have at times feared that Mr. Bennett had forgotten Edwin and Hilda in his eagerness to gather in the golden harvest that his plays were bringing him. But now, perhaps because London theaters are darkened, he has returned to the couple whom he had brought together and tells the story of their married life in *These Twain*.

In these days of quickly crowding books, five years is a long time to keep up an interest in any fictional characters, and it would not have been surprizing if we had ceased to be curious as to whether "they lived happily ever after." But if we had forgotten them, and even if we had not re-read *Clayhanger* and *Hilda Lessways* in the meantime—tho we must confess we have—we should open the new volume and plunge immediately into the thick of the Five Towns without having to wonder of all the people we were to meet therein, "Now who on earth is he? or she?" No, we know our way about in the Five Towns better than in our birthplace, so much more real than reality is fiction in the hand of a master.

Mr. Darton, in his handy little volume on *Arnold Bennett*, gives us a map of the Five Towns, but it will hardly be needed by the Bennett-lover, for he has long ago mapped it in his mind and will not now substitute the actual names for those used by Bennett in the twelve volumes which he has written about the people of this unromantic region. The reader, who has thru the kindness of Mr. Bennett become intimately acquainted with a large part of the population of the Five Towns, is only mildly interested to learn that those who live there call them Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Longton, instead of "Turnhill," "Bursley," "Hanbridge," "Knype," and "Longshaw"; that Newcastle street is the local name for what we know as "Old Castle street," Waterloo road for "Trafalgar road," and Black Bull station for "Red Cow"; and that Clayhanger's new house stood at the corner of Elm road, Cobridge, instead of "Oak road, Bleakridge," as Bennett told us. The fact is, Bennett's people live everywhere else as much as in Staffordshire, and that is why we are interested in them.

In the two earlier volumes of this trilogy, Arnold Bennett has attempted something unprecedented in novel writing, altho Browning did it in *The Ring and the Book*. He has told the same story twice as it appears to two of the participants. In the first we learned what Edwin Clayhanger thought of himself and of the woman he was to marry. In the second we learned what Hilda Lessways thought of herself and of the man she was to marry. Wherein the two were together the incidents and conversation were of course the same in both volumes, but they seemed very different because we were looking thru different eyes. In *These Twain*, which deals with their life together, he has adopted the ordinary expedient, tho with extraordinary skill, of telling how the one and the other felt about things. *Clayhanger* is much more interesting as a novel than *Hilda Lessways*. Mr. Bennett cannot fit himself into Hilda's shoes as he can into Edwin's. *These Twain* is better than the second volume of the trilogy and as a psychological study is comparable in interest to the first, altho it has not the variety and picturesqueness of *Clayhanger*. Tho perhaps the only reason why we think the first is the best is because it is the longest.

But did they "live happily ever after"? Well, they did and they didn't. You see, Bennett isn't writing fairy tales; neither is he writing tragedies. It was just an ordinary marriage. They did not resort to pistols or poison or the divorce courts. He did not beat her nor did she scold. Neither of them fell in love with anybody else. Still it cannot be denied that they occasionally got on each other's nerves.

Edwin and Hilda fly together and fly apart like electrified pithballs. Their married life is a rapid alternation of intimacy and estrangement. The feeling of perfect comprehension and unity changes suddenly to a feeling of alienity and antagonism. Each of them suffers the shock of Nora of "The Doll's House" when she discovers that she has been living for years with a stranger. The discordance of temperaments and the conflict of wills threatens repeatedly to drive them apart, but their love always draws them together again. And thru it all we can watch that gradual growth of mutual dependence, toleration and respect by which in spite of themselves these twain become one flesh.

These Twain by Arnold Bennett. Doran. $1.35. *Arnold Bennett*, by F. L. Harvey Darton. Holden. 50 cents.

MOSTLY FOR BOYS

The Child's Book of American Biography, by Mary S. Stimpson. An excellent collection of very brief, simply but entertainingly written sketches of thirty historic Americans.

Boston: Little, Brown. $1.

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Macmillan. $1.

William Penn, by R. S. Holland, and *Benjamin Franklin*, by E. L. Dudley, are the late issues of *True Stories of Great Americans*, a fine series of short biographies attractively written for young folks.

Macmillan. 50 cents.

Letters From Brother Bill, Vărsity Sub, by W. K. Towers. Practical advice on the theory and practise of modern football in the form of letters from an elder brother at college to a younger in prep school.

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Indian Why Stories, by Frank B. Linderman, are tales told to the author by a chief of the Blackfeet Indians and retold by him. They are nature stories, quaint legends in which animals are personified and myths.

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Dave Porter at Bear Camp, by Edward Stratemeyer. The eleventh volume of regulation Stratemeyer goods concerning the varied and exciting experiences of the usual wide-awake American lad of juvenile fiction.

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Little, Brown. $1.

Mark Tidd in Business, by C. E. Kelland. A sixteen-year-old boy takes charge of a motion picture theater in the hospital he was treated so many successful sales schemes that he makes a success out of virtual bankruptcy. Interesting but such big paragons in real life would be miracles, not boys.

Harper. $1.

THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT

In the history of thought and culture there are few things more interesting than the views of political philosophers, for the state has ever been the greatest of social mechanisms. In *Readings in Political Philosophy*, Francis W. Coker gives copious extracts from the works of the great writers on politics from Plato to Bentham. Each author is preceded by an introductory sketch of his life and work and the selections which follow are well chosen. Problems which interested the political philosophers of the past may be grouped as: What is the origin of the state? Which is the best form of government? How may a state protect itself from revolution or aggression? Of these, only the last has any interest for us now and it is still. Aristotle who has the widest interest. Revolution, according to him, are caused by envy of the lower classes; therefore let honors be distributed equitably; above all the middle classes must be strengthened, as they are the bulwark of the state.

In a highly suggestive little volume, *The Natural History of the State*, Professor Ford has developed the state

idea in the light of natural history. It is refreshing to come across another explanation for the origin of the state besides those familiar ones, the military and the economic, altho most of this book goes to an explanation and criticism of the Darwinian theories of evolution and only the last few chapters to the biology of the state.

Briefly, the theory is that the origin of the state goes back even to prehuman or animal communities, develops into the tribe based on blood and finally into the cohesive group called the nation. The strong nationalism of today is therefore a reassertion of the blood basis of the state. Unchecked absolutism is the very soul of the state. It dictates manners, morals and laws; grants privileges and liberties; the individual is merely its creature with no right of independent existence. Merely to state these theories is to invite volleys of criticism. But it should be remembered that here we are given only a brief outline of this view.

Thomas H. Reed, in *Government for the People*, a series of popular essays on political reform, discusses with great sprightliness the initiative, referendum and recall, the short ballot, court reform, education, etc. Mr. Reed's volume is too brief and scrappy to be an informing restatement of the progressive movement.

The first part of Professor Dealey's new volume, *Growth of American State Constitutions*, is devoted to an historical review of these from 1776 down to 1914. He finds a marked tendency in the recently adopted constitutions to include much which had hitherto been regarded as belonging properly to statute law. This has made them long and detailed instead of short and general. Undoubtedly the tendency of the courts to interpret general principles conservatively has led constitution makers to insert clauses granting specific powers to the legislatures, particularly in matters of social legislation.

The new movement in politics is more towards efficiency than to radical reform. Professor Dealey vigorously advocates the reorganization of our loose-jointed irresponsible government along efficient, responsible lines thru the short ballot, administrative centralization and the gubernatorial budget. He is also inclined to favor a unicameral legislature on the ground that the two-house system multiplies labor and expense, promotes deadlocks and encourages log-rolling; moreover, it is a survival of aristocracy with the upper class in the upper house. Hasty action on the part of a one-chamber legislature would have a sufficient check in the governor's veto.

The author concedes the inevitability of woman suffrage, but fears that it may result in an increase of the "stay-at-home" vote. Suffrage is not so much a right as a privilege, and should be dependent on the fulfilment of certain tests, such as the ability to read and write English, personal registration and the payment of a registration fee,

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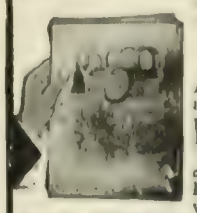
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NEW YORK

THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

LOANS AND CREDITS

Reports from London say that the two committees recently appointed, one in that city and the other in New York, to make arrangements for a British credit here, have agreed upon a plan for a credit of $150,000,000. Eight London banks are to be the borrowers, upon the security of bonds deposited with the Bank of England. The term of the bankers' bills is to be six months. It is said in New York, however, that the first credit will be for $50,000,000. The money will be expended in this country for supplies.

The first call for payments (15 per cent) from subscribers to the Anglo-French loan yielded $72,000,000. It is understood that all of this has been paid out for war supplies. Under the second call, for 30 per cent, to be paid on the 29th inst., $144,000,000 will be received, and this sum probably will be used at once in the same way.

CONGESTION OF EXPORTS

The Government's complete report concerning our exports in October has not yet been published, but there is some evidence that the excess of exports over imports was even larger than the previous high record shown in February last, $174,682,478. September's excess was $146,343,919, and the average excess for the four months immediately preceding was about $122,000,000. In four weeks of October the shipments from the thirteen ports which do ninety-one per cent of the foreign trade were $308,000,000, against $299,000,000 in February. In the week ending October 23 the amount rose to $98,777,000, which exceeded by $25,000,000 the exports of the preceding week, and those had never been equaled in the past. The part assigned to New York was $67,000,000. For the entire month of October all records at New York were broken, the shipments from that port amounting to $176,387,000. In February, the previous high record month, they were only $113,000,000. Exports in November have been large, but in no week have they equalled those of the third week in October.

Exports would have been even greater, if ships and harbor facilities could have been found for all the freight that came to the seaboard. At New York and other Eastern ports there is an extraordinary and unprecedented congestion of outward bound freight. Piers and freight yards are crowded with loaded cars, and there are long lines of such cars on sidings reaching back into the country. One railroad officer's estimate of the number of cars thus stalled was 50,000. Congestion has been increased by the closing of the Panama Canal, which interrupted shipment of locomotives, cars, guns and ammunition to Russia. Exports of wheat have recently been very large, the weekly average for the last seven weeks having been 11,500,000 bushels. The filling of orders for the Allies has brought to the ports large quantities of auto trucks, explosives and arms. It should not be forgotten that the war has withdrawn from commercial service nearly one-quarter of the world's merchant marine tonnage.

While we are selling large quantities of supplies to the Allies, neutral countries are coming to us for products which, before the war, they were accustomed to buy elsewhere. The official figures for the eight months that ended with August show an increase of thirty per cent in our exports to South America. This change indicates a transfer to the United States of a considerable part of the trade formerly controlled by England and Germany.

OUR GREAT CROPS

Corn is always our largest crop, and the Government's recent report shows that this year's yield is 3,090,509,000 bushels, a quantity exceeding last year's crop by 417,000,000 bushels, and greater by 350,000,000 than the average for the five years immediately preceding. Favorable conditions in October added 64,000,000 bushels to last month's official estimate. This great crop is worth $190,000,000 more than any one of its predecessors, and is valued at nearly two billions, or $1,913,025,071. Only once has the yield been surpassed, and then, in 1912, by a few million bushels.

Credit for part of the great quantity must be given to the South, where, owing to the depression of last year's cotton market, eleven cotton-growing states increased their corn acreage by 35 per cent.

In this report our people are told again that we have harvested more than a billion bushels (1,002,029,000) of wheat, or almost one-quarter of the world's output. This is a record crop that surpasses by 111,000,000 last year's great yield, itself a high record then for wheat harvests. The average for five years ending with 1913 was only 686,000,000 bushels. Our two enormous yields have come to a war market that has made a demand for our unprecedented surpluses and given good prices to our wheat-growers. In recent weeks our exports of wheat have been very large, but Canada—also having a large surplus and, quite naturally, enjoying the favor of Great Britain and France—competes with us in foreign sales. Much of Canada's wheat goes out from our ports. Our wheat-growers and those of Canada will probably control the foreign field (Russia's surplus being locked up) until the middle of January, when the Argentine and Australian crops will affect the market. Argentina's surplus is about 90,000,000 bushels. Crop failure in Australia last year required the importation of 15,000,000 bushels to supply her needs, but this year a surplus of 75,000,000 bushels is expected.

The value of our principal farm crops this year is about $5,500,000,000. Several of them, in addition to wheat, show new high records. In this list are oats, barley, rye, hay, and rice. Last week's report shows that the yield of oats was 1,517,478,000 bushels, against 1,141,000,000 in 1914, and a five years' average of only 1,139,000,000. Barley's increase over last year's crop was 21 per cent, and hay showed a gain of 15 per cent.

In the hight of the crop-moving season there has been no financial strain. A few years ago this was a season of financial disturbance and anxiety. Crops are larger now, but no difficulties are seen. The improvement and relief are due mainly to our new national banking system.

STEEL AND COPPER

There is still great pressure upon manufacturers in the steel industry. A strong demand from abroad has been accompanied by offers of considerable premiums for the filling of orders. But the output of a majority of the mills is sold for four or five months to come. It is understood that several orders were rejected last week. So completely has the supply of steel been engaged that the requirements for a beginning of work on the two battleships for which bids were opened a few days ago cannot be satisfied, it is said, until next summer. This causes complaint at Washington, where some propose that Congress shall be asked for legislation that will afford relief. Prices continue to rise.

After remaining for a long time in the neighborhood of 18 cents a pound, the price of copper is advancing. Week before last it rose to 18½, and at the end of last week it was 19½. This change has been caused by a revival of demand from Europe. It has stimulated trading in copper company shares on the Stock Exchange, where considerable gains were shown in the early days of last week. These gains were reduced in the later days, however, and the net changes were fractional. The plans of companies associated with or controlled by the Guggenheim Exploration Company excited some interest. It appears that the latter company's holdings of Utah Copper Company stock are to be sold to the Kennecott Company, whose mines are in Alaska, and that the Kennecott Company is to acquire control of the Braden Company, whose mines are in Chili.

The Chautauqua Idea

Chautauqua Circles exercize considerable ingenuity to make their current events studies effective. The favorite device is a roll call to which each member responds with his selection of the most important event in "The Story of the Week." He must be prepared to defend his selection with reasons. Another method is to assign kinds of events—political, religious, literary, educational, international, etc.—to particular members to keep track of month by month, three to five minute summaries being called for at each meeting of the circle.

"Acres of Diamonds," the lecture which has been delivered more times than any other on the Lyceum and Chautauqua platform, by Russell H. Conwell, has just been published in book form. 5124 times was the record when the book went to press. It is estimated that this single lecture has earned more than $4,000,000 in the fifty-odd years of its delivery. Ralph Parlette's "University of Hard Knocks," delivered over 2000 times, is also out in book form. Edmund Vance Cooke's poems, the basis of nearly 6000 Lyceum and Chautauqua recitals, have appeared in several volumes.

Edward J. Ward, head of the Community Center work at the Wisconsin State University for five years, and the Social Service School at Chautauqua this year, has been appointed to a newly created position in the United States Bureau of Education. His term begins in January, and national scope is thus afforded for his promotion and direction of the idea of use of the schoolhouse for free discussion, as a polling place, and as a democratic social center for the people.

The United States Bureau of Education announces a National Rural Teachers' Reading Circle plan. The recommended books may be obtained from publishers or secured from libraries or otherwise. The list is classified under five heads as Non-professional Books of Cultural Value, Educational Classics, General Principles and Methods of Education, Rural Education, and Rural Life Problems. The work is intended as a two-year reading course, altho it may be completed by the industrious teacher in shorter time. To those who give satisfactory evidence of having read intelligently not less than five books from the general culture list and three books from each of the other four lists—seventeen books in all—within the two years of the time of registering, will be awarded a national Rural Teacher's Reading Circle Certificate.

Anglo-French Gold Bonds

Yielding an Income of Nearly 5½% On Your Investment

Security These bonds are the joint and several obligation of the governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic of France. The ultimate security is the whole taxing power of the British and French governments and the financial morality of the British and French peoples.

Income Over one half of the issue of $500,000,000 was withdrawn for investment by members of the purchasing group. The balance is offered at 98 and interest, yielding an income of nearly 5⅓%. British Consols and French Rentes have usually sold in normal times at prices to yield only 2½% to 3½%.

Conversion Privilege In addition to the income of nearly 5⅓%, each bond carries with it a special privilege entitling the holder, if he does not desire to have his bond redeemed at par, to exchange it at or before maturity—which is five years from date—for a 4½% bond of the two governments, which will run until 1940, but redeemable at the option of the governments on and after October 15, 1930. Based on the yield of British Consols and French Rentes in past years, such a bond would have sold below 110 in only three years of the eighty years prior to the beginning of the present war and would have sold during this period as high as 126.

Convenience The bonds are issued in convenient denominations of **$100, $500,** and **$1000,** and in coupon and registered form, offering equal opportunity and return to all classes of investors. To offer a convenient market for their subsequent purchase or sale, they will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Their value, as a basis for loans, is already well established among the banks of the country.

Interest Payable October 15 and April 15

Make Application to any Bank, Trust Company, Bond Dealer or Broker

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF
FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING CO.
32 Broadway, New York, November 15, 1915.

A dividend of one (1%) per cent. on the Preferred stock of this Company has today been declared, payable December 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 22, 1915. WILLIAM J. HALL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
New York, November 9, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital stock of the Company, payable January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 6, 1915.

H. F. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.

The Underwood Typewriter Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾% on the preferred stock and 1% on the common stock, payable January 1, 1916, to stock of record, December 20, 1915.

D. W. BERGEN, Treasurer.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.
New York, November 16, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on December 31, 1915, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on December 4, 1915. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

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U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000.00
U. S. Bonds and other securities to secure U. S. Deposits	448,727.45
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	8,780,069.06
Due from Banks	178,842.46
Exchanges for Clearing House	7,232,557.26
Cash	12,168,858.59
	$78,726,285.27

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,112,351.28
Reserve for Taxes, Etc.	110,135.83
Circulation	500,000.00
Deposits	74,003,798.16
	$78,726,285.27

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TEACHERS OF CURRENT EVENTS

We quote here a letter just received from the Head of History of a large Southern High School.

"I had my best lesson in Current Events today using The Independent and can assure you that the results, even without having my plans fully materialized and without my special assignments, were extremely gratifying. I had each class read an article, have a very interesting and helpful discussion each week having the text with me to refer to."

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Orders filled in any part of the United States and countries by Cable Code through our correspondents in Europe and the British Colonies.

We have opened a show room for display of flowers [illegible]

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NEW YORK

PEBBLES

The Allies will not have Turkey for Thanksgiving this year.—*New York Tribune.*

"There's lots of money in stocks."
"Quite right; that's where mine went."
—*Princeton Tiger.*

Hick—This match won't light.
Hike—That's funny. It lit all right a minute ago.—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

If the women are not good enough to vote in politics, they are good enough to vote in church.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Why bother about preparedness with Tom Shevlin located midway between the two coasts, ready for a quick start in either direction?—*New York Tribune.*

Newspapers, in the main, are fair and unprejudiced; but as a careful reader of the *Journal's* front page we inquire whether it ever rains, or is ever cloudy, in San Francisco.—*New York Tribune.*

Boston is slowly sinking into the sea.—*Herald.*
Tickets may now be procured at Herrick's for the best seats in the Bunker Hill Monument.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Sign in a Chambers street restaurant: "Fresh meat in our sandwiches every day." Of course, C. D. A. thinks, some portions of all mechanism wear out sooner than others.—*New York Tribune.*

She—How did they ever come to marry?
He—Oh, it's the same old story. Started out to be good friends, you know, and later on changed their minds.—*New Ideas.*

PROGRESS

"Where's that hotel that used to advertise 'All the Comforts of Home for One Dollar'?"
"Busted up. The hotel opposite put up a sign: 'None of the Discomforts of Home for Two Dollars.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

A FABLE

First Cheese-mite—I fear some one will grab this cheese.
Second Cheese-mite—Nonsense! Impossible! We're strong, we're rich, we've a population of ninety millions!—*Life.*

"My dear," said she, "please run and bring me the needle from the haystack."
"I don't know which haystack."
"Look in all the haystacks you can't miss it; there's only one needle."—*More Jonathan Papers. Houghton Mifflin, Publisher.*

"We want to keep business out of politics," said the reformer.
"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "you've taken all the pleasure out of it. If you take all the business out of it, too, I don't see what's going to be left."—*Washington Star.*

"Italy" confides a headline, "guarantees victory in the Balkans." If goods unsatisfactory, money will be returned.—*New York Evening Sun.*

The American Society of Psychologists at its recent meeting in Philadelphia prepared for general circulation a list of terms that may be used as synonymous for "bit on the head," thus confusing a great many of those who are always looking for something new. Here they are:

Doubled on the home
Creamed on the base
Tapped on the conk
Pinioned on the home
Biffed on the nose
Floored on the [illegible]
Whiffed on the dead
Crashed on the jaw
Nailed on the head
Slugged in the lobby
Laurined on the pate
Dinged on the [illegible]
—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

To a Number of Inquirers.—There are only four United States life insurance companies represented in Europe, the Mutual Life, the Equitable Life, the New York Life and the Germania Life, all of New York City. None of them have been materially affected by losses incurred as the result of the war.

From the beginning of the war to August 31, 1915, the Mutual Life's war losses, including those incurred in the *Lusitania* disaster, aggregated $392,804, on 113 lives, under 136 policies. During the same period the company's total death losses were in excess of $26,000,000. The company has never written any business in Russia and it ceased accepting new business in Germany twenty years ago.

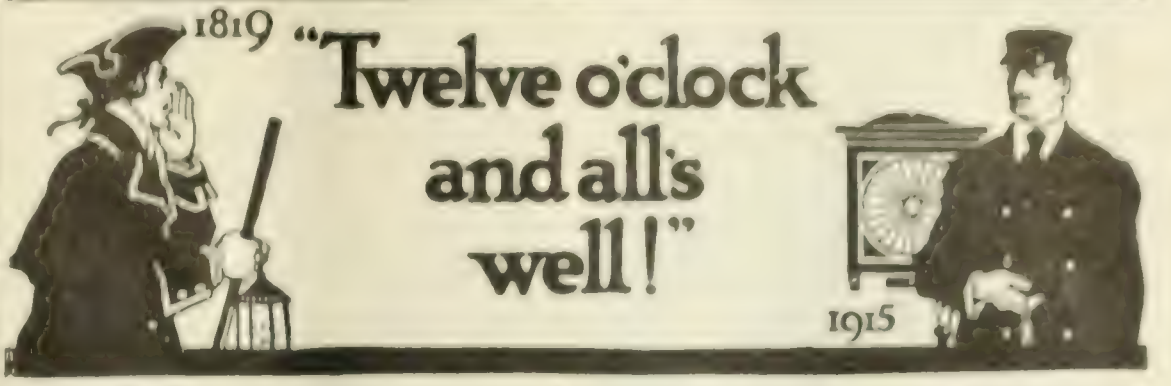
The Equitable has written no new business in Germany and Austria for nearly twenty years, and reports that its losses in the countries involved in the war are below normal this year.

From July 31, 1914, to August 31, 1915, the total death losses of the New York Life, due to the war, were $1,422,536, of which $105,145 were on *Lusitania* passengers. The total death losses of the company in the same period of time were $31,356,850. Only twenty per cent of the New York Life's policyholders thruout the world are outside of the United States, the average age of the foreign members being forty-seven years—beyond that of the active fighters. In Russia, Serbia and Japan its policies do not cover the war hazard. In Britain its active business ceased ten years ago and the war risk is slight on account of the age of the policyholders. In Germany, France, Belgium and Austria-Hungary the policies issued prior to 1899 virtually eliminated the war risk. The policies in force in those countries, issued since that time, number about 15,000 on persons whose ages are between seventeen and thirty-nine. These represent about 1¼ per cent of the company's total membership. The company estimates there are 2600 policies on 2400 persons, aged between seventeen and thirty, which contain no provision limiting the war risk. This is about one-quarter of one per cent of the total membership.

The Germania Life, carrying a comparatively large sum at risk in Germany and Austria-Hungary, on August 1, 1915, reported total death claims from the beginning of the war of $167,167. In this connection it noted the reduction of that total to $145,450 thru the accumulation under those policies of $24,717 of reserve and adds: "Up to the end of the year 1914 the company had accumulated from dividends and extra premiums an extra fund of $211,186, from which it appears that a substantial sum is still left from said fund toward payment of future claims of that kind."

We must conclude from the foregoing that the deaths incurred by the American companies to the dates mentioned, as the result of the war, have not affected their general mortality experience unfavorably.

L. D. T., South Glastonbury, Conn.—Report of the Insurance Department of your state indicates that no live stock companies are authorized to do business there. I suggest that you write to Hon. Burton Mansfield, Insurance Commissioner, Hartford, telling him what you want and requesting information and advice. There are a number of such companies in the West, but I think most of them are very small coöperative affairs.



In the year 1819 the directors of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company "voted $20 for the town watch," whose duty it was "to patrol the streets with staff and lantern and guard against incipient fires." From that day to this the Hartford has been in the foretront of every intelligent, constructive movement for fire prevention. It has played an important part in the introduction and development of every modern method of fire prevention and control, from the early attempts at fireproof construction to the latest automatic sprinkler system. Thus the same spirit of public service that voted the first $20 for the Hartford town watch of 1819 still characterizes the

INSURANCE SERVICE OF THE TWO HARTFORDS

For 105 years the Hartford Fire Insurance Company has been noted not only for unquestioned financial strength and integrity, but also for its hearty co-operation in every sanely progressive movement in American insurance.

The Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company conducts an up-to-date casualty and bonding business along the same sound and liberal lines, and it has justly inherited the parent company's reputation for the prompt settlement of every honest obligation.

The two companies between them write practically every form of insurance but life insurance.

Check on the coupon below any form of insurance in which you may be interested. Mail it to us and we will send you full information.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.
Hartford, Conn.

COUPON—CHECK—TEAR OFF—MAIL

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (Service Department I 11), 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:

Please send information on the kind of insurance checked to the name and address written on margin of coupon.

☐ Fire	☐ Motor Cycle	☐ Tornado	☐ Sprinkler Leakage
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☐ Health	☐ Employer's Liability	☐ Golfer's Policy	☐ Explosion
☐ Auto Liability	☐ Workmen's Compensation	☐ Parcel Post	☐ Breeders and Exhibitors
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1915

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

ATLANTIC BUILDING, 51 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries.

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of the same name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,899.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Pres. CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-Pres. G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

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THE HEART OF ENGLAND

The following little paragraphs are all genuine. They are taken from the personal columns of the London papers and reveal a noble side of the British nation that must appeal to all.—THE EDITOR.

LADY, middle aged, social position, would willingly correspond with lonely officers. Box L-454, The Times.

CHAPLAIN at the front desires use of small car, also a gramophone and records for the men. Box L-298, The Times.

WILL ANYONE give or provide tuition in motor driving to two ladies, V.A.D., linguists, who have opportunity of serving at front?—Box M.563, The Times.

WILL any disabled officer sell army revolver, compass, and binoculars, cheap to young officer? Box 385, Harrod's Advertising Agency, 32 Hans-Crescent, S. W.

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS PASS, 1/1st, Dorset Yeomanry, wounded and missing August 21st, Gallipoli, is now known to be a Prisoner of War in Turkey.

LADY, fiance killed, will gladly marry and give up life to care and happiness of man blinded or otherwise incapacitated by the war. Box Y-499, The Times.

McLAUGHLIN On the 8th Sept., to the wife of the late Edmund C. McLaughlin, Lieut. Sixth City of London Rifles (killed in action, France, 18th May), a son.

TO ANY PATRIOT—Will you guarantee £5 per month for the support of a subaltern's wife and little girl whilst he fights for them and for you? Box M-94, The Times.

WILL anyone sell cheaply Lieutenant going front, revolver, periscope, prismatic compass, flash light, mackintosh with detachable lining, mackintosh sheets? Box M-84, The Times.

C. O.—Public school boy desires nomination for commission. Matriculated 1914; 12 months' military training. First-class Scout; good shot; athlete; references, &c. —Box L.845, The Times.

WILL any kind person give, or lend for the duration of the war, a piano for use of wounded soldiers at the Brook War Hospital, Woolwich? Tobacco, games and books are also greatly needed.

WOULD a wounded officer, one who is lame and unable to get about much, like gay and sympathetic letters from lady living in the country? Box L-290, The Times.

AN OFFICER—Invalided home, is desirous of becoming possessor of dog as companion; bulldog, Airedale, or Aberdeen preferred. Guy Smith's Bookshop, Eastbourne.

WILL somebody give a kind home to a young officer's two very valuable, affectionate and gentle dogs while he is at the front; otherwise they must be destroyed? Box Y-503, The Times.

A MOTHER is anxious for news of the last hours of 9893 Lance Corporal Thomas Pace, London Rifle Brigade, who died of wounds, Ypres, 84 Field Ambulance, Belgium, 4th May. S. P. 99, Holland road, London, W.

IF any of the survivors of the Transport Royal Edward can give any information attending the circumstances of the loss of Major Cuthbert Bromley, 6th/4th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, in the sinking of that ship, his mother, Lady Bromley, of Sutton Coney, Stratford, Suffolk, will be deeply grateful.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Importers & Traders National Bank of New York

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 15th, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b)	$33,453,892.17
(b) Acceptances of other banks discounted	308,000.00
Overdrafts	9.77
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	50,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	1,000.00
(4) Bonds, securities, etc.:	
(c) Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)	99,3[illegible]
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	600.[illegible]
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $450,000.00	
Less amount unpaid 225,000.00	225,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)	700,000.00
(10) Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	2,4[illegible]
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in [illegible])	2[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,82[illegible]
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	[illegible]
Outside checks and other cash items	[illegible]
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	[illegible]
Notes of other national banks	[illegible]
Lawful money reserve in bank:	
Coin and certificates	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation) and due from U. S. Treasurer	[illegible]
Total	$44,[illegible]

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$[illegible]
Surplus fund	[illegible]
Undivided profits $[illegible] less [illegible]	[illegible]
Reserved for taxes	[illegible]
	$2,042,832.02
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	[illegible]
Circulating notes outstanding	[illegible]
Due to banks and bankers (other than included in 28 or 29)	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check	[illegible]
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	[illegible]
Certified checks	[illegible]
Cashier's checks outstanding	[illegible]
United States deposits	[illegible]
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank	[illegible]
(Other demand deposits) deposits $[illegible] subject to reserve	[illegible]
Total demand deposits	[illegible]
Time deposits	[illegible]
Total	$44,[illegible]

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, H. E. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. E. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of November, 1915.

[illegible]
Notary Public
New York Co. No. [illegible]

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD [illegible]
[illegible]
WM. [illegible]

The Independent

FOR SIXTY SIX YEARS THE FORWARD LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

DECEMBER 6, 1915

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JUST A WORD

The Effect of the War on Popular Government is a subject of tremendous importance. Whether or not you believe that "The Kings Must Go" as we said in our editorial of August 2, you will be interested to read an article soon to appear in The Independent in which Senator Theodore E. Burton explains his views on the question.

The fact of war in Europe is shockingly familiar to every American citizen, but how near the sober realities of it are to our own border can only be fully realized by crossing into Canada. At Niagara Falls the bridges are patrolled by soldiers with fixed bayonets who not only look serious, but are quite ready to take forcibly in charge any person whose manner awakens suspicion. At Niagara on the Lake a big and busy camp has thousands of men in active training for the front. In Toronto the signs of war are everywhere, and recruiting goes forward daily. Mr. Geddes Smith, of the editorial staff of The Independent, will shortly give the story of a recent tour of observation in Canada with reference to the way in which its people are meeting the crisis which has already sent a hundred thousand of her young men to the battle-fields of Europe, while as many more are in training for early departure.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

SECRETARY DANIELS—I am a very promising man.

ED HOWE—I occasionally receive an agreeable letter.

MARIE CORELLI—I wonder where the Poet Laureate is?

MRS. R. L. BAKER—In America $10,000,000 is spent for paint.

JACOB H. SCHIFF—Prosperity has come and prosperity is going to stay.

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT—I didn't raise my boy to be the *only* soldier.

WILLIAM H. TAFT—The term of the President should be six or seven years.

R. R. PRESIDENT PEYTON—The railroads of America offer an incomparable service.

SENATOR CUMMINS—The railroads are trying to mislead and pervert the judgment of the people.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX—No woman can love a man and desire to be thought the head of the house.

REV. ARCHIBALD A. LITTLE—There is not a grave in the cemeteries of Atlanta that has not been dug by sin.

MISS MARGARET WILSON—When we were frightfully poor my parents engaged a cultured German governess.

CHAMP CLARK—The president has more power than any hereditary potentate, and that is why I want the office.

HELEN ROWLAND—"Indignation" is just another word for the thrill a girl feels when she is kissed against her will.

REV. DR. FRANK CRANE—Whose chances would you rather take in the Day of Judgment, Woodrow's or William's?

RABINDRANATH TAGORE—I dived down into the depths of the ocean of form hoping to gain the perfect pearl of the formless.

JUDGE J. B. HANDY—The only person I ever heard of who wished to put a stop to kissing was a female policeman in New Jersey.

PROF. GEORGE SANTAYANA—The man whose success is merely personal—actor, sophist, millionaire, aesthete—is incurably vulgar.

LEONARD SCHLITZ, BREWER—The use of candy in dry states has increased almost proportionally to the decrease in the use of liquor.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST—German Kultur means and is the supremacy of the male. It is maleness carried to the point of obscenity.

JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG—If you have some children you don't care about, a very nourishing supper may be prepared from cigar ashes and mashed peas.

U. S. SENATOR PHELAN—The Pacific Mail left the Pacific, not because of the La Follette Seaman's law, but because it could make more money, on account of the war, in the Atlantic.

FRANCIS L. GARSIDE—Be patient with the girl who is slow in getting around to help her mother getting breakfast. Perhaps she is busy looking for the daily piece of poetry to brighten her life.

HENRY LEON WILSON—At least 85 per cent of our book reviews are mere amiable perfunctory echoes of the enthusiastic "canned" review which the publisher obligingly prints on the paper jacket of his best seller.

LORD ROSEBERRY—I know nothing more disheartening than the announcement that the U. S.—the one great country left in the world free from the hideous, bloody burden of war—is about to embark upon the building of a huge armada.

MRS. H. R. BAGAL—Have your surgeon pierce your nose horizontally, above the nostrils and just under the bridge; then order from your jeweler a little straight gold bar with a diamond set in one end; run it thru the perforation, and—you're right up to the minute in fashions.

STERLING

GORHAM
Gifts of Silverware
The Christmas Sentiment
That Endures

Of all the occasions for giving, more sentiment attaches to Christmas than to any other season in the calendar of human affections.

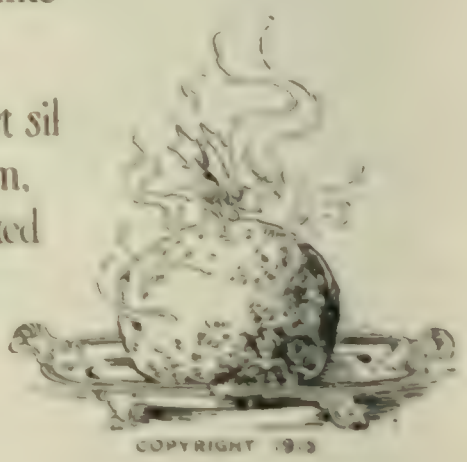
And of all Christmas gifts, few so appropriately express the enduring quality of the Christmas sentiment, as a gift of Gorham Silverware.

Its lasting character serves not only to commemorate one Christmas, but renews through many anniversaries, its message of goodwill.

It is important to remember, however, that silverware without the Gorham insignia and name is like Christmas without mistletoe and holly.

This famous trade mark will give the simplest silver tribute consequence and charm, whereas its omission will be regretted like an absent friend.

STERLING

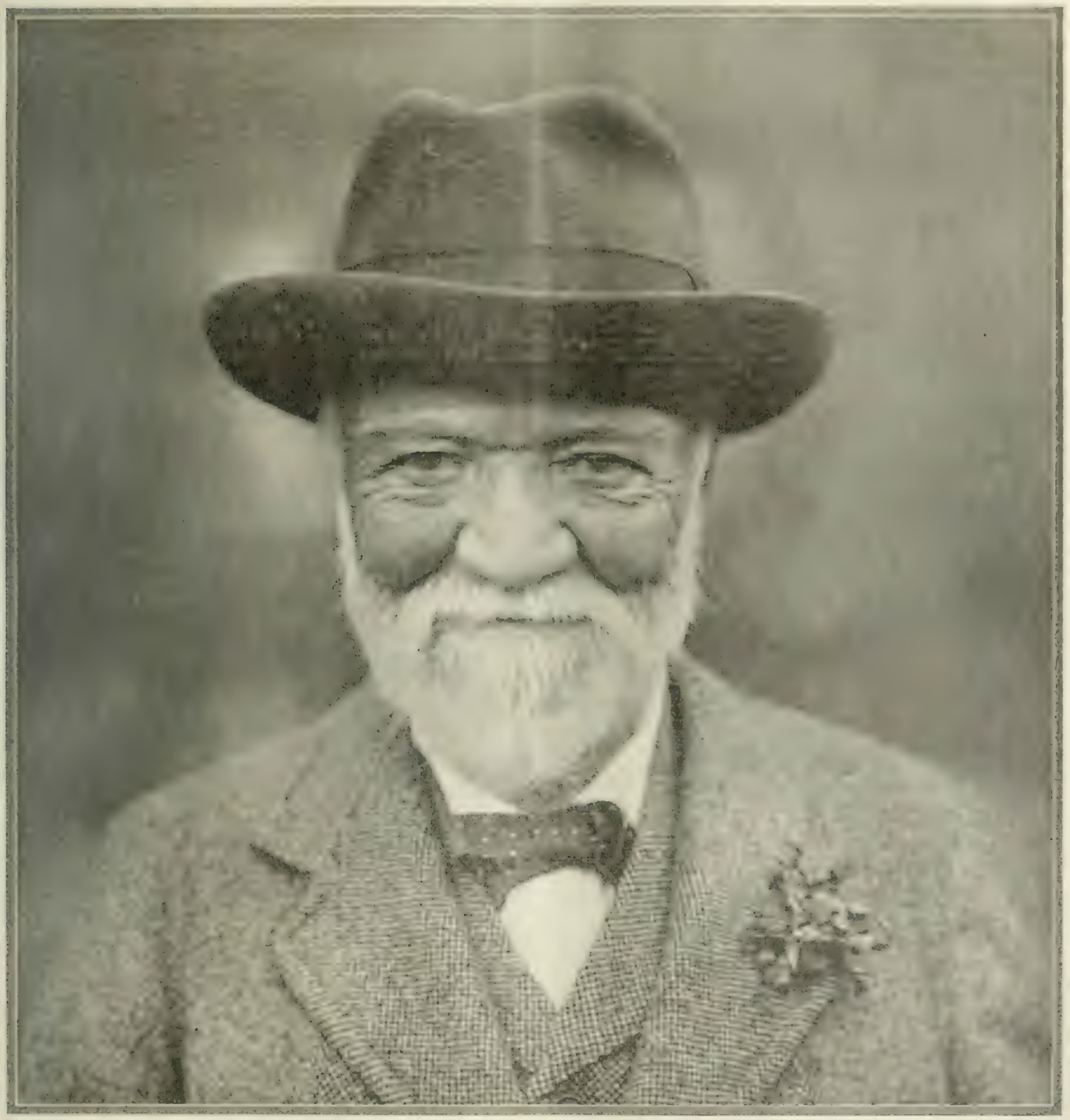


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The Independent

VOLUME 84 DECEMBER 6, 1915 NUMBER 3196



Medem

"THE WORLD GROWS BETTER"

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S MESSAGE ON HIS EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY, THANKSGIVING DAY, IS ONE OF CHARACTERISTIC OPTIMISM, CORROBORATED BY THE SMILING GREETING OF HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUES

THERE are three great questions now before the American people.

First, how can the Great War be stopped?

Second, how can all war be stopped?

Third, how far shall the United States arm itself?

Are there any better answers to these questions than the following:

First. Call a conference of the neutral nations dedicated to a just settlement of the war.

Second. Establish when the war ends a League to Enforce Peace which will create the machinery for the settlement by peaceful means of disputes between the nations, and require by force if necessary the nations to avail themselves of it.

Third. Adopt President Wilson's program of national defense provided it can be done without a great increase of national expenditures, as may be done if proper economies are introduced into the army and the navy.

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN A DEMOCRACY AT WAR

THE great British campaign for voluntary enlistment is nearing its appointed end. This does not mean, of course, that recruiting is to stop on any specified day. But on December 11 Lord Derby, to whom the task of mobilizing the nation's human resources has been entrusted, must balance his books and give an account of his stewardship. Then England must look the facts in the face and make its decision. It is likely to be a momentous decision.

If Lord Derby's campaign is an unqualified success, if it produces as many volunteers as the Government, who alone know the facts, believe to be necessary to enable England to do its full share among the Allies in the prosecution of the war, the problem will have vanished. Then only the case-hardened advocates of universal military service will dare or care to continue to demand conscription. But if the campaign falls short of full success, it will be another story.

In that event what should England do? Should it sacrifice its traditional and time-honored aversion to compulsory military service? Should it follow the example of the United States at a dark hour in the Civil War and draft the unwilling? Should it resort to conscription?

The answer to this question is of vital interest to Americans, not only because of their kinship to Englishmen in origin, in speech and in political ideals, but because it involves a fundamental question that not inconceivably the United States might some day have to answer for itself. That fundamental question is this: What should be the attitude of a free democracy toward compulsory military service—in time of war?

The convictions of the vast majority of the American people, like those of the vast majority of the British people, on the subject of compulsory service in time of peace are beyond question. Neither people will have aught to do with it. But does war alter the case? Can that become admirable and desirable in time of war which in time of peace is by common consent vicious and abhorrent?

The great reader of the hearts of men and interpreter of human aspirations put into the mouth of the aged Polonius a pregnant saying:

> Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in
> Bear't, that the opposed may beware of thee

In this day of the world we are putting heavier and heavier emphasis upon the first half of the maxim. The common detestation of war and the common conviction that no effort to avert its evils is too great are strengthening every day. The Great War has driven home as it has never been driven home before the truth that mankind has no more vital task before it than that of ensuring the settlement of differences between nations by peaceful means. But until this task is fully accomplished, until the nations of the world shall have actually ceased from appealing to arms for the composition of their disputes, there is always the possibility that the most peaceful nation may find war thrust upon it. Such has been the fate of these United States at least three times in their history. Such is the fate of Great Britain at this moment.

Then comes into play the second half of the Shakespearean maxim. *Being in*, and being in, it is assumed, thru no fault of its own, it is a nation's duty not to let itself be defeated. Drawn into war for a righteous cause and in spite of every best effort to compose the quarrel by peaceful means, a people have no alternative but to bend their every energy to win. Such is the position of England at this moment. Such might be our position at some unexpected moment in the future.

If the English people do not believe that England is fighting for a righteous cause, England has no business in the war. If they do believe their cause is just—and who can doubt that they do so believe?—England has no business to spare a single available shilling or a single available man from the task of defeating the champions of injustice. If this means conscription, to conscription they should come.

It is true, as Matthew Arnold said half a century ago, that the very idea of conscription is at variance with the "English notion of the prime right and blessedness of doing as one likes." This is an attractive way of expressing the Anglo-Saxon devotion to the ideal of personal liberty. But there are times when even that high ideal must perforce be sacrificed to the common good. If, in the best judgment of those to whose care has been confided the conduct of the nation's affairs in this hour of crisis, England needs more men than have voluntarily come forward at their country's call, this is evidently such a time. England must mobilize its strength until the need is met.

If ever we should be in England's case—which God forbid!—the same responsibility would be ours. Once already we have felt the need, and our greatest leader and truest democrat did not hesitate to make the choice

The unwilling were drafted, the nation was saved, and democracy and humanity were the gainers.

THIS FABLE TEACHES

IF the name of Mr. Justice Hughes is not to appear on the Republican primary ballot in Nebraska the name of ex-President Roosevelt is to appear there.

It is an amusing incident. Two years ago some Roosevelt enthusiasts filed a petition calling for the submission to the Republican voters of the state in the presidential preference primary of the name of the Progressive leader. Now some of them at least have changed their minds. They have tried to undo the work of their moment of premature enthusiasm. But the law does not seem to provide any way for them out of their predicament.

Unless Mr. Roosevelt declines, as Justice Hughes has done, to have his name appear, there it will stay. Mr. Roosevelt is as mum as Br'er Rabbit.

Some of the chronic opponents of the popular selection of party candidates have seized upon this little incident as a portentous argument against presidential primaries. It is nothing of the kind.

It is merely a warning against precipitancy. It is one thing to know your own mind and quite another to be perfectly sure that you will not want to change it when the time comes.

AS YE WOULD THAT—

Do your Christmas shopping early!

POETRY OF THE WAR

ON account of the common belief that a great war always produces great poetry, there has been some disappointment exprest that this, the greatest war which the world has ever known, has not yet found adequate literary expression in any of the twelve nations involved or among the neutrals, who are almost as deeply concerned. But we must remember that, while war has been the mother of much of the world's best literature, it is not the biggest battles which have inspired the greatest poetry. Troy was an obscure town in Asia Minor. Balaclava was not one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. The Song of Roland, which became an epic in five languages, originated in a small skirmish where a band of Basques attacked some French soldiers passing thru a defile of the Pyrenees, and among those mentioned as having fallen was one Hruotlandus.

Literature seeks the dramatic, not necessarily the important, event, and the dramatic means the personal. This vast impersonal and machine-made war dwarfs the individual, and even human passions seem lost in its immensity. Poets are always belated in their language and so are rarely at ease except in dealing with the past. They persisted in talking of swords and spears long after men had taken to rifles, and now they stick to the rifle and shy off whenever trinitrotoluene and chlorine gas are mentioned in the dispatches.

The London *Times* republished in a supplement August 9, 1915, the best poems which had appeared in its columns during the first year of the war. There are sixteen of them, by such men as Bridges, Kipling, Hardy, Noyes and Tagore, a fine collection of patriotic verse, to be sure, but containing nothing more inspired or inspiring than are written in almost any common year of peace. The "Wake Up, England!" of the Poet Laureate has no line as good as its title, and that is borrowed from the Guildhall speech of the King when as Prince of Wales he returned from his trip around the world. Unfortunately, England did not heed his warning, but merely rolled over and went to sleep again. Kipling's lines, "For all we have and are," do not compare with his preparedness poem, "The Islanders," of 1902. They do not have half the moving force of one of his old quatrain tags such as

> If England was what England seems
> An' not the England of our dreams,
> But only putty, brass an' paint,
> 'Ow quick we'd chuck 'er! *But she aint.*

And William Watson, once known as "the poet with the serpent tongue," brings forth in all seriousness lines like these:

> As rose the murky sun,
> Our men the North Sea scanned,
> And each rejoicing gun
> Welcomed a foe at hand
> And thundering its delight,
> Opened its mouth outright,
> And bit them in the bight,
> The Bight of Helgoland.

Unfortunately, the best poem the war has produced is also the worst, the *Hassgesang* of Ernst Lissauer, which we published in the fine translation of Mrs. Henderson in our issue of November 2, 1914. This outburst of Judæo-Germanic genius has almost the ring of one of the imprecatory psalms and came just at the time to voice the feeling of the nation in its *Gott strafe England!* period. But in the year since then Germany has outgrown such violent manifestations of malignity, and even Herr Lissauer has recently published a deprecation, which comes near being an apology for the poem which gave him world-wide fame and brought him a decoration from the Kaiser. Among the British, at whom it was directed, it aroused more amusement and admiration than resentment. We read of a trench concert somewhere in France where the sergeant in charge of the program announced: "Our friends Fritz and 'Ans, who are now staying with us, will now favor us with their halways popular 'Ymn of 'Ate."

Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie in his article on "The War and the Poets" in the October *Quarterly Review,* finds "the voluble versification for which the war is immediately responsible" enough "to make the hardiest critic blench a little." But in the "quite prodigious welter of tolerable mediocrity" of poems dealing with single aspects of the war he meets "with one decided encouragement; there is one poet who stands out in this tract in a manner not to be mistaken." The poems he refers to are those of Mr. Gibson, some of which we have had the pleasure of publishing in our issues of October 26, 1914; April 19 and November 8, 1915. We quote in part what Mr. Abercrombie says of them:

> Mr. Wilfrid Gibson's "Battle" poems are not only in intention the exact type of this kind of poetry, but they carry the intention into a decidedly conspicuous success. They are extremely objective; a series of short dramatic lyrics, written with the simplicity and directness which Mr. Gibson chiefly studies in his exceptional art, expressing, without any implied comment, but with profoundly implied emotion, the feelings, thoughts, sensations of soldiers in the midst of the actual experiences of modern warfare. The emotion they imply is not patriotic, but simply and broadly human; this is what war means, we feel; these exquisite bodies in-

sulted by agony and death, these incalculable spirits devastated. What all this destruction is for, is taken for granted. Modern warfare is not beautiful, and Mr. Gibson does not try to gloss it in the usual way, by underlining the heroism and endurance it evokes. All that is simply assumed in these poems, just as the common soldier himself assumes it. An almost appalling heroism is unemphatically revealed in them as the fundamental fact of usual human nature. This is the ground-bass; and above its constancy plays the ever-varying truth of what fighting means to some individual piece of human nature. The poems are moments isolated and fixed, out of the infinite changing flux of human reaction to the terrible galvanism of war. But that thrilling galvanism does not alter human kind; and sometimes Mr. Gibson forces us to realize the vast unreason of war by bringing into withering contact with its current a mind still preoccupied with the habits of peace.

Besides these battle lyrics of Wilfrid Gibson's, Mr. Abercrombie finds especially worthy of commendation John Masefield's poem "August, 1914," Thomas Hardy's "Song of the Soldiers," and the five sonnets entitled "1914," written by the young poet, Rupert Brooke, of whom Mr. Lloyd R. Morris speaks in another part of this issue. Considering these four men he concludes "that no other war in our whole history has been instantly transmuted into poetry of purer gold."

CONDITIONED AND UNCONDITIONED SOVEREIGNTY

AT the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, held last week in this city, Mr. Darwin R. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, made a speech that goes to the very heart of the question of war and peace.

He devoted himself to two questions: First—What was the fundamental error in the civilization of the world on August 1, 1914?

Second—What fundamental change must be made in order to correct that error?

Mr. Kingsley finds the "fundamental error" to be the unconditioned sovereignty prevailing in an age when steam and electricity have annihilated time and space and the whole world is reduced to a neighborhood. "In such an age, and in a world so small, a civilization based on eight great aggressive, unyielding, unconditioned nationalities, is no more possible without recurring war than that two solid bodies should occupy the same space at the same time under the law of physics. So long as there are even two great unconditioned sovereignties in the world there can be no lasting peace."

Under this false doctrine, says Mr. Kinglsey, wars must continue unless one of two things happens. Either some nation must reduce all the others to impotency and impose its civilization on them, or else the nations must federate themselves into a League to Enforce Peace,—a world State. The first alternative is world imperialism. The second is world democracy.

As the day would seem to have forever past when one nation or group of nations can enslave the world, we must then be resigned to live in our present state of unconditioned sovereignties with never-ending wars or else establish a League to Enforce Peace.

The latter is the "fundamental change" that Mr. Kingsley would have the world make. And in this transcendent endeavor he would have the United States lead. "For the United States has shown how so-called sovereign states can be merged into a larger state without losing their individuality and without parting with democratic principles. She has shown how local citizenships can coalesce into a master citizenship and yet remain vital.

The United States should prepare to join a League to Enforce Peace. "If to do that the doctrine of unconditioned sovereignty must be abandoned, if as a nation we must surrender what each colony seemed to surrender in 1789, we should stand for that. We should find when the time came—as our fathers did—that we had only surrendered a little false pride, a little hate, a little prejudice and a little fear, and had entered, as our colonies did, upon the only order that leads to peace and true happiness."

It is a great thing that there are Americans today who are working as zealously and courageously for the formation of the United Nations as the fathers worked for the formation of the United States. Our modern Federationists, Kingsley, Lowell, Marburg and Taft, are worthy successors to the old Federalists, Hamilton, Madison and Jay.

The spirit of '76, thank God, still survives.

THE FINE ART OF GIVING

TO give away $400,000,000 wisely requires more ability and of a rarer kind than to accumulate it. Mr. Carnegie on his eightieth birthday is to be congratulated on having made so few enemies and aroused so little serious criticism. All of the objects which he has endowed—public libraries, professors' pensions, scientific research, industrial education, and promotion of peace—are universally recognized as worthy, and the only fault found with them has come from those who thought he should have done something more or something else.

As we pointed out many years ago, Mr. Carnegie is entitled to be called "the greatest socialist in the world." For the fundamental principle of all the various forms of socialism is the transference of private wealth to public purposes. If, then, socialism consists in actually accomplishing this instead of merely talking about it, Mr. Carnegie is a greater socialist than any who bear the name, from Karl Marx and Lasalle to Liebknecht and Jaurés. His gifts for library buildings are conditional upon the community providing the site and agreeing to support the library to the amount of at least ten per cent per annum of what he gives, so in the course of time his original donation will be but a small part of what he has induced others to give. It is, then, not $400,000,000 but more than ten times that which he has caused to be transferred from private to public and semi-public uses.

Reformers are apt to consider themselves rather radical if they advocate the imposition of a tax of twenty or fifty per cent on great fortunes. But Mr. Carnegie has gone far beyond their most ambitious schemes in that he has during his lifetime voluntarily contributed ninety-five per cent of his total wealth.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL

WHEN the Great War broke out the New York Stock Exchange closed its doors. It was the last of the great exchanges of the world to take this unusual step. It was only done when it seemed clear to its governors that it was the only way to avoid financial panic. The anticipated danger was a flood of selling orders for American securities from Abroad.

During the three months of idleness for the exchange

the problem which persistently tormented the financial world was how this country was to absorb without disaster the vast quantities of American stocks and bonds which Europe was sure to dump upon us as soon as a channel for their sale was reestablished.

The exchange reopened. The heavens did not fall. The flood of foreign selling did not materialize. Prices went up, not down. The market here absorbed all the American securities that were offered from abroad and thrived on the diet. It thrived, and asked for more.

The other day in the House of Commons the Anglo-French loan in the United States was under discussion. There was a certain amount of criticism of the Government for having resorted to the method of a foreign loan to solve England's financial problem. Various alternatives were suggested, and the one which seemed to arouse the greatest interest was a proposal for compelling British holders of American securities to put them at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of raising money to carry on the war.

Time has changed the face of things. The flood which we not unreasonably feared was dammed at the source by the recognition by British investors that in these times of European disaster American securities are pretty good things to have. Now the British authorities themselves are considering whether there is not some way in which they can insinuate a hole into the dam.

All of which suggests that it is not always the expected disasters that happen. You never can tell.

OH, REFORM IT ALTOGETHER

IT is reported that President Wilson proposes that the money for his projects of national defense shall be found in the pork barrel. He will urge Congress to pare to the bone the expenditures for public buildings and river and harbor improvements, and leave the money to be used in bettering our naval and military establishments.

This is admirable on all accounts.

The new program must not be financed with borrowed money. It is bad economics and bad patriotism to saddle expenditures like this on coming years. A bond issue in time of peace to finance a program of preparedness for war ought to prove the political death knell of any administration that should urge it. It is likewise the part of wisdom to have the burden of such expenditures so fall upon those who authorize them that they will really feel its weight. We should all be a little more cautious about giving enthusiastic support to an elaborate program of expenditure if we were to see the concrete result of it in our own income tax bills.

But the proposal is also admirable because of the blow it will strike at the pork barrel system if carried out. That system, by which we spend unbelievable millions not because the nation needs the things for which it is spent—in the way of public buildings and putative waterway improvements—but because individual senators and congressmen need the personal prestige that comes from getting the things done in their districts, is a national disgrace. Anything that will diminish its extent is a consummation devoutly to be wished. If the President really intends a foray against this stronghold of extravagance and personal aggrandizement we can only wish more power to his arm.

But has he stopped to consider that the sign of the pork barrel is to be found not only on public building and river and harbor bills, but in other directions as well. A fifty thousand dollar post office in a town whose size would hardly justify one costing a tenth as much is no more of a public disgrace than a navy yard whose position violates every principle of sound naval practise or a military post whose position is strategic only from the point of view of some Congressman's next political campaign. Here is a good place for the first assault—we had almost said upon the pork barrel, but since that would be a little equivocal, let us say—upon the pork barrel system. Let the President recommend and insist upon, with that persistence that he has shown himself so effective in using, the abolition of the useless navy yards and the superfluous military posts. He will then find himself in a tremendously strong position to ask for appropriations for national defense. Incidentally he will be doing an act of splendid public service in itself.

AN ODE TO THE POTATO

Singt mit mir das Ehrenlied
Den Pflanzer der Kartoffel.

THAT is the way the verses begin in the Berlin *Tageblatt;* "Sing with me the triumphal song of the potato plant." For the author, Dr. Stanjak, thinks it time that the true "Savior of the Fatherland" should receive its due tribute of literary laurels. Poets had better turn their talents in this direction than in composing "hymns of hate," for, as he says:

> You have sung hymns to heroes. On the field of battle you have called down the wrath of God upon our enemies. You have composed poems in honor of our guns, our fleet and other things which have helped us in the war, but you have ignored the potato, which is frustrating our enemy's diabolical plan to starve us into submission.

He is quite right about it. If it had not been for the prompt mobilization of such field forces as the potato and the sugar beet the Germans would hardly have held out till now. Last summer every patch of spare land in the country, every vacant lot in the city, was put into vegetables cared for by the women, children and old men. If, then, America is blamed for sending deadly weapons to Europe, she ought to get some credit for having produced the potato, on which Europe has so largely subsisted for the last hundred and fifty years.

"Somewhere in France" there is, we believe, a monument to Parmentier, who persuaded his countrymen to eat this strange tuber. Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh, who introduced it into England, have plenty of monuments, but for deeds of theirs less worthy of commemoration. To Napoleon belongs the credit of launching the sugar beet upon its career, but it was not this that made him famous. One of the greatest men America has produced, Benjamin Thompson, known over the water as Count Rumford, has a monument erected to him in Munich because it was he who taught the Bavarians how to make potato soup.

But perhaps poems and statues are unnecessary to honor that prehistoric Burbank who first grew the potato in America, and those who fought popular prejudice to get it introduced into Europe. It would be sufficient to erect in any farm or market garden the inscription which is carved upon the tomb of Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London: *si monumentum quaeris circumspice.* "If you seek his monument look around you."

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Macedonian Cry

The Serbian army has been practically driven out of old Serbia and only holds the southern tip of the Macedonian territory annexed by Serbia in the Balkan war. Here at Monastir, within ten miles of the Greek frontier, some 25,000 Serbian troops are still holding out with the help apparently of a few British and French. When the Bulgars forced Babuna Pass it gave them access to the valley of Monastir, but instead of pressing on to take that city as it seemed they could and as it was reported they had, they wheeled to the left and attacked the French on the Cerna River, a tributary of the Vardar. The French had been sent up the Vardar and crost the Cerna in the hope of reaching Babuna Pass in time to aid the Serbs who were holding it against an overwhelming force of Bulgars. But the French were just a bit too late. When they were within ten miles of the Pass the Serbs were expelled from the Babuna Mountains and forced to evacuate the town of Prelepe. When the Bulgars turned in their direction the French recrost the Cerna and retired down the Vardar River to avoid being caught between the Bulgarian forces to the east and west of them. It is said that now about 125,000 French and British troops have been landed at Salonica and more are being brought daily. Whether they will attempt to regain Serbia or will invade Bulgaria in the direction of Sofia, the capital, or will undertake an advance upon Constantinople from the west thru Bulgaria and Thrace remains to be seen.

In the north the Serbian army has been completely crushed out. The Austro-German and Bulgarian forces claim to have taken more than a hundred thousand prisoners and large numbers have fallen on the field of battle, for the Serbs have contested every step of the way with the greatest courage and stubbornness. The remnant of the Serbian army, probably less than a hundred thousand, have been driven back into Albania and Montenegro. The aged King Peter of Serbia has taken refuge with aged King Nicholas of Montenegro at Cettigne. The Serbian Government is established at Scutari, the city which was captured by the Montenegrins in the Balkan war but restored to Albania by the European Powers.

The Serbs made their last stand between Mitrovitza and Prishtina on the historic plain of Kassovo, the "Field of the Blackbirds," about which much of their folk tales and songs are concerned. For it was here in 1389 that the Turks under Murad I conquered the Serbs and so gained dominion over all the Balkans. Here, too, in 1448 the Hungarians under John Hunyady were defeated by the Turks.

Rumania is like Greece trembling in the balance and anxiously waiting to see which side will come out ahead, for a mistake in the choice of sides would be fatal to the country. Russia is reported to have collected an immense army furnished with Japanese munitions on the Rumanian frontier and about the port of Odessa for an attack upon Bulgaria from the northeast. But in order to get at Bulgaria by land it will be necessary for the Russian troops to cross Rumania as the British and French have had to cross Greece to get to Serbia. Since Rumania has an army of three or four hundred thousand, not weakened like the Greek, Bulgarian, Serbian and Turkish by the Balkan wars three years ago, it is a matter of importance which side she espouses.

THE GREAT WAR

November 21—Kitchener confers with King Constantine. Austrians take Novibazar.

November 22—Partial blockade of Greece by Allies. German protected cruiser "Frauenlob" sunk in Baltic by submarine.

November 23—Italians take Podgora Hights overlooking Görz. Bulgars drive back French to Vardar River.

November 24—Austrians take Mitrovitza. Germans take Prishtina.

November 25—Orient railroad opened from Belgrade to Constantinople. Heavy firing on Gallipoli.

November 26—Greek Government consents to allow Allied troops freedom of action. French people contribute $4,000,000,000 to the "victory loan."

November 27—Serbs retake Krushevo. Artillery duels in Argonne

November 28—Arabs attacking British outposts in Egypt. British twelve miles from Bagdad.

The Attack on Görz

Apparently the visit of Earl Kitchener to the Italian front put new life into the army, for the attack upon the Austrian cities on the Isonzo River, which had languished during the summer and fall, has been reundertaken with the utmost vigor and with considerable prospect of success. It appears that the Austrians were wrong in withdrawing part of their troops on this front for use in Serbia on the assumption that the Italians had practically given up their efforts in the offensive.

North of Tolmein (Italian, Tolmino)



International Film Service.

CRUSADERS FOR FRANCE

Germany claims them. But these Alsatian children, led by a French soldier, are happily marching across the border into France



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HOLDING HIS BREATH

The French soldier of the new school is not afraid of the poisonous gases diffused by the German bombs because he carries a supply of condensed air with him in the trenches

the Italians have gained all the other peaks of the Monte Nero group in addition to the summit which they took three months ago. This enables them to bring their guns to bear upon the city which lies on the Isonzo River, about seven miles below Monte Nero. The Italians are now trying to force the bridge leading across the river to the city.

The main efforts of the Italians are, however, directed at Görz, which, if they capture it, will be known to the world as Gorizia. This city lies about half way between Tolmein and the sea, and its capture would open the way to Triest, the chief objective of the Italians in this direction. Görz is dominated on the west by Podgora Hights and Mount Calvario, on the Italian side of the Isonzo River and about three miles from the city. These have been captured by the Italians by a series of persistent charges against the Austrian entrenchments in which thousands of men fell.

About six miles south of Görz and on the same side of the river is San Michele, a six hundred-foot bluff on the end of the long limestone ledge stretching down the coast known to geographers and geologists as the Karst or Carso. Just beyond San Michele is the church and village of San Martino del Carso, or St. Martin's of the Karst. These points, now held by the Hungarian forces, are being furiously attacked and, it appears, are being gradually gained by the Italian troops.

From the hights that have been taken to the north, west and south of Gorz the heavy artillery of the Italians have been trained upon the Austro-Hungarian defenses and the city itself. Howitzers throwing a thirty-four centimeter (13½ inch) shells have for the first time been brought into play here by the Italians. According to Austrian accounts the city has suffered terribly from the bombardment. The city hall, episcopal palace and churches containing works of art and historic interest of inestimable value have been destroyed. The residential section was showered with shrapnel and incendiary shells for two days and nights. The way of escape was shut off by the bombardment of the roads leading out of the city and the inhabitants driven from their burning homes were often killed in the streets.

Four children asleep in a room on the Via Castello were blown to pieces by a grenade.

Winter Campaigning in Russia

According to the Petrograd reports the Germans have practically abandoned the offensive and are establishing themselves on lines suitable for permanent defense. These are at some points considerably in the rear of the lines they have reached. Kovel, for instance, one of the places which the Germans are said to be fortifying with concrete, is twenty-five miles west of the village of Czartorysk on the Styr River, where the fighting is now going on. They are also reported to be preparing for the evacuation of Mitau, which lies about twenty-five miles southwest of Riga and has been the base for the operations directed against that city. A



THE ATTACK ON GORZ

The Italians are making desperate efforts to take the city of Görz or Gorizia. They have captured the hights of Podgora, just across the river, and Mount San Michele, twelve miles southwest and on the same side of the Isonzo as Görz



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A KNIGHT OF THE MODERN TIMES

Equipped with steel helmet, respirator, goggles, revolver and bowie knife, the French soldier ready for a charge looks as grotesque as a knight of the olden times

large part and the best of the German troops have been withdrawn from Russia to take part in the invasion of Serbia and the older men of the reserves are being sent to take their places. Field Marshal von Hindenburg is said to have addrest the latest batch of such reinforcements which has sent to him in the following significant words:

> I know none among you adopted a military career. I know each of you left a family. Therefore I shall not demand reckless attacks from you, but I hope you will beat off the attacks the Russians make.

Since the Austro-German line extends from the Gulf of Riga to Rumania, a length of over six hundred miles, its complete fortification would be an unparalleled feat of military engineering. The fortifications are said to consist of four lines of entrenchments with bomb-proof shelters for the men, lined with concrete and heated by steam. In front of the trenches are barbed wire entanglements and behind are field railroad lines leading to the supply bases in the rear. Power drills have been provided for the sappers, who will thus be enabled to put blasts into the frozen soil. The uniforms and shelters of the troops are covered with white cloth so as to be inconspicuous against the snow. Instead of tents, troops in the field will be housed in knockdown cabins which can be heated and easily moved about. By such



Feature Photo Service

HOW JAPAN IS HELPING HER ALLIES

Japanese shipments of guns and ammunition sent to the Allies at Brest-Litovsk, but captured by the Germans

measures the Germans hope to overcome Russia's historic defender and the conqueror of Napoleon, "General Winter." Hindenburg has declared that any officer who lets a single soldier perish from cold deserves to be shot.

West of Riga the Germans are said to be still retiring, but east of Riga they have come closer to the city than ever before. While the Russians were driving them back from the Aa River, on the west they have swung around to the other side and reached the Dvina or Düna River, about seven miles southeast of Riga. Here they secured a foothold at the village of Bersemünde, on the island of Dalen, which may serve as a stepping stone to the passage of the river. The Russian counter-attack was, it appears, repulsed.

A German aeroplane of the albatross type which had passed over the Russian lines at Dvinsk for the purpose of making a reconnaissance, was prevented from returning by the Russian batteries and aircraft. After flying frantically about over the marsh seeking a way of escape, it was seen to descend. Cossacks on bicycles hurried to the place, but before they found the machine, the two Germans who were in it had frozen to death.

The Capture of Ctesiphon

The British expedition under the command of General Sir John Eccles Nixon, which has invaded Mesopotamia from the head of the Persian Gulf, was divided into two columns when it came to the forking of the rivers. One, under General George Gorringe, proceeded up the Euphrates as far as Nasiriyeh. The other, led by General Townshend, went up the Tigris toward Bagdad. The Tigris party found the Turks established eighteen miles from Bagdad at the historic city of Ctesiphon. General Townshend attacked on the 22d, and after fighting all day captured the city. More than 1300 prisoners were taken as well as large quantities of arms and equipment. The British evidently suffered severely since 2500 are reported wounded. The number killed is not stated.

The Turks attacked several times on the next night after, but were repulsed. General Townshend, however, found it impossible to remain in the place because of the lack of water, so on the following day he withdrew his troops three or four miles down stream. This movement was doubtless what was reported thru Berlin as a severe defeat. But when the British again advanced they occupied Ctesiphon without opposition, for the Turks had retired to a point only ten miles from Bagdad.

Ctesiphon was one of the richest cities of the ancient world, the capital of the Parthian kingdom, the royal residence of Mithridates and Chasroes. It was attacked by several Roman emperors. Trajan and Septimus Severus captured it, but Julian the Apostate here met his downfall. Finally in 637 it was sacked by the Arabs, who found in its palaces and temples enough gold and jewels to make every man in the army wealthy.

Inconstant Constantine

The King of the Hellenes is reported to have veered twice during the week in the difficult course he is pursuing between the two Quadruple Alliances. At first he seemed disposed to concede to the demand from Berlin that he should, in accordance with international law, disarm and intern the Serbian, French and British when they were driven out of Serbia; otherwise the Germans and Bulgars would assert their right to follow their foes into Greek territory.

But the visit of Earl Kitchener, of the British Cabinet, and Denys Cochin, of the French, induced him to abandon this policy and concede in general the demands of the British and French for freedom of operations in the neighborhood of Salonica. But a peremptory telegram from his brother-in-law, the Kaiser, calling upon him to maintain the strict neutrality of Greece under penalty of being treated as an enemy, is said to have caused him to raise dilatory objections to the concession of privileges demanded by the Allies and it is thought that the Allies will again have to resort to pressure to make him comply.



THE BALKAN PUZZLE MAP

The conquest of Serbia is now practically complete. The remnants of the Serbian army have retired into Albania and Montenegro or are awaiting a last stand about Monastir. The Anglo-French troops are holding the Greek Vardar. The Austro-Germans have a chief railway line to Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece are extended ready for use.

The British Secretary for War seems to have used a combination of force and argument in his conversations with the King and his Ministers. He is reported to have called attention to the support which Greece has had from England in gaining and defending its independence and to the necessity of maintaining good relations with England and France. He is said to have declared that England would have 1,000,000 soldiers under arms by next March and that Russia would have 6,000,000, so the defeat of Germany was inevitable.

Then, in order to demonstrate the power of the Allies over Greece, a blockade was threatened and partially put in force. The announcement of the blockade was made by the British Legation at Athens in the following polite and diplomatic language:

Because of the attitude by the Hellenic Government in regard to certain questions touching closely the security and liberty of action to which the allied troops have the right under the conditions of their disembarkment on Greek territory, the allied powers have deemed it necessary to take certain measures which will have the effect of suspending the economic and commercial facilities which Greece has received from them heretofore.

It is not the intention of the allied powers to constrain Greece to abandon her neutrality, to maintain which, in their eyes, is the best guarantee of her interests. The allied Governments have been somewhat disturbed by certain allusions to eventual measures which, if taken by the Hellenic Government, would appear to them to be contradictory to assurances they have received.

As soon as their doubts on that subject —due, no doubt, to a misunderstanding— have been dispelled, the powers will be happy to remove the obstacles now opposed to the arrival of merchandise in Greece and to accord any facilities which result from normal relations.

Premier Skouloudis protested that the French and British troops in crossing Greece into Serbia had already infringed Greek neutrality and if now he permitted them to reënter Greek territory and reform their armies and use it as a base of operations against the Bulgars it would be a further and more serious violation of the Hague rules, for it would force Greece into the position of a belligerent.

Minister of Justice Rhallis, who is the most favorably disposed toward the British of all the Greek Cabinet, said in an interview with a correspondent of the London Daily Mail:

The British Government and the British press are taking a disgraceful attitude toward us. You are wicked. The only thing we want is peace, and you force us to make war. You are starving us. Two more wheat vessels were stopped by you today.

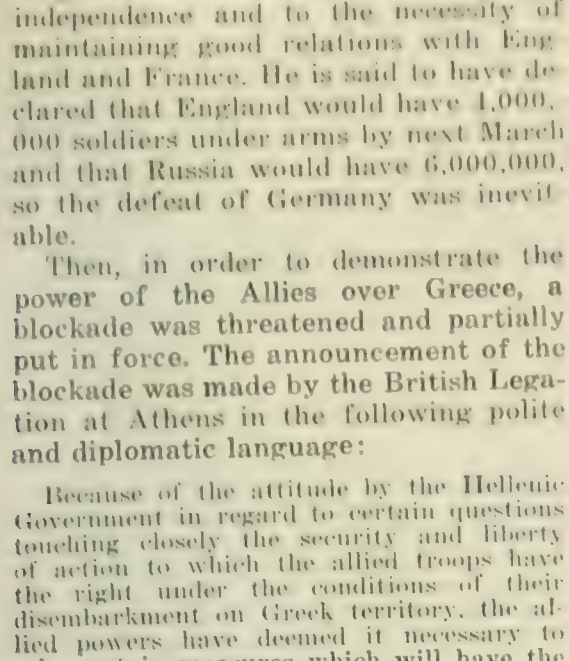
Then, showing an old copy of the Paris *Illustration* containing a picture of the headless mutilated corpses of Greeks after a Bulgarian raid in the Balkan war, he said:

That is what we wish to avoid. You want us to endure it again; you want us to succor you when no English soldiers shed their blood for Serbia, when scarcely an English rifle has been fired.

Your Government has piled fault on fault, delay on delay, and now when you have only a few thousand troops to help us, you want to force us to step in and die.

We do not wish to be another Belgium or Serbia. We love Serbia; but when a father or wife or some one dear to you is drowning and you would like to throw yourself in, you must be sure that the depths are not too great and that the effort is not merely a useless sacrifice.

But after the partial blockade had been in force for four days during which supply ships were held up and commercial cablegrams suppressed the Greek Government yielded on the principal points demanded by the Allies. These concessions permit the Allies to land at other ports than Salonica, presumably Kavala, to use the Greek railroads, docks and telegraph lines, to patrol the harbors, and to expel suspects and censor telegrams. It is said also that the Greek Government has agreed to demobilize or to withdraw the Greek troops between the coast and Serbia so as to leave a free field for the armies of the Allies in their future invasion of Serbian or Bulgarian territory.



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PIONEER IN WOMAN'S WORK

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's resignation of the presidency of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will broaden rather than decrease her activities. She is planning an extensive lecture tour in the interests of suffrage



Paul Thompson

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

His accession to office has just been celebrated—tho the ceremonies were less brilliant than in times of peace

A Project in Nicaragua It is asserted by the press in Nicaragua that Canadian capitalists (or an association of them whose headquarters are in Winnipeg) are negotiating with Nicaragua's Government for permission to build a railroad in that country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A representative of these capitalists has recently returned from Managua, where he submitted the project to the consideration of President Diaz. A newspaper published at Bluefields appears to expect that the road will be built, and it points out how beneficial will be the effect upon fruit growers and other agriculturists. It is understood, however, that Nicaragua's Government is not inclined to grant the desired permission, altho it may do this if our Senate, at the approaching session of Congress, fails to ratify the pending treaty. It will be recalled that this treaty, in return for the payment of $3,000,000, gives to the United States an exclusive right to construct an interoceanic canal on the Nicaragua route, a naval station in the Gulf of Fonseca, and three small islands near the coast. For some time Nicaragua has been in need of money, and her financial condition has by no means improved since the beginning of the great war.

The Panama Canal may remain closed for several months. General Goethals is striving to open a temporary channel for the passage of a few ships, but it is expected that even such a channel will be open for only a short time. At the request of President Wilson, the National Academy of Sciences has appointed a committee of twelve men to make an investigation and a report about the slides. The chairman of this commission is President Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin.

Working for Peace Public attention has been drawn to an interesting attempt by Henry Ford, the manufacturer of automobiles, to end the war. Mr. Ford, who says he is willing to spend all of his large fortune in this work, has chartered a steamship, the "Oscar II," of the Scandinavian Line, which will sail from New York on December 4, and has invited many prominent persons to go to Europe as



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THE LARGEST STEEL ARCH IN THE WORLD

Hell Gate Bridge, connecting Long Island and New York, will permit express trains from New England to go thru to the West and South and furnish a direct road for much of the freight that must now go by way of Manhattan

his guests, there to take part in a movement for peace. The peace party on the ship will go from Christiania to Stockholm, thence to Copenhagen, and finally to The Hague. It is expected that influential advocates of peace will join the American party in Europe. At The Hague there are to be conferences, which, Mr. Ford says, will frame terms of peace, and he hopes to get the soldiers "out of the trenches before Christmas."

Among those who have accepted his invitation are Miss Jane Addams, ex-Congressman Richard Bartholdt, Immigration Commissioner Frederick C. Howe, Mrs. Howe, Dean Marquis of St. Paul's Cathedral in Detroit, the Rev. Washington Gladden, Helen Keller, Mrs. Anna Garland Spencer, Mrs. Alice Park, Judge Ben B. Lindsey and Senator Helen Ring Robinson. All the Governors were asked to go, but declinations from a majority of them have been received. Mr. Edison declined. Mr. Bryan's decision has not yet been announced. Mr. Ford thinks that John Wanamaker will accept. Mrs. Ford has given several thousand dollars to pay for a great number of telegrams sent here in the interest of peace. Thousands have been received by President Wilson.

Defense and New Taxes Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, published last week a statement relating to the additional expenditures required by the Administration's new military and naval program, with suggestions as to new taxes. His estimate is that an increase of the War Department appropriation from $114,388,000 to $182,221,000 will be needed for the coming fiscal year, the addition for preparedness being $67,832,000. The appropriation for the Navy Department will rise from $151,109,000 to $219,550,000, and here the sum assigned to preparedness is $49,000,000. But it is not expected that all of the $116,832,000 would be used in the year, the actual expenditures being estimated at $93,800,000.

He suggests that the emergency revenue law, which expires on December 31, be re-enacted, and that the law which provides that sugar shall be free of duty after May 1 next be repealed. This proposed legislation would not increase the present revenue, but would prevent a large reduction of it. The new taxes suggested are as follows: an increase of the income tax rate; an lowering of the exemption limit from $4,000 to $3,000 for married men, and from $3,000 to $2,000 for single men; a beginning of the income surtax at $10,000 or $15,000 instead of $20,000; a tax on gasoline and crude or refined oil; a horse-power tax on automobiles and other internal combustion engines. Such taxes, he remarks, would be widely diffused and scarcely felt. He argues against meeting the additional expenses by an issue of bonds, and would pay even the Panama Canal charges out of current receipts.

There are indications that his tax propositions will not have the united support of his party in Congress. Several Senators desire an inheritance tax, and one proposes that it shall be 50 per cent on sums exceeding $25,000,000. Mr. Phelan would tax the profits of manufacturers of munitions. Mr. Gore opposes taxes on gasoline and automobiles. He would prefer an increase of the taxes on whisky and beer. The Secretary's statement and figures have been attacked by Senator Smoot, who asserts that the addition required by the defense program will be $300,000,000 instead of $116,832,000. Similar criticism of the statement has been made by Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader in the House, whose disapproval of the defense program is well known. He predicts that more than $300,000,000 additional revenue will be required.

Labor Questions The most persistent and disorderly labor controversy now in progress is the strike of the employees of the street railways radiating from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, which is seriously affecting the industries of the Wyoming Valley. With the help of two companies of the State Constabulary, the railroad company has been running a few cars in the day time, but almost wholly without passengers. Mobs have attacked the cars. An unsuccessful attempt to use arbitration was made. There was a conference last week of company officers and union representatives, but it came to nothing. Jitney busses have been doing well. The branch of the General Electric Company in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has voluntarily reduced working hours for 4000 men, from ten to nine and one half hours, with no reduction of pay. In Massachusetts, the Supreme Court has decided that a law making a limit of nine hours for workmen at railroad stations is unconstitutional. By a vote of 6396 to 8486, at its annual convention, the Federation of Labor has exprest its disapproval of legislative methods to secure a universal eight-hour law. The majority preferred "economic pressure."

Agents from England are seeking workmen here for munitions and arms factories. They offer $21 a week for at least a year, with transportation expenses. A dynamite bomb was found last week, a few feet from the residence of John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil Company, in Tarrytown, New York, and lying in a rut where it would be exploded by his automobile. Fortunately for him, on that day he came to New York on his yacht. Some think the bomb was placed by persons interested in the recent strike at the refineries in Bayonne, or that it was related in some way to the execution (on the day preceding the discovery of it) of Joseph Hillstrom, the I. W. W. agitator, in Utah.

The War Supply Business Several new orders for war supplies were placed last week. Great Britain closed a contract with the Western Electric and American Steel Foundries companies for 1,000,000 shrapnel shells, at a cost of $16,000,000, and the Aetna Explosives Company took an order (about $8,000,000) for 10,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder. France has bought 5000 tons of structural steel for portable bridges. Several thousand tons of round steel bars, used in making projectiles, were purchased by foreign agents. France is negotiating for $9,000,000 rifle cartridges. The Midvale Munitions Company, of Pennsylvania, has bought four square miles of land in New Jersey, intending to erect factories

and to make a village there. Great lumber mills at Bristol, Tennessee, are running night and day on British orders for gunstocks, and the demand has raised the price of walnut timber. The Du Pont Powder Company has declared an extra dividend of 28½ per cent. about $17,000,000, on its common stock. It is proposed in Canada, where 250 companies or firms are at work on $500,000,000 worth of orders, to organize the business with the assistance of a syndicate of banks.

It was shown some time ago, by the publication of letters written by Dr. Albert, an agent here of the German Government, and by other persons, that about $1,000,000 had been invested by representatives of German interests in the plant of a projectile manufacturing company at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Additional buildings have since been erected, and the Bridgeport Projectile Company has been incorporated. High wages were offered to skilled workmen, a considerable number of whom were thus drawn from other mills in the same city. One of the company's officers said, two weeks ago, that the company was making shells for Germany, altho he did not show how they were to be delivered. It is more than a little difficult to see how there can be any expectation on the part of those controlling the factory that its product will really get into Germany.

It is now asserted that the owners are negotiating for a sale of the plant to men who will manufacture munitions for the Allies. A suit now in the courts shows that the company, or German interests associated with it, tied up by contracts, which are not being carried out, the largest American factory for the production of presses and other machinery used in making shrapnel, the restrictions which were imposed in the contracts preventing the sale of such presses to other buyers before the beginning of next year.

The Situation in Mexico

Villa has been defeated in two battles, but his army has not been put out of the field. Near Hermosillo he was beaten last week by General Dieguez. Having lost 800 men he retreated to Nogales, on the Arizona border. There he issued a proclamation denouncing our Government and calling President Wilson an "Evangelistic professor of philosophy." A part of his army which had been at Cananea was forced to leave that place by General Obregon, Carranza's chief commander. These men, except 300 who surrendered, also went to Nogales. They were pursued by Obregon, and Villa withdrew to the hills, where he proposes to carry on guerrilla warfare.

While Villa was in Nogales, two of his Generals grossly insulted the American consul. Fifty-eight of Villa's soldiers crost the boundary line and attacked a group of American soldiers who were on patrol duty, wounding eight and killing one. By the return fire about twenty of the Mexicans were killed. When Carranza's men came in they also fired upon our soldiers, but Obregon afterward asserted that they had been misled and did not know that they were attacking Americans. On the west coast, at and near Topolobampo, Americans have suffered from lawless attacks by Indians and Villa soldiers. Our Government has sent three warships to protect them.

It is reported that, owing to the capture of letters and documents by Carranza, it is known at Washington that the Huerta movement was supported by German money, of which there was $10,000,000 at the ex-President's disposal. There was involved in this project Franz Rintelen, who left this country on a fraudulent passport after Huerta's arrest, but was intercepted, and is held, by the English authorities.



Cesare in New York Sun

J. B. TO J. B.: "ENGLAND EXPECTS ———"



Marcus in New York Times

JOHN BULL: "I NEVER THOUGHT I'D HAVE TO CHANGE THAT"

MUST ENGLAND RESORT TO CONSCRIPTION?

A NAVY PREPARED AND EFFICIENT

BY JOSEPHUS DANIELS

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

I HAVE recommended to the President, and the recommendations have received his approval, a new plan for the increase of the Navy. The estimates, calling for $217,652,173.32, provide for an increase of nearly $68,000,000 over last year's appropriations. The adoption of a five-year program of new construction will be urged. Heretofore the policy has been for a Secretary of the Navy to propose a program for a single year, but experts, in and out of the Navy, feel that the five-year program will give us a better proportioned Navy than if it should be authorized piece-meal, year by year.

Those who have studied this program have observed that it provides for fighting craft and reserves of ammunition. Only the peace essentials in auxiliaries are included. But we all know that in war proper auxiliaries are a prime essential. Most of these are procured by purchase, as we did in the Spanish-American war, or by commandeering merchant ships, as European countries have done in this war. This means that we must have an adequate merchant marine.

The amount for construction, under the recommendations for the next fiscal year, is $95,372,127, of which $57,003,000 is for new construction. About $28,000,000 will be required for continuing the program of new construction authorized by the Sixty-third Congress; $8,000,000 will be needed for increase in munition reserve, and $2,000,000 for aviation.

The General Board recommends a larger dreadnought. If the increased size is built, each new battleship will cost, including armor and armament, $18,800,000. A portion of this increase may also be attributed to the greater cost of materials. It may be that these prices will be reduced. If so, Congress will not have to appropriate so much.

It may have been observed that the Navy Department is steadily increasing its policy of fitting navy yards to build ships and making government plants ready to manufacture large quantities of the munitions of war. For the first time in our history an award has been made to build three submarines in navy yards and destroyers in other yards. It is my purpose to fit every navy yard to construct naval craft. For this I have two reasons. One is that the government has invested many millions of dollars in these yards and unless this investment is utilized for new construction much of it is wasted. By building ships in these yards we increase the country's capacity for turning out ships. The second reason is that if the government itself is prepared to construct naval craft, private shipbuilding companies desiring contracts must compete with government yards.

Naval yards or establishments, however, must not only be able to build ships, but they should be equipped to manufacture a portion of all munitions of war. Take the manufacture of powder. A few years ago the government paid 80 cents a pound to a private manufacturer for making powder. After an investigation Congress fixed the price at 53 cents. In a short time the Navy will be manufacturing in its own plant at Indian Head all the powder it needs, at a cost of something like 25 cents a pound.

There is another reason why the Navy Department should be able to manufacture munitions of war. Such a policy would prevent effective agitation by those who make a profit by the manufacture of war supplies. The incentive of personal aggrandizement by preparations for war should not be permitted to exist in the United States.

The Navy Department is committed to the policy outlined in the foregoing paragraphs. My recommendations to Congress also include an appropriation to enable the Navy Department to manufacture its own armor plate. In Cleveland's last administration Secretary Herbert recommended the erection of an armor plate factory, but no action was taken. In 1900 the sum of $4,000,000 was appropriated for a "factory for the manufacture of armor," but the naval appropriation act declared that the Secretary of the Navy need not build the factory "provided such contracts (for armor plate) can be made at a price which in his judgment is reasonable and equitable." No factory was built. The price of armor plate in 1906 was $346 per ton. It jumped in 1907 to $420 per ton and the last competitive contract included the non-competitive prices of $425 to $486 per ton. If the factory had been built in 1907, as Congress authorized, the government would have saved enough on armor plate to pay for the plant many times over.

Another important need is for a projectile factory. Experience in Europe teaches that the Navy should not longer rely upon private manufacturers for projectiles. We are now, for the first time, manufacturing three-inch and six-inch shells in three navy yards, and if Congress approves we will erect a large factory which will turn out a large product of fourteen-inch armor-piercing shells, as well as the smaller projectiles.

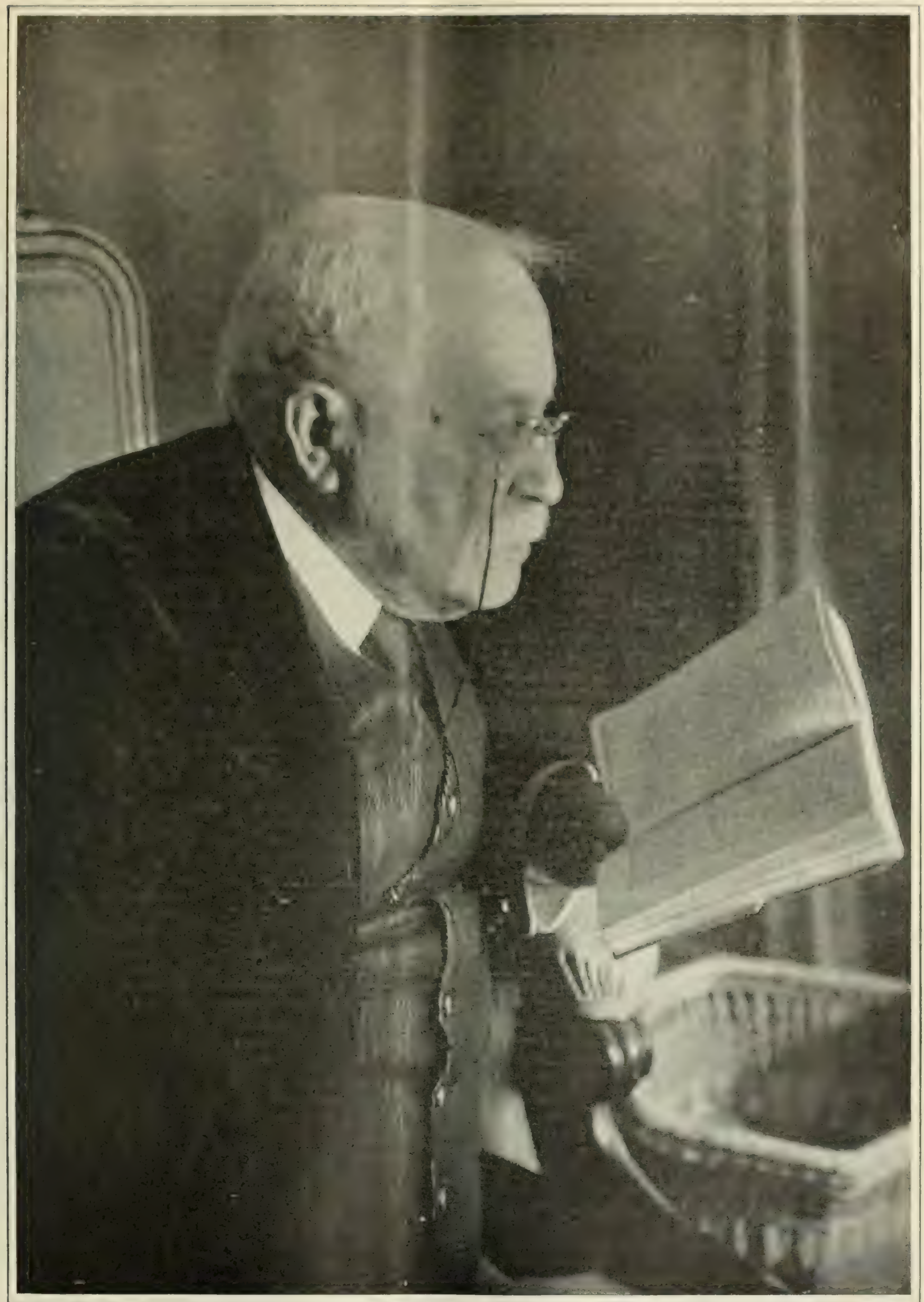
In order to provide a sufficient number of men to man the large number of ships which will be commissioned in the near future, I have recommended an increase of 7500 sailors, 2500 apprentice seamen, and 1500 marines, or 11,500 men in all. This number, it is estimated, will enable us to keep in full commission all battleships under fifteen years of age, all destroyers and submarines under twelve years of age, one-half the number of cruisers, all the gunboats, and the necessary auxiliaries for the fleet, as well as to provide adequate reserve complements for the remaining vessels of military value and for the shore stations. All of this accords with the recommendations of the General Board.

The great majority of enlisted men must, as apprentice seamen, pass thru the naval training stations, where they are taught the rudiments of education and undergo preliminary training, lasting from four to six months, to prepare them for duties aboard ship. It has become necessary, therefore, to increase the number of apprentice seamen.

There should be also an increase in the number of line officers to officer the ships soon to be commissioned, but as the Naval Academy is the only source of supply the increase recommended is in the midshipmen. Recommendations will be made to increase their number at the Academy by not less than 250.

The European war has shown the necessity for a skilled flying corps, whose members need not be experienced naval officers or educated as such, in view of which a special flying corps, to which expert civilian flyers may be appointed, has been recommended for the naval organization. This would establish a field for service for the increasing number of competent aviators willing to join such an arm of the service who cannot and could not hope, under prevailing conditions, to do so unless they either enlisted in the Navy or graduated from the Naval Academy.

Washington, D. C.



c. Paul Thompson

THE DEAN OF AMERICAN LETTERS

IN RECOGNITION OF HIS WORK AS A NOVELIST THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS HAS AWARDED TO WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS THE GOLD MEDAL, WHICH IS ITS HIGHEST TRIBUTE TO ATTAINMENT IN ANY OF THE ARTS

THE ISOLATION OF THE PRESIDENT

BY OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

Mr. Villard, the grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, is one of the editors of the "New York Evening Post." Since the war broke out he has spent a great deal of his time in Washington. There has probably been no journalist in closer touch with the White House than he.—THE EDITOR.

THE personal relation of our President toward the public becomes more and more difficult as time passes and the work of the position expands by reason of the growth of the greatest office in the world. Even in Grover Cleveland's time the pressure of visitors and of correspondence was slight as compared with that of today, when it has become a serious question how a President can receive the visitors he ought to, answer that part of his mail which requires personal acknowledgment, and still find time to peruse the mass of printed and typewritten matter laid before him for information or for action. Senators, Congressmen, Cabinet members, diplomats must be seen, and newspaper men also. Distinguished visitors from other sections and other countries deem it almost their right to be received.

Never again can Presidents be as accessible as were Presidents Cleveland and Harrison. Paul Lindau, the German novelist, tells how he was one day casually asked in Washington by a friend of Mr. Cleveland's if he would like to see the President. Eagerly accepting the invitation, he inquired whether he should not put on the dress-suit of European officialdom or the frock coat of American statesmanship. Being assured that this was not necessary, they walked to the White House, passing a single languid policeman, to be asked in at once to the secretary's office. "You wish to see the President? Walk right upstairs, please. You'll find him in his study." In the next minute they were in the presence of the ruler of the freest of nations. Lindau, who had seen the ceremonial of all the courts of Europe, declared that nothing in his life had impressed him like this simplicity and openness, the absence of guards and chamberlains, aides-de-camp and flunkies. Those were surely the "good old days," when it was easy for the centenarian from Thatcher's Run, Chenango County, who had "shaken the hand of every President since Jefferson, sir," to add still another White House memory to his collection. Had there been sightseers' cars in those days, the President would probably have obliged by appearing at the front door at 10.06 every morning.

Indubitably Mr. Roosevelt was the most skilled President in the technique of his office, in that he could do with relatively little sleep, dispatch business with extraordinary speed, and read with amazing rapidity.

With Mr. Wilson the situation has been quite different. As Governor of New Jersey, like Governor Hughes in New York, he governed in the open. The door of his large office stood ajar; any one had access to him and any one could see how the business of state was being carried on. In Washington the situation speedily changed; Mr. Wilson for one reason or another, either desired to alter this policy or found that he was compelled to, by the pressure of the situation. On top of everything came two long summers with Congress on his hands, during which much legislation of a highly important character was past by Congress, a good deal of it under pressure from the White House.

Then there came his great personal bereavement, so that during the first eight months of 1915 the President drew more and more into his shell, secluding himself to such an extent that on the occasion of his second visit to Cornish no one but the members of his family and immediate entourage crost his threshold for a period of twenty-five days, a happening that one must go far back in the Presidency to parallel. It is an open secret that Mr. Wilson welcomed this seclusion not only for the rest that it gave him, but for the opportunity to exercise and to motor, to reflect quietly, to dispose of much reading of documents, and to prime himself upon many questions besides the then pressing German issues. He was, of course, in touch with the White House at all hours by telephone and telegraph, while the mail-bags were heavy; but the happening appears the more remarkable when it is remembered that this took place in the middle of an international crisis of an importance only equaled a few times in our history.

Now, one result of the President's growing isolation has been that his administration has suffered by reason of the fact that his subordinates in his own government have not been in close touch with him and have lacked that inspiration which inevitably comes when subordinates are brought into contact with the personality at the head, particularly when the personality is a Woodrow Wilson, one of the most entertaining and charming of men, who can fascinate or inspire whenever he chooses to make the effort. Looked at merely from the point of view of administrative efficiency, or of party loyalty, or of enthusing the youngest men to the future carrying on of the political principles for which Mr. Wilson stands, his isolation, however readily the reasons for it are understood, has done harm. Probably the President himself does not realize this—I am told by one who was his friend at Princeton and one of his best professors, that Mr. Wilson showed the same tendency there to leave his teachers to themselves so far as their work went. Altho he was a good football coach in his time, he forgets now that a hearty slap on the back, a generous interest in what the other players are doing, helps to make a good team, whether on the football field, or when the game is the administration of the nation's affairs.

It is current gossip in Washington that the President has never talked to the members of the Federal Reserve Board and has only met them officially at one of the deadly White House receptions. The wife of one of the most important officials in Washington, who is today doing a singularly important piece of work for the Government, said to me: "The President is a great figure, but not a personality to us, because we never see him; we only met him once at a reception." Upon Congressmen this failure to get in personal touch with the President bears particularly heavily. They are ambassadors from their communities to the seat of government, and their clients picture them as in touch with the inmost secrets of the White House. One Middle Western Congressman, quite an important figure in the House, went to a fellow Representative who was supposed to have the President's ear and begged for his aid in getting an interview. "In the two years the President has been here I have never met him," he said. "Every time I go home the folks ask me what the President thinks about this or that. I have to lie and tell them what I think he is thinking or I'd lose my job. Now, I am going home for a long stay, and for the sake of my eternal soul I want to be able to say truthfully when I get home this time 'Oh, I saw the President the

other day and he said to me, "By the way, Smith, what do you think of our foreign affairs?" ' "

It is not surprizing, therefore, that the news of the President's engagement to Mrs. Galt has caused heartfelt rejoicing in and about the White House. Among the party leaders the coming marriage is looked forward to as certain to help President and party. Mrs. Galt, with her personal charm and friendliness, is counted upon to open up the White House, to entertain freely, and to let many people know just how winning the President really is. The first step toward the new policy is the abandonment of Cornish as a summer home and the taking of the late John A. McCall's house on the Jersey shore for a summer headquarters—a very necessary step for the convention year, since Cornish is as inaccessible as it is attractive, and quite unable to cope with visiting delegations of any size.

New York City

THE GARY PLAN IN NEW YORK

BY SYDNEY REID

GARY schools are work-study-and-play schools. They take their name from Gary, Indiana, a city of about 50,000 inhabitants, where William Wirt, superintendent of public schools, has made a successful trial of the plan for fifteen years.

Mr. Wirt looks upon work and play as educational and almost of equal value with study. The school day is extended under the Gary plan. Sometimes it is as long as seven hours. But time of teachers is not extended save that they do their correcting of papers and study planning in school instead of at home.

In New York City, where the Gary plan has an added advantage, since it instantly abolishes part time, the board of estimate has appropriated $620,000 to extend the system to twelve public schools of the Bronx. It has already proved successful in the two overcrowded schools, Public School No. 45, Bronx, and Public School No. 89, Flatbush, last year. These schools are split into duplicate schools called X and Y. All school facilities — including classrooms, playgrounds, workshops, school gardens, auditoriums, playrooms and gymnasiums — are used all the time during school hours. Special teachers also are employed all day, one class succeeding another at fifty-minute intervals. All the grades above 5B are run on the departmental plan—that is, a stationary teacher with constantly succeeding classes. While the children of X school are at the three R's in classrooms, the children of Y school are in workshops, auditoriums, school gardens, gymnasiums and playgrounds. By this means schools formerly overcrowded have an abundance of room.

Under the Gary program pupils are in school 1800 minutes per week instead of 1275, the New York minimum. Of this 1800 minutes 1050 are devoted to the academic studies, 500 to work, and 250 to activities in the auditorium. In recent regents' examinations pupils of Gary schools have more than held their own in comparison with pupils from other schools.

Mr. Wirt declares that if given a free hand with New York schools he could accommodate all the children in two-thirds or three-quarters of the present buildings, rejecting the unfit schoolhouses. What would be needed in order to make the change would be more workshops and more play facilities. The industrial and pre-vocational teaching is broad, including designing, millinery, dressmaking and domestic science for the girls; cabinet making, pottery, blacksmithing, printing and gardening for the boys. The troublesome religious instruction problem is disposed of in the Gary schools by allowing the children fifty minutes during each day in which they can go to whatever religious instructor suits their parents. These instructors have no connection with the schools.



Paul Thompson

MAKING POTTERY IS PART OF THE SCHOOL WORK

Mayor Mitchel and Comptroller Prendergast have become converted to the Gary plan, and principals at whose schools it has been tried out are enthusiastic in its favor. The outlook is that it will be extended to cover the entire New York school system. It has been in successful operation in Swarthmore and Sewickley, Pennsylvania; Troy, New York; Winnetka, Illinois; Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Passaic, New Jersey. Within a year it has spread to hundreds of towns.

New York City



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RUPERT BROOKE

BY LLOYD R. MORRIS

OF all the verse that in England has been inspired by the Great War. one sonnet sequence will live as the perfect expression of the soul of a nation awakened to self-consciousness in the hour of its trial. The five sonnets of which it is composed were the work of one of the younger generation of poets, a man of great personal beauty, a lover of life, whose work, until the outbreak of the war, was pregnant with promise that had not quite attained fulfilment. At the outbreak of the war Rupert Brooke joined the force that was sent to relieve the beleaguered city of Antwerp; he participated in the siege and in the subsequent retreat, returned to England to join a training camp, and in February of this year sailed with the British Expeditionary Force bound for the Dardanelles. He never reached there, however, for he died and was buried on the island of Lemnos, in the Aegean, on the twenty-third of April.

His work, until August of last year, had been sensuous and passionate, but not always simple. His view of life had in it that epicureanism which we find in Horace and in the Elizabethans, but it was an epicureanism troubled by the indecision of youth, and by the intensity of spirit and of passion, of intellect and of emotion, that were continually at warfare within him. He loved the beautiful things in life, the experience of youth, and nature in her infinite variety, and:

". . . White plates and cups, clean-gleaming,
Ringed with blue lines; and feathery, faery dust;
Wet roofs beneath the lamp-light; the strong crust
Of friendly bread; and many-tasting food;
Rainbows; and the blue bitter smoke of wood;
And radiant raindrops couching in cool flowers;
And flowers themselves that sway thru sunny hours,
Dreaming of moths that drink them under the moon"—

and his earlier verse reflects this prodigality of the things of sense that he experienced in the life around him. He was fascinated by the concrete, and in his verse dwelled for a time only upon those things that are either beautiful or hideous to see and hear, to taste, to smell, or to feel, and in the expression of such things he attained a rare degree of mastery in the manipulation of beautiful and vigorous language. He was too athletic both physically and spiritually, too much a lithe young animal in his joy for life, to be a decadent, and altho he described with loathsome accuracy the experience of sea-sickness in crossing the Channel, and the brutal sensuality evoked in the vulgar soul by music, he did so only because he loved all life indiscriminately, and felt that in its expression both the beautiful and the hideous must have a part. But chiefly two experiences drew him most, that of love, and that of nature, and of these he sang with subtle charm. In his love of both there is present that platonic progression from the purely sensuous to the spiritual, the flood of emotion finding its resolution in a quietude of soul that he himself did not trouble to analyze. His love of women was, perhaps, rather a love of woman, a love at first wholly sensual, rising beyond the vesture of the body to the experience of spirit that was felt rather than understood. The experience of nature was, for him, much the same, and this he has exprest with perfect beauty in the following stanzas, "Blue Evening":

"My restless blood lies now a-quiver.
Knowing that always, exquisitely,
This April twilight on the river
Stirs anguish in the heart of me.

For the fast world in that rare glimmer
Puts on the witchery of a dream.
The straight grey buildings, ruddy dimmer,
The fiery windows, and the stream

With willows leaning quietly over
The still ecstatic fading skies
And all these like a waiting lover,
Murmur and gleam, lift lustrous eyes,

Drift close to me, and sideways bending
Whisper delicious words.
But I
Stretch terrible hands, uncomprehending,
Shaken with love; and laugh; and cry."

Above all else, he hated time and the forces of change which rob the body of its beauty, and many of his poems express the merciless horror of decay, the thought of which insidiously mars even the most perfect beauty. What wonder, then, that in his earlier verse the feeling is that of "carpe diem," love of beauty during its brief life, with no thought for thought? For of thought he was, at first, afraid; life seemed too full, in its little moment, to lose aught by thinking, or by questioning the relative values of its significance.

But this was but a passing phase. Unconsciously, perhaps, he was a platonist, believing that sensuous beauty is the index of something nobler, and that the resolution of all great emotion is in the spirit. There are poems in which he has exprest the desire for escape from life, for retreat, and quiet, and the opportunity to see life intellectually. And it is in these poems that he was preoccupied with death, not as the destroyer of beauty, but as the release of the spirit into a life all its own. He had not found himself, and he knew it, and in his verse there were indications of another and more serious mood, less troubled, less complex, and richer in its philosophy, when the war beat down upon the world, and engulfed all of Europe. And in those early days of horror, such days as "try men's souls," he matured in spirit, found himself, and in his verse exprest the calm, clear spirit with which the English have traditionally accepted the inevitable. He went forth with a premonition of his own death, as many a soldier has gone, resigned, alert, keen for his duty to the tradition and the countryside that he had loved so passionately. He was, as he has written in the sonnet entitled "Peace," thankful for the great hour that awakened him from sleeping, and "all the little emptiness of love" and that sent him forth with

". . . hand made sure, clear eye, and sharpened power,
To turn, as swimmers into cleanness leaping,
Glad from a world grown old and cold and weary."

But the sonnet by which he will always be known is "The Soldier," a poem that in the simplicity of its beauty seems rather of the England of Elizabeth than of today, but that in its essential spirit expresses the soul of England as it has been since, when it was threatened by the Armada, the consciousness of nationality first crystallized:

"If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
A body of England's breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;
Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;
And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,
In hearts at peace, under an English heaven."

New York City

WHAT NATIONALITY ARE SALOON-KEEPERS

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN

CHANCELLOR OF STANFORD UNIVERSITY AND CHIEF DIRECTOR OF THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

THE seaboard cities of the United States are especially cosmopolitan, and for that reason especially difficult to govern thru the machinery of American democracy. These difficulties cluster about the prevalence of lawlessness on the one hand and of corruption on the other. The centers of both these evils are found in the saloons, which in turn constitute the open door to the sources of the "Red Plagues."

The following statistics in regard to the saloon business of San Francisco are submitted for whatever they may be worth. Perhaps they illustrate the claim of Professor Münsterberg that work against intemperance was started "as a result of German influence."

San Francisco is a seaboard city with a population of about 450,000 (exclusive of suburbs), 416,912 in 1910. It contains 2100 licensed saloons. Of these, 1161 are listed in the telephone directory of San Francisco. About one-third of these bear noncommittal names, such as "Magnolia Bar," "Live and Let Live," "Fair Wind Saloon," which give no clue as to the nationality of the proprietor. The others may be classified as to nationality of the name of the proprietor as follows:

German	257
Irish	163
British (English and Scotch names)	162
Italian	76
French	36
Scandinavian	31
Slavic (Russian, Serbian, Hungarian)	13
Chinese	9
Dutch	8
Portuguese	6
Spanish	5
Greek	3
Unclassified	402
Total	1171

Among the names recorded as British there is a certain element of doubt, since English and Irish names are to some extent interchanged. It is also a common practise for Slavs and Portuguese with long or difficult names to adopt an English substitute. I know an Anderson and a Clark who are Portuguese, a Larkin who is Russian, and I know of a Russian named Nelson.

The smaller establishments, not listed on the telephone, are doubtless mainly foreign, that is, not American (British).

It is understood that a large percentage of the saloons are owned by the brewers. The nationality of the brewers of San Francisco as revealed by the telephone directory is as follows:

Unclassified	18
German	11
Irish	1
	30

The wholesale liquor dealers are as follows:

German	42
American (British)	17
Italian	6
Irish	6
French	5
Dutch	1
Chinese	1
Unclassified	8
	86

Draw your own conclusions.

Stanford University, California

THE WORLD OVER

A South American Hobo

Santiago, capital of Chile, is the home of the *roto Chileno*, or broken Chilian, most picturesque and unique of hoboes. The name is a byword in South America, and as far as that continent is concerned he is a unique type. We find rich people everywhere, and poor people everywhere, but in no other South American country but Chile do we find this good-natured, serviceable, deceitful, ragged, drunken, criminal species of tramp. He earns a livelihood by begging, doing odd jobs and thieving; the last is his mainstay; in his hands stealing has become a fine art. The Chileans have a saying that he will steal your socks without touching your boots. A long, jointed wire with a hook at the end is his favorite tool. If a window on the street is left unguarded he will, with this simple contrivance, successfully remove from the interior everything but the heavy furniture.

A Society of Star-Gazers

It is not often that you can go out in your own backyard and do research work for which a great university is waiting. But if you have a three-inch telescope, or larger, you can coöperate with volunteer observers scattered over the country and contribute your own share to the astronomical records of the Harvard College Observatory, not to mention helping to solve one of the baffling problems of astronomy.

The American Association of Variable Star Observers is finding out how variable stars behave. It has not very many members, but since it began work in October, 1911, it has made and reported no less than 43,000 observations. Professor E. C. Pickering, director of the Observatory at Cambridge, is glad to receive this free-will offering to his records and has endorsed the Society's activity. He declares that this is the most practical service the amateur astronomer can give.

This is the way of it. On a chart furnished by the observatory and showing the region of the sky that is being studied are a number of comparison stars—constant stars which are ticketed with the degree of brightness which they show, their photometric magnitudes, if you like that better. The observer decides which two of these are nearest in degree of brightness to the variable he is studying—the one brighter, the other fainter—and then estimates from these two just how bright the variable is. After these observations have been made repeatedly a curve is drawn to show the changes in magnitude of the variable. These fluctuations show every conceivable sort of eccentricity and irregularity, so that the study is far from monotonous.

Cooperative observation works beautifully in such a case, for local bad weather affects only a part of the group of students, and others are always at the glass, so that the records are continuous. Once a month they are gathered together and reported in *Popular Astronomy*, by Dr. William Tyler Olcott, leader of the society.

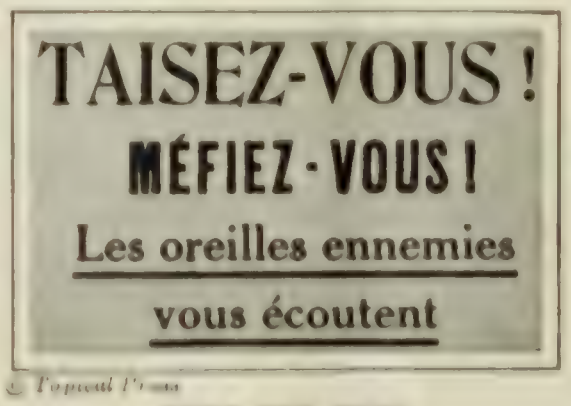
It will take hundreds of thousands of observations to solve the puzzle of the variable stars, and the job of taking them is a bigger and more important one than amateurs can generally engage in with so little difficulty.



A TALENTED TRAMP

Taking No Chances

The French Minister of War has ordered posters to be placed in all the railway carriages, trains and omnibuses warning the people that the enemy does not always fight in the open. "Do not talk, be careful, enemy ears are listening," is the caution he gives to France. It is a rather significant retort to Germany's widespread and efficient system of espionage.



© Topical Press

MUMS THE WORD

When Street Meets Street

The Municipal Art Society of New York City believes in killing two birds with one stone. So it encourages architects to turn their attention to the various problems which the growth of a big city creates and then brings the solutions they discover to the municipal authorities.

A Street Crossing Competition—not the ordinary rush hour duel of vehicle and pedestrian in which every New Yorker is more or less adept—but a prize contest for the "best architectural solution of the intersection of an avenue and a street" was one of their latest enterprises.

From the 185 designs submitted a committee of judges, headed by Mr. Goodrich, Consulting Engineer of New York City, chose nine which combined satisfactorily both practical and artistic demands.

The design which was awarded first prize was a tunnel construction. It caused the least possible damage to surrounding real estate, merely cutting off the four corners of nearby buildings and in return leaving free a plot in the middle which the city could either use or turn into cash.

The success of this competition in arousing keen interest in a pressing problem makes it probable that the Society will each year hereafter hold similar prize competitions.

Charity Permanent Yet Flexible

Those who desire to make gifts of a charitable character, or to leave money in trust for charitable uses, but are in doubt as to the method by which their purpose can best be accomplished, should be informed concerning a plan devised by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, an excellent institution of its kind, which has been in business forty years and holds in trust or as executor about $27,000,000. The company has established a Permanent Charity Fund, which must commend itself to those who feel that if they leave money for a definite charitable purpose, the changing conditions of a future that cannot be foreseen may lessen the usefulness of the gift, or that if they leave it to a charitable institution, the condition of that institution may suffer in the course of time by reason of unwise or incompetent management.

In this Permanent Charity Fund the company agrees to hold forever, in trust, such sums or property as may be given to it, and the income is to be distributed annually for the promotion of such charitable purposes, and the aid of such organizations, as shall be regarded as the most deserving by a committee of seven citizens. The members of this committee are to be men and women well informed concerning the

charitable needs of the community. No one who holds political office or who seeks such office is eligible, and there must be not more than two of the same religious denomination or sect. The members are to be selected as follows: one by the Judge of the Probate Court of Suffolk County, one by the Chief Justice of Boston's Municipal Court, one by the local judge of the United States District Court, one by the Attorney General of Massachusetts, and three by the company.

Gifts will be accepted from donors who name some particular purpose to be promoted or some particular charitable organization to be assisted, but with an understanding that a change will be made whenever, in the opinion of five-sevenths of the committee, new conditions make such a use of the income no longer truly in accord with the donor's wishes, or unwise or impracticable. Thus the flexibility of the fund will be preserved, and it will keep pace with progressing and changing needs. The company will also accept gifts from those who desire to provide annuities from the income and to have it devoted to charity after the termination of the annuities, when the income will be subject to the rules governing distribution of the Fund's income.



Janet M. Cummings

OFF TO THE WAR

Dogs of War

One hundred and six dogs, famous thruout Alaska for their prowess in the races, were recently purchased in Nome, Alaska, by Lieutenant Rene Haas of the French Army for service at the front in Alsace. The Alaska dog has long been recognized as a superior draught animal. Dogs from Alaska were used by Stefansson and by Captain Amundsen in their expeditions.

The line of dogs were driven thru Nome by Lieutenant Haas, assisted by Alex "Scotty" Allen, thrice winner of the world-famous "all Alaska sweepstakes," the 400-mile "dog derby" of the North. The dogs are now being transported by steamer from Nome to Seattle, Washington, thence they will go to Quebec, Canada, from which point they again take steamer for France. This line of dogs constitutes the largest team of dogs ever driven in the North.

Pulverizing Metal by Light

That the ultraviolet ray acts curiously on metals, causing them under certain circumstances to throw off clouds of tiny particles, was discovered some years ago by Lenard and Wolf. Apparently the ray, by its impact, is able to shatter the surface layer of the metal into fine dust. This fact has been utilized by Svedberg, the Swedish scientist, who has just received the Nobel Prize, in the production of what are known as colloidal solutions—mixtures of solid and liquid not quite as intimate as perfect solutions, and yet more so than when the pulverized matter is simply floating or suspended in the fluid.

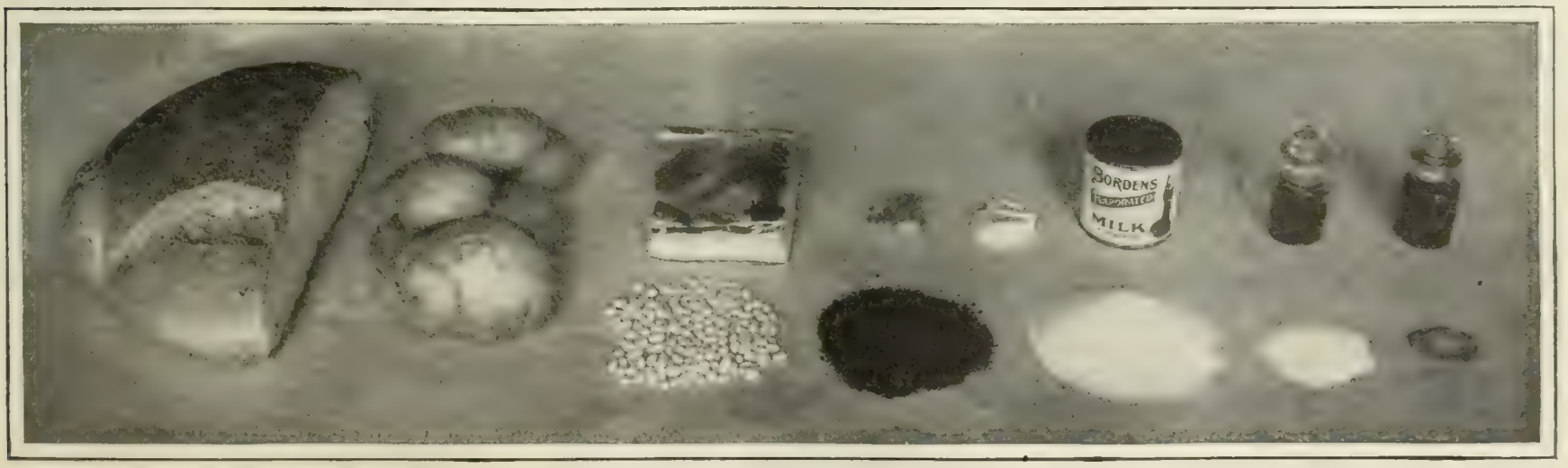
The surface of the metal that is to be pulverized must be cleaned of all adherent oxid. It is then placed in a flat vessel containing the solvent and is exposed to radiation from a quartz-glass mercury lamp placed only a few centimeters away. After a few minutes, the liquid, observed with the ultra-microscope, takes on the characteristic aspect of a colloidal solution. The different metals and solvents present very different phenomena. Silver, copper, tin and lead pulverize very rapidly, while platinum, aluminium, and cadmium show little or no pulverization.

Svedberg is now engaged in further investigation which will bring out the importance of the electric charge of the metal to be pulverized and incidentally may perhaps serve to elucidate the mechanism of photographic reactions.

The Soldier's Daily Ration

In one respect at least the preparedness of the United States Army has reached the highest point of efficiency. A scientific dietary, designed to furnish the necessary energy in the most compact and convenient form, has been carefully worked out: bacon, 12 ounces (or fresh meat, 20 ounces); bread, 18 ounces; beans, 2.4 ounces; potatoes, 20 ounces; prunes or preserves, 1.28 ounces; coffee, 1.12 ounces; sugar, 3.2 ounces; evaporated milk, 5 ounces; vinegar, 0.16 gill; salt, 0.64 ounce; pepper (black), 0.04 ounce; lard, 0.64 ounce; butter, 0.5 ounce. Of this ration, just a portion is carried individually by the soldier; the rest, such as butter, lard, pepper, syrup, etc., are given in bulk to the companies and then distributed to the men at mealtime.

In the United States Army the soldiers are furnished distilled water to drink, an ingenious sterilizing and distilling apparatus being mounted on an Army wagon and carried everywhere along with the troop, and supplying sufficient absolutely pure water for every soldier's needs.



Courtesy of American Museum Journal

FOOD FOR FIGHTING

A STORY OF JAPANESE LOYALTY

MY grand-aunt died on the ninth of July at the age of seventy-five, as a handmaid to one of the former feudal lords (or *daimyo*), whom she served continuously during sixty years, devoting her whole life and sacrificing all her happiness.

A few years after she began to serve as a handmaid, Japan fell into the period of the political disorder and revolution in 1865-7. Her lord took the side of the Shogunate, and, being defeated in the battle, was forced to make an escape for life. She followed the lord and his wife, bearing their baby on her back, as is the custom of Japan. She walked many miles of the country roads with them and cooked the meals for them with the baby still on her back.

After the peace was restored the lord's family was not quite happy. The estate being decreased, his financial condition was not as good as before. Moreover, he had some bad subjects, who robbed him of the greater part of his small estate and made him quite poor, perhaps poorer than a common salaried Government official.

To add to this disaster, his son was not quite wise, being grown up during years of social disorder and family calamity, and his daughter was very weak.

My aunt served her master and mistress during all these miserable years, only getting one dollar a month.

My aunt seemed to think nothing of herself and her happiness. Her thoughts and cares were always directed to her master and his family, and it was really her greatest happiness to make her master's family happy.

She was given only a few days' vacations during the whole year; but she did not like to spend even those days wholly to her own purposes.

About ten years ago, when she was sixty-five years old, her master the lord and his wife died successively, but she continued to serve the heir after that time.

It was the first time in her life that, at this period of time, she was given one month's vacation to visit her sister, i. e., my grandmother, who lived 300 miles away from her. She was so very glad to visit my grandmother (for they did not see each other for fifty years since my grandmother was married) that I thought she would find one month's vacation quite too short. But after the lapse of about ten days with my grandmother, she could no more spend the days for her own pleasure, because she could not help thinking of her master's house, how they are spending these days, or whether they don't feel inconvenient without her, etc. And tho she was very glad to be with my grandmother, her love for her master's house prevailed, and at last she decided to go back after the lapse of two weeks.

Every kind of nice cakes and fruits presented to her by her relatives and friends she did not taste herself first, but gave it to her master and his family first, and if they found them very nice she was exceedingly glad, more glad than when she found them nice herself.

At the death of her old master and mistress she was quite old, her hair became white, and her body was leaning forward. All her relatives advised her to retire and spend her remaining years at leisure, in which case there were many relatives to support her. But she said: "I get up every morning earlier than any other maids, make fires, and work in the kitchen, and sweep the room afterward. I take charge of the household matters, and make every effort to economize the living expenses of the lord.

"I get one dollar (two yen) every month without ever being made any increase during my whole life. I don't believe that today's young girls, who know what is the proper reward for their work and who easily go away if the work or reward is not satisfactory, can do the same work as I am doing now, even tho my body is bending forward, and I can no more do any hard work. If I retire and there comes another maid, I am sure she can do no good to my lord's household."

Thus she worked as faithfully as before, never showing any change of her loyalty and love toward her master's house during these sixty years, till at last she fell sick in the end of June and died a few days later.

To an American eye, or even to a modern Japanese eye, she might seem quite foolish. Her work did not pay at all if the law of labor and wages (*Leistung und Gegenleistung*) were to be applied. But she did not want any reward for her labor. Her whole heart was love, loyalty, devotion and sacrifice to her master. "First seek the kingdom of God and its righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." She first sought loyalty to her master's house and did not care about herself, and she could live without any lack or any surplus during her whole life, and died without leaving any penny after her.

I cannot say that every Japanese has the same loyal feeling to his master as my aunt had; no, I rather write to you about her because she is a rare type of loyalty. But I believe the loyalty of every Japanese to the Emperor is at least typified by her case. A Japanese sacrifices his life and everything to the Emperor, not because the Emperor was very kind to him, nor because the law of Japan demands it, but because the Emperor is our divine head and master. To a Japanese, there is no individual life at all when he must sacrifice himself for the cause of the Emperor.

I do not believe that it is always in harmony with the will of God to sacrifice one's self to this master without judging its righteousness or wrongness. If we follow always the will of God we are sure that we must sometimes stand against our master. But there are very few who can follow God with all their heart, and with all their spirit and mind. The majority of people follow God on one side and follow their own selfish desires on the other. They are serving two masters. If we compare those half Christian and half heathen people with these Japanese loyal men who have no individual existence of their own, I find much more loveliness and sincerity in the latter, tho some traces of ignorance are mingled in them.

This is what I felt at the report of my loyal aunt's death.

Nothing is more difficult than to understand the psychology of another race; yet at times nothing is more important. It is very important that we Americans understand how our neighbors on the west think and feel, but this is extraordinarily difficult, because the Japanese have developed their racial character in isolation from the rest of the world and we are ignorant of their language and literature.

There has come to us in the form of a personal letter a human document of the highest value since it reveals to us, as no outsider could, one of the fundamental traits of the Japanese character; that is, loyalty. The writer, a Japanese traveling in this country, evidently remains sufficiently in sympathy with the sentiment to appreciate it, yet he realizes how strange it seems to us. Doubtless loyalty such as this and, from our point of view, so excessive, will die out gradually with the disappearance of the feudal regime which trained it, but the impress upon the Japanese character will continue indefinitely and will be a great source of strength to the nation.—THE EDITOR.

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS

A SUGGESTIVE LIST

IT is not by chance that Christmas has come to be the book season *par excellence*. For books make the best of presents for various reasons. They can best convey that sympathy of taste which is the basis of friendship and affection. They are useful, but not too useful; the true present is something we are glad to get but do not have to have. They do not fade like flowers or mortgage room-space like furniture. They are issued in such variety that the danger of duplication is small. They are issued at all prices, so the poorest can afford to buy the best of literature and the richest can find opportunity for the display of his liberality.

When these advantages began to be generally realized there appeared in response to the demand a peculiar type of "gift book," which was made, first; to sell and second, to give away and was not good for anything else. The "gift book," pure and simple, defeated its purpose, for having little or no intrinsic value it became merely a bulky and expensive form of Christmas card, so it has declined in favor in recent years, altho it is not yet altogether extinct. The publishers have found it advisable to bring out at this season not merely their most handsome and expensive, but also their most valuable works, books of history, biography, science and philosophy, as unlike the old-fashioned "gift book" as possible. It would indeed be better for the bookseller, as well as the book reviewer, if the trade were more evenly distributed thruout the year instead of being congested at Christmas; but so long as most people confine their book buying to this season, it is a good thing to have published at one time the best books of all kinds.

But it is most appropriate that a book chosen as a present, however cheap in price, should have a touch of elegance and beauty, sufficient at least to throw it into the class of the luxuries instead of the necessities of every day. So we find the Christmas season brings out especially books on art in all its various phases, as well as volumes of travels, which lend themselves to extra illustration. This, too, is the time when we can renew our acquaintance with the best books of the past or call them to the attention of the rising generation. Reprinted in various attractive forms and illustrated by the newer printing processes, these choice works of the older literature reappear as rightful rivals of the debutantes of the season. Then come, most abundant of all, the books for children and young people, from untearable and uneatable nursery rimes to tales of college life.

Such is the array of books placed before the puzzled purchaser at the holiday season. It is with the hope of assisting him in his selection that the following pages are written. The new books are so numerous that we cannot discuss them at such length as we should like, we cannot even mention all that are sent to us. But we have picked out some of those that seemed to us most worth while and given brief suggestions as to their scope and value, which we hope will be of assistance to our readers. We bid all welcome to our annual booklovers' reception, and now proceed to introduce the lions.

PAINTERS AND ILLUSTRATORS

Curators and dealers shake their heads sadly this year when one penetrates to the sacred corners of library and shop in search of fresh art folios and quartos from France and Germany. The art periodicals of Germany have not stopped publication as have those of France, but the books that have come to us from their presses bear dates a year or more old. From England comes more recent work, mainly that of illustrators, but among the few books is a monograph by J. R. Eyre on *Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa."* This is a brief for the authenticity of the Isleworth "Mona Lisa," now hung for safe keeping in our Boston Museum. It is advanced that this is the original picture, that of the Louvre the second. Leonardo's custom was to make two studies for every painting, and the description of that owned by the Giaconda family, and the likeness of Raphael's memory sketch of this to the Isleworth picture rather than to that of the Louvre, are the main strands in the argument which is strengthened by reproductions of the two paintings and the sketch.

Another book of art criticism, illustrated by many reproductions in black and white and several in color, is *Modern Painting*, W. L. Huntington's explanation of the underlying meaning and aim of the new schools, the Cubists, Futurists, Synchonists. Of the moderns himself, he writes with an earnestness and clarity that attracts even the skeptical conservative.

Arthur Davison Ficke, the author of "Twelve Japanese Painters," a series of poems inspired by certain Japanese color prints, has now produced a practical guide for collectors in *Chats on Japanese Prints*. Inasmuch as he brought to his task expert knowledge, as well as a poet's enthusiasm, and incorporated in his account the considerable amount of new information concerning several of the leading painters of the *Ukioye* School that has been unearthed in the last ten or fifteen years, since the treatises of Strange, Von Seidlitz and Fenollosa were issued, his book may unhesitatingly be pronounced the fullest and best handbook on the subject that has yet been published in English. He is master of a style of unusual clearness, distinction and charm; the story he tells of the development, flowering and decline of this unique branch of art makes, for the student or collector of *Ukioye*, more fascinating reading than the best of contemporary novels. To his excellent historical sketch of the whole school of the print designers Mr. Ficke appends a final chapter on "The Collector," which is filled with wholesome advice and sound sense.

Ancient oriental sculptural art is well set forth by the multitude of fine photographs in Morris Jastrow's volume on the *Civilization of Babylonia and Assyria* and *The Magic of Jewels and Charms* comes surely in part also from the East. This is another of Dr. Kunz's authoritative and rightly sumptuous books on precious stones. Their beauty and charm are set forth in a wealth of illustrations; cuts set in the text, often of quaint figures, and reproductions of ancient prints and paintings in doubletone and color, some of these remarkable in their rendering of light and tint.

The most serious American contribution to art is the volume in the Graphic Art Series, *Lithographs and Lithographers*, by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell. Lithography lent itself so speedily to mechanical processes that as a direct art, that of printing from the artist's drawing without the intervention of the engraver, it has hardly had its due, altho the present work is by no means its only defender, since besides the essay of Dr. Weitenkampf in *Die Graphischen Künste* of Vienna there are admirable chapters on this subject in both "How to Appreciate

THE NEWEST BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS



Bird's Fountain

By The Baroness von Hutten, author of "Pam," "Sharrow," etc.

The story of a beautiful woman who, bored with the monotony of her existence, seeks relief from life's grayness in the society of a man whose past is unknown to her, but whose charm of manner has fascinated her to infatuation. In a moment of clearer vision she realizes how near she has come to the complete annihilation of her own happiness, and the outcome of her awakening is exquisitely pictured in this strong story of a truant love. *12mo, cloth, $1.35 net.*

Thankful's Inheritance

By Joseph C. Lincoln, author of "Cap'n Warren's Wards," etc.

A haunted house full of creaks and groans and stealthy, mysterious midnight visitors makes the whole population of Cape Cod sit up o' nights. Little Dan Cupid even takes a hand in the matter and despite the terrors of ghosts and "such" a real old-fashioned romance develops in which pathos and humor are combined in true Lincoln style. Illustrated by H. M. Brett. *$1.35 net.*

Rags

By Edith Barnard Delano, author of "The Land of Content," etc.

"Rags" is the name of a dear little ragged waif of a Montana mining camp, and this is the story of how she came to love the disinherited nephew of an old Eastern banker who had been her mother's sweetheart years before. *Illustrated, $1.30 net.*

The Passionate Crime

By E. Temple Thurston, author of "The Open Window," "The City of Beautiful Nonsense," etc.

The romance of Anthony Sorel and Anna Quartermaine as told by the simple country folk of old Ireland, whose quaint superstitions and vivid imaginings imbue the story with Celtic glamor, and the strange elusive inspiration of the Irish mountainside. *Cloth, $1.30 net.*

Three Score and Ten

By Amelia E. Barr, author of "All the Days of My Life," etc.

A book of optimism for old people. Mrs. Barr has written this book for those whose youth is but a memory, and she has packed it full to the brim with good cheer. A delightful volume for gift purposes. *$1.50 net.*



The Boy Scouts' Year Book

Published under the Supervision of the Editorial Board of the Boy Scouts of America.

The biggest boys' book of the year. Full of interesting stories and articles by the writers the boys like best. Over 100 pictures, 20 photographs, and 2 colored plates. It is just the thing for the boys' Christmas gift.

8vo, cloth, decorated cover, $1.50 net.

Forty Years in Constantinople

The Recollections of Sir Edwin Pears, 1873-1915

This is unquestionably one of the most important and timely books of the year. A history of modern Constantinople, its people and events, by the greatest living authority. *With numerous illustrations. $5.00 net.*

Isles of Spice and Palm

By A. Hyatt Verrill, author of "Porto Rico, Past and Present"

A book for the fireside traveler dealing with one of the most delightful spots on earth—the Lesser Antilles. It is not a Baedeker or guide book, but it answers the purpose of both, for it contains just the information the visitor to the islands may need. *Profusely illustrated from photographs. $1.25 net.*

The People's Government

By David Jayne Hill, Formerly Ambassador to Germany

A handbook on the relationship of the citizen to the State, which will be of special interest to all students, lecturing, business men, lawyers, teachers and clergymen. Dr. Hill's standing as an authority on international law and diplomatic history is proverbial, and in this book he incorporates much interesting material that will go a long way toward the solution of many of the vexing problems now filling the leading men of the nation. *12mo, cloth, $1.25 net.*

The Book of Stars

By A. Frederick Collins, author of "The Book of Wireless"

This book has been written with the view that it would help to become familiar with the sun, moon and stars without any previous knowledge of the heavenly bodies. It is an delightful study of constellations and may be followed without the aid of a telescope. *Profusely illustrated. $1.50 net.*

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Books for Christmas

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, Publishers, New York

Prints" and "American Graphic Art." Mrs. Pennell's historical essay has received additions since its appearance in 1898, and Mr. Pennell's chapters on methods are authoritative, since they are by one skilled in the craft. With the exception of the extraordinarily poor Sargent reproduction the illustrations are excellent and show the possibilities of the lithograph, from Harding's splendid tree and Piloty's Boar Hunt, full of action, to the beautiful examples of portraiture by Gavarni and Van Veth. The costlier editions of this work contain three lithographs by Mr. Pennell, and his *Pictures from the Land of Temples*, also just published, is a collection from the lithographs that he made in Greece. What most impress him in this land, as he saw it for the first time, was the setting of the buildings in their relation to the landscape. These effects he has striven to convey, and for the most part with admirable success.

Frank Brangwyn and Mr. Sparrow chose a fascinating subject for their collaboration in *The Book of Bridges*. The pictures in black and white are vigorous and the color work full of variety and suggestiveness. There are Chinese, Indian, Persian bridges, besides of course such romantic constructions as the Alcantara at Toledo, the Roman bridges of Italy and the medieval military bridges of France. In the *Fountains of Papal Rome* one looks for pictures fully as rich in imaginative suggestion, or else of practical accuracy. But Rudolph Ruzicka, who illustrates Mrs. Charles MacVeagh's essay, here makes of wood engraving a sort of hieroglyph, in which tho the meaning of the symbolic dots and dashes is fairly clear, one gets no sense of either reality or vision.

In the little book, *New York Scenes—A Series of Wood Engravings in Colour*, issued to its members by the Grolier Club, Mr. Ruzicka has done much more delicate and imaginative work. These cuts are made after the fashion of the Japanese block printing, with a different block to each color; so cut, however, as to print across the grain instead of with it as in the Japanese prints. The most effective of these are of High Bridge in the snow, the blues and grays of which give a fine sense of cold and silence and of the mists swathing Queensboro Bridge.

As we turn the leaves of the folio *Peter Pan*, we are thankful that Arthur Rackham could stay in his Hampstead studio thru this heavy year. Here is play for all his whimsical humor and original color, and he has used them generously in such pictures as that of the quarrel of the fairies and the birds and Peter Pan's interview with Solomon Crow, the pixie squattins at the tree foot. What will give a wider pleasure, however, are his pictures for Dickens' *Christmas Carol*. If there should prove to be any more popular holiday publication than this we would like to see it. Possibly Scrooge himself is a bit fantastically long fingered, but one cannot cavil after

seeing Bob Cratchit sliding down Cornhill and the ghosts floating by Scrooge's window. Instead we only wish there were a picture of Scrooge ordering the Cratchits' goose!

There is equally delightful humor, tho of quite another sort, in Maxfield Parrish's drawings for the Knickerbocker *History of New York*. Serious minded citizens these, enjoying their pipes together on the cover, yet neither worthy Warden Schoonmaker nor good St. Nicholas himself, nor any of the other quaint self-satisfied personages that figure in the pages, see anything funny in themselves or their neighbors. Printed in sepia, mounted on heavy terra-cotta paper, these drawings make this one of the most attractive of the season's reprints.

Stephen Gwynn's *Some Famous Cities of Ireland* contains one picture we should know as Hugh Thomson's, that of the urchin holding back the herd of cattle. This might, for its characteristically humorous line work, have come from the pages of "Old Coaching Days." But these other fair-tinted landscapes and soft black and whites, like wash drawings, tho refined, and pleasing, and no doubt giving the note of the Irish scenery, have not, for his old admirers, the distinctive quality of Hugh Thomson.

Two sets of drawings by Lester G. Hornby are out this year. The first are published in *Old Concord*, Allen French's pleasant book on the American Mecca. Drawn in the artist's reserved style, they well express the somewhat rigid New England village. The second group is in *Paris Reborn*, by H. A. Gibbons, a book already reviewed in these columns. But the pictures deserve a word to themselves. The grayish tint of the paper on which several are printed gives a depth and softness of tone lacking in the usual yellow ground, and as one studies these, from that of the Rheims Cathedral, etched just before its mutilation, to the lively sketches of the streets of Paris, one sees why specimens of Mr. Hornby's work have been bought by the national museums in several countries besides our own.

Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa," by J. R. Eyre. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2. *Modern Painting*, by Willard Huntington Wright. John Lane Co. $2.50. *Japanese Prints*, by Arthur Davidson Ficke. Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $2. *The Civilization of Babylonia and Assyria*, by Morris Jastrow. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $6. *The Magic of Jewels and Charms*, by G. F. Kunz. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $5. *Lithography and Lithographers*, by Elizabeth Robbins Pennell and Joseph Pennell. The Macmillan Co. $4.50. *Pictures in the Land of Temples*, by Joseph Pennell. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25. *The Book of Bridges*, by Walter Shaw Sparrow, il. by Frank Brangwyn. John Lane Co. $6. *Fountains of Papal Rome*, by Mrs. Charles MacVeagh, il. by Rudolph Ruzicka. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50. *New York Scenes, a Series of Wood Engraving in Colour*, by Rudolph Ruzicka. The Grolier Club. $25. *Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens*, il. by Arthur Rackham. Brentano. $15. *A Christmas Carol*, by Charles Dickens, il. by Arthur Rackham. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50. *Knickerbocker History of New York*, by Washington Irving, il. by Maxfield Parrish. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2. *The Famous Cities of Ireland*, by Stephen Gwynn, il. by Hugh Thompson. The Macmillan Co. $2. *Old Concord*, by Allen French, il. by Lester G. Hornby. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3. *Paris Reborn*, by Herbert Adams Gibbons, il. by Lester G. Hornby. The Century Co. $2.

Christmas Gifts Worth While

¶ You can't *give* your friends good health, but you can give them books which will show them how to *keep* good health. Useful gifts are always appreciated, and what gift could be more useful than a book which teaches a man how to keep his most cherished and valuable possession—good health?

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The Story of Camp Fire

¶ Healthy, strong, vigorous girls—the kind that make the capable wives and competent mothers—the kind of a girl and woman you want your daughter to be—read a part of the "Story of Camp Fire." ¶ "Camp Fire" means to girls what "Boy Scout" means to boys. The whole idea is so fascinating, and has been surrounded with such delightfully attractive ceremonies, ritual and costuming that the movement is sweeping the country. Mothers approve of it because they its influence their girls wish to know and learn the very things their mother wish to teach them about home, health, work and love. There never was a more fascinating, thrilling, helpful story for girls than this "Camp Fire" book which Ethel Rogers has written of the wonderful outdoor life girls live at the Sebago Wohelo camp. To read the book seems just like living among the girls—learning to swim, dive, paddle a canoe, "hike," cook, hold "council fires" and many other delightful things, while growing into strong, splendid, capable young women, with an abundance of health and energy. ¶ The introduction is written by Miss Gulick—the founder of Camp Fire—and there are more than 50 beautiful pictures, songs and Camp Fire symbols. There are over 250 pages, superbly decorated, printed and bound in Camp Fire colors. This is a book which every girl will delight in receiving for a Christmas gift. The price is only $1.25 net, postpaid. (See our guarantee below.)

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¶ Without scientific instruction, you are likely to over-exercise and this is just as dangerous as not exercising at all. This is why Prof. A. R. T. Winjum has put into a book the manual of exercises taught by him for years while Director of Physical Training at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Here, exercise for health and beauty has been made a conscientious study and developed into a reliable science. In Prof. Winjum's book, he tells you exactly what you should do to develop your muscles evenly and build your body into a splendid bulwark of health. And—he shows you plainly how to do this with hundreds of specially posed photographs, diagrams and charts, all included in this book, containing over 350 pages. These exercises you perform without apparatus right in the privacy of your own room. Library cloth binding. Price $2 net, postpaid. (See guarantee below.)

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¶ With the scientific food values expressed in calories under each recipe Miss Lenna Frances Cooper's book—"The New Cookery"—tells you just what nourishment (in percentages of protein, fats and carbohydrates) is in each helping. With this knowledge, you can regulate your diet and that of your family so as to get a "balanced ration" exactly suited to your daily needs. "The New Cookery" is the first cook book ever offered in which the scientific values of the foods are given under each recipe. Diet is no hardship with such a book. It tells you exactly what you can eat with safety. Over 350 pages of recipes with many interesting illustrations. Library cloth binding. Price only $1.50 net, postpaid. (See guarantee below.)

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Steady Your Nerves

¶ Self-control—poise—the balance which enables you to meet and handle any situation is the most valuable asset you can have. And—no one man living is so well able as Dr. John Harvey Kellogg to tell you how to care for and control your nerves. For years Dr. Kellogg has made a scientific study of the basic causes of nervousness. He speaks from experience—deals with facts. In his latest book, "Neurasthenia," Dr. Kellogg tells you how to get at the cause of nervousness so as to regain, and retain, nerve balance and control. Over 300 pages, with many illustrations, diet tables and instructions as to exercise, rest and sleep. Library cloth binding. Price only $2, postpaid. (See guarantee below).

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LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers Boston, Mass.

PICTURES FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Among the season's juveniles are six books notable for their illustrations. *Shoe and Stocking Stories*, by Elinore Mordaunt, comes to us from England, as some of its words and spelling show. Its pictures are by Harold Sechel, who put in delightful head and tail pieces as well as a full page picture for each story and opened the book with a charming under-the-sea picture in greens and orange and browns. The other five books are reprints, and we head the list with *Heidi*, that loveliest of German stories, now printed with eight happy pictures in color, by Maria L. Kirk. W. Heath Robinson has illustrated *Water Babies* with colored pictures of youngsters above and below water, all jolly, and with no end of black and white sketches scattered thru the text, of the boy all over prickles, the "great, lazy sunfish," and other old friends. *Treasure Island*, with decorations and joyously exciting pictures by Louis Rhead, is a striking book from its brilliant cover to its last illustration, for Mr. Rhead knows perfectly the expressions appropriate to buccaneers and pirates.

In contrast is *Little Women*. Jessie Willcox Smith emphasizes its sentiment rather than its humor, but she gives a fine bit of color in Beth at the piano, and a characteristic presentment of Jo and her professor's eventful walk in the rain. Last is *Hans Brinker*, illustrated by one who knows Holland well, George Wharton Edwards. As enjoyable as the pictures in colors are the chapter headings of wooden shoes and windmills all a-row, and the end papers of a cosy Dutch interior.

Shoe and Stocking Stories, by Elinore Mordaunt. John Lane Co. $1.25. *Heidi*, by Johanna Spyri. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1. *Water Babies*, by Charles Kingsley. Houghton Mifflin & Co. $2. *Treasure Island* by R. L. Stevenson. Harper & Bros. $1.50. *Little Women*, by L. M. Alcott. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50. *Hans Brinker*, by M. M. Dodge. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

A GUIDE TO CHILDREN'S READING

A type of book that is to be warmly recommended to parents, librarians and teachers, is the one wherein expert advice is given on the subject of what children shall read. We are deluged year by year with book lists, compiled by librarians of various tastes, and these serve their purpose in recommending for immediate consumption the books on the library and school shelves. But the manual that is most serviceable is the one that comes from an authority who understands child psychology and child taste. We therefore recommend highly the consideration of *What Shall We Read the Children*, by Miss Clara Hunt, of the Brooklyn Public Library. In this little volume Miss Hunt considers the poetry habit for children, fairy tales, and other interests of the very young child. She has a sense of humor, a keen appreciation of childhood, and a sound basis for the education of the child and a sound taste for good literature. Not only that, but in order to make her book practical to others she has definitely analyzed certain types of literature so that the reader

may easily apply her critical comments to definite examples of story and poem. Miss Hunt has chosen well in her book lists, and altogether has prepared a little volume which will fill a great want.

Houghton, Mifflin. $1.

POETRY

Nearly every writer interested in the subject of children's literature has attempted an anthology, and we have a long array of such books, from the time of Palgrave's "Children's Treasury of English Song." For example, no better collection can be found than Henley's "Lyra Heroica" or E. V. Lucas' "Book of Verse." Kate Douglas Wiggin and her sister have likewise compiled three volumes, beginning with poetry suitable for the nursery, and in their "Golden Numbers" giving a selection suitable for grown people as well. A few years ago, Burton E. Stevenson issued a ponderous volume, entitled "The Home Book of Verse," containing over three thousand selections—a veritable encyclopedia, competing with Bryant's collection and bringing the choice beyond Stedman's American and Victorian anthologies. It was to be expected that Mr. Stevenson should follow his past work as an anthologist with *The Home Book of Verse for Young Folks*. This is rich in contents, but, unfortunately, it omits many excellent examples of poetry suitable for children. While lacking in the martial spirit and in the picturesque phrases and rhythms of the ballad, it is still a very good anthology for classroom and library shelves. His selection is by no means rigorous, and we regret that he did not write a preface in explanation of the motives prompting both his selections and omissions.

Holt. $2.

REPRINTS

A Dog of Flanders, by Ouida, is a story perennial in its freshness and in its appeal to children of all ages. Unfortunately, the illustrations in this new edition are not quite as spirited as they ought to be: they are too literal in their black and white, and too ambitious in their color scheme.

The Lippincotts, who publish this volume, have likewise issued a splendid series called Stories All Children Love, containing such reprints as George Macdonald's "At the Back of the North Wind," "Princess and the Goblin," and Mrs. Molesworth's never-to-be-forgotten story of "The Cuckoo Clock."

Philadelphia: Lippincott. 50 cents each.

Fairy Tales Every Child Should Know was edited by Hamilton Wright Mabie some seasons past, and has met with much success. The present issue, with effective color plates by Mary Hamilton Frye, is excellent in its clear type, and wide, clean margins.

Doubleday, Page. $2.

The Children's Book of Birds, by Olive Thorne Miller, is a reissue of two of her books under one cover. This is a manual ith which any young reader seeking to be an ornithologist might wisely begin. The data are not too scientific, tho in every way are accurate. The style is agreeable. The colored pictures are helpful and delightful.

Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $2.

BIOGRAPHY

We have, from season to season, called attention to the fact that the field of biography for children is practically an unexplored one, and librarians' reports indicate that they are greatly in need of individual and collective biographies for young people. Since that want was first made

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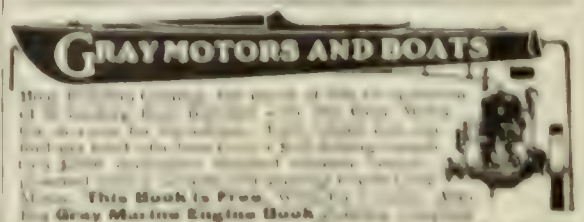
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known, the publishers have tried to enrich the field in many ways. But the biographical form is difficult to handle for children between the ages of ten and fourteen. Thereafter they are capable of being catered to along with grown people. Several excellent lives have appeared this season, one of the best being that of *Robert Louis Stevenson*, by Miss Overton, already reviewed in these columns.

Scribner. $1

Robert Louis Stevenson, by Amy Cruse, is an addition to a commendable little series called Heroes of All Times. It contains many very delightful pictures, poorly reproduced, and covers the subject somewhat as does Miss Overton.

Stokes. 75 cents.

True Stories of Great Americans is a series of books which, if properly selected and properly written, will be similar to the *English Men of Letters*. It has now eight titles to its credit. Those that have come to our particular notice being *Christopher Columbus*, by Mildred Stapley, and *Davy Crockett*, by William C. Sprague. Both of these authors have departed from the stereotyped methods and have striven to paint a portrait with considerable originality. We understand that the editor of the series has in hand a biography of *Thomas Edison* which will be issued soon.

Macmillan. 50 cents each.

The Child's Book of American Biography, by Mary Stoyell Stimpson, is an unfortunate treatment of an unusual assortment of people to be housed together between covers. The author has been unwise in having an education object in view,—with the consequence that her accounts are lifeless in their arrangement and in their narrative value. We recommend, in place of this, a book published last year thru the Century Company, "More Than Conquerors," by Ariadne Gilbert.

Boston: Little, Brown. $1.

Ten Great Adventurers. Kate Dickinson Sweetser here tells, in accurate, full, and agreeable manner, of the voyages of Francis Drake, John Smith, Columbus, Franklin, Livingstone, Garibaldi, and others. The book is attractively printed and illustrated, and should find a place as a welcome gift for young people.

Harper. $1.50.

Harold F. B. Wheeler has written a most graphic account of *Lord Roberts* in his *Boy's Life* of that General. With the thoroness of the average English author, he has based his material on authentic and accurate sources. Crowded as the book is with detail, the figure of Lord Roberts stands out, from his very earliest years, as one of unusual powers of generalship. So much so that the reader is able very clearly to trace for himself those characteristics which would undoubtedly apart from the opportunities he had in India and South Africa, have made him a commanding figure wherever he might have been placed. This is one of a very excellent series comprising the Boy's Nelson, the Boy's Wellington, and the Boy's Napoleon.

Crowell. $1.00

Commander Thomas D. Parker's *Young Heroes of the American Navy* which [illegible] aids itself as being a number of the Boy's Dollar Book Shelf, adopts an entirely different method in the exploiting of some heroless American heroes of sea. The style is far from historical, and is more nearly akin to the purely imaginative novelette. The author, himself a retired officer of the Navy, undoubtedly knows his subject, but he sacrifices detail for a conversational style which may prove interesting reading but which will leave behind it a less permanent impression of the subjects treated.

Boston: Page. $1.

PRACTICAL BOOKS

There is not an activity common to boys or to girls that has not been taken care of by some zealous writer on how to do things. The consequence is that these books serve to turn the boy into a practical worker and the home into a workshop. We admire the ingenuity of some of the suggestions, and we smile over the ease with which the suggestions come, even tho they may not be easily accomplished. Looking at A. Neely Hall's *Home Made Toys for Girls and Boys*, we see no reason why young people need go to the shops when they can so easily manufacture mechanical toys at home. Take for instance the chapter on "Home Made Clock Work Toys" or on "Home Made Electric Toys." Certainly nothing can tempt a boy more than the challenge to him to make things here suggested.

Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

There comes to us for review a small encyclopedia of *Boys and Girls Ask-at-Home Questions*, a catechism of inquiries suggested and answered by Marian E. Bailey. To be handed a book containing questions a child might ask is one thing. To be ready to answer the questions is another. The present author tries to help the child, the parent, and the teacher, by forestalling any unusual question mark that may be forthcoming during any day of the year.

Stokes. $1.25.

Scissors, needles, bottles of ink, fascinate all children. When a child is allowed to use these, he feels that he has truly entered into his realm of freedom. J. E. Tolson is the author of a book entitled *Scissors Stories, or Picture Cutting for Little People*, and the numerous suggestions given, with their black and white and silhouette drawings, are supposed to serve the double purpose of giving the child a good time and of cultivating a deftness of hand. It strikes us kindergarten teachers may here find suggestions of value during the class hour, and undoubtedly these will prove a boon to parents in the home.

Dutton. $1.

The story form is always the easiest way of carrying information to the child. It is also the easiest way of making a narrative wooden. C. H. Claudy, inventor of the Tell-Me-Why series of books, has written for this year's market the *Tell-Me-Why Stories About Color and Sound*, wherein the hero, who asks questions, learns much concerning the origins of art and music, and finds out for himself how the first paintings were made and how primitive man discovered the drum. Mr. Claudy believes in catching the child's interest thru the channels of least resistance.

McBride, Nast. $1.25.

ALL NATIONS

Youthful heroes and heroines are regular globe trotters. Scarcely a year passes that all lands are not fairly well represented in the stories that are written for girls and boys. Since the time when Knox used to write his "Boy Travels," there has been a competition among writers to see how wide a territory they could cover, carrying their plots into unfrequented corners of the United States, and following the world's events in Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is natural that the present state of Europe should inspire the writer for boys and that, at the same time, our difficulties with Mexico should be exploited in narrative form. As a fitting introductory to books of this character, we might mention the very suggestive treatment of *Flags of the World*, by W. J. Gordon. As its title implies, this book considers the insignia of the different nations, principally describing those flags and those maritime courtesies which are characteristic of England. But the book is by no means

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Vanishing England. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A. With illustrations by Fred Roe, R.I. A record of English buildings and social customs that are doomed and must ere long disappear. London: Methuen & Co.
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a partizan one, as the flags of France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy find a place in the volume, which is copiously illustrated with color plates and half tones.

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Katrinka, a tale of Russia, by Helen Eggleston Haskell, is the seventh in a Little Schoolmate Series, edited by Florence Converse. The story describes life in a Russian village, and gives an accurate description of life among the warm-hearted folk living near the Cossacks. There is a sprinkling here and there of police, nobles, and revolutionaries, without which Russia would not be Russia.

Dutton. $1.25.

Nearer home, we find Mrs. Lucy Fitch Perkins treating, with her customary charm of style and as an artist illustrating with her usual regard for atmosphere and child-likeness, her story of *The Mexican Twins*. For four seasons past, Mrs. Perkins has introduced us to twins in various lands, and no better book as regards style could be found for young folk than "The Dutch Twins," which began the series. In the present volume she gives us the intimate life of Tonia and Tita, thru which the small reader gains an abundant amount of information regarding the Saints' days, the games, and the daily duties of Mexican children.

Houghton Mifflin. $1.

Many boys will relish Dr. Kane's *Adrift in the Arctic Ice Pack*, which has been edited from the history of the first United States Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. The original Diaries kept by Dr. Kane were filled with valuable scientific information, besides including picturesque descriptions of the life lived amidst an ice pack. Barring the scientific facts, the present book retains the essential account of the expedition.

Outing Adventure Library. $1.

One has only to glance thru A. Hyatt Verrill's *In Morgan's Wake* to realize [illegible]ly that it is a story of travel in the West Indies and Central America. A deal of information is given very much as grown folk used to hand it out to poor little Rollo in Dr. Abbott's stories of long ago. There is only one man who has effectively used this method and that was Thomas Knox in his Boy Travelers' Series. On the other hand, Mr. Verrill mixes a plot in with his information and thus kills several birds with one stone.

Holt. $1.35.

PLAYS TO ACT

Many teachers are discussing the valuable asset found in the dramatic instinct of children, and they are eagerly looking for suitable plays to be presented in the classroom. A number of books have been written on the subject of this dramatic instinct, and writers for children are beginning to turn their attention to the dramatic form. A little collection of plays by Grace E. Richardson is entitled *Peek in Pattypots*. These are simple in dialog, short in *dramatis personæ*, and inexpensive in costumes. The author accompanies each with suggestive comments on costumes, properties and the music to be used.

Chicago: Saxton. $1.

This matter of fatness and this alleged necessity of the dramatic instinct in the school room is more fully illustrated by a volume of *Plays for School Children*, edited by Anna M. Lothrop [illegible] and compiled for use in the [illegible] Margaret Kirk, principal of one of the New York public schools. The volume is a mixture of good and bad. An attempt in the last half of the volume is made to present dramatizations of such well known books as "Master Skylark" and "Through the Looking Glass." In the second half it seems to [illegible] best with dramatizations that one [illegible] like to test the efficacy of real drama in

this book had best turn to such a conglomeration as The Geographical Squabble or A Grammar Play On the other hand, it is interesting to note that many of these little plays were written in the class room by the children themselves, while at rehearsal.

Century. $1.25

An importation with an attractive title is May Pemberton's *Christmas Plays for Children*, with music by Rupert K. Lee. The titles of the plays are Lost Toys, Mistletoe and Holly, and Christmas in Rhymeland. Altho the dialog is more or less uninspired, we can see that the author has tried to appeal to the imagination, and for that we are more than thankful. Simple music accompanies each play, and in an appendix to the book there are several pages of suggestions for costumes.

Crowell. $1.

Even Mrs. Laura E. Richards has essayed the dramatic form in her Yuletide book of the year, *The Pig Brother Play Book*, and which the publishers advertise as being suitable for young people between the ages of six and eleven. Another title might have been Ten Minute Dramas for the Class Room, or Moral Dialogues. The plots are very pointed in their attempt to drive home some cardinal virtue, and this book is an excellent illustration of a false use of the dramatic instinct.

Boston: Little, Brown. 50 cents.

FOR THE YOUNGEST YOUNGSTER

The ingenuity of the publishers in manufacturing tempting little volumes for little folks is never flagging at this period of the year, and it makes no difference how expensive a book may be to manufacture, if its *raison d'être* is "to be cut up." The scissors book is a type of literature that naturally spells quick profit. Take for example, *The American Boys' Cut-Out Book of Soldiers*, pictured by George Alfred Williams in direct defiance of those parents who would inculcate in the young person the desire for peace. It was all the present reviewer could do to refrain from stopping his work and cutting out the field artillery, cavalry, and infantry, pictured on thick cardboard, with directions as to how the army could be set in readiness for a game of battle. The book is a modern substitute for the leaden soldiers of earlier days.

Stokes. $1.25.

A fascinating volume is Clifford L. Sherman's *The Dot Circus*, which the young artist who is just starting out to picture everything he sees in terms of lines and abnormal colors will welcome. For the only thing he has to do is to learn to count to one hundred, and then to follow the numbers on each printed page with a soft lead pencil. The results will be more than satisfactory to his sense of humor, and each picture will be drawn with a certain zest until the very last number is counted. Here is another book that can be used only once.

Houghton Mifflin. $1.

One of our best writers for the nursery is Miss Maud Lindsay, who has just issued a book for little children called *The Story Teller*. The style is an excellent indication that it is not necessary for a writer to descend to the depths of "words of one syllable" for a young person's understanding. Miss Lindsay resorts to much repetition in her stories, but this repetition only helps to enhance the effectiveness of her plot. She is imaginative and has poetic fancy, and these stories should find a warm welcome from parents on the lookout for easy literature for their young people.

Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $1.

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ignorant of the existence of such volumes as those illustrated by Randolph Caldecott, Kate Greenaway and Walter Crane. All of these books may be obtained thru the American publishers, Frederick Warne & Company.

Willy Pogány's attempt to picture *Cinderella* and *Little Mother Goose* is commendable, for it is an effort in the right direction. The artist makes effective use of simple lines which are repeated in the color plates thruout the little books. The one striking defect is to be found in the flimsy way each volume is bound. We cannot quite relish the style of *Cinderella* as retold in verse beneath the color plates, and we believe that a more varied assortment of the Mother Goose rhymes might have been used. But the general festiveness of the volumes quite overweighs any critical strictures we might make against them. McBride, Nast. 50 cents each.

As a usual thing we do not enjoy reviewing stories dealing with such a subject as Miss Katharine Pyle has selected in her *Six Little Ducklings.* But so well has the author won over our sympathy for the feathered heroes and heroines, and so pointedly has she illustrated in her line and tinted drawings the tragedies that befall the visiting chickens that we can find ourselves reading the book to the end. Unfortunately, the publishers confused us, and most decidedly will confuse the young reader, by placing a large number of the illustrations so that we were constantly having to turn back in order to find the picture we needed. This very mild little tale will meet with great appreciation and should prove an acceptable addition to the story hour both in library and home.

Dodd, Mead. $1.

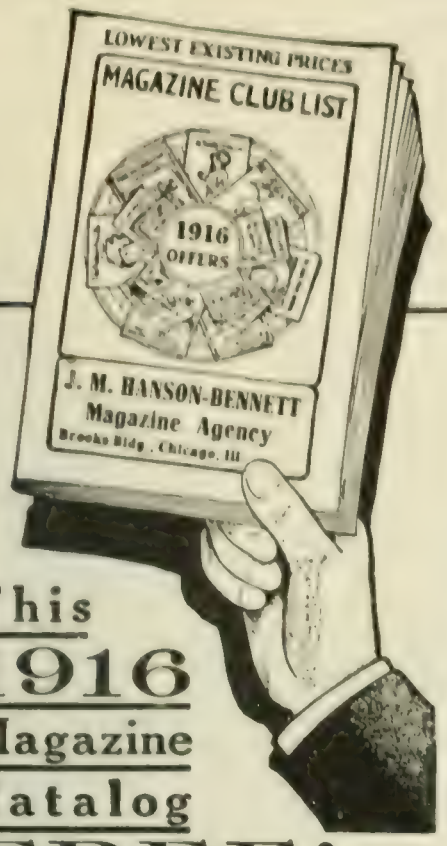
For older children, let us say from six to twelve years of age, Miss Abbie Farwell Brown has told in pleasing fashion the story of *Kisington Town,* wherein a boy stays the destructive hand of a war lord while telling him a sufficient number of stories to allow defenders of Kisington to come to its aid. The war ends suddenly, all due to the story reading power of the young hero. It was in this manner that "The Arabian Nights" were told, and Miss Brown has a good literary ancestry to vouch for the effectiveness of such a method. The present tale is written with much agreeableness, altho Miss Brown must be careful in her style not to lose strength in her desire to spread sweetness and light.

Houghton Mifflin. $1.25.

Among the very small books that are of Christmas stocking size may be mentioned Miss Ada Skinner's *The Tale of Tibby and Tabby* (Duffield, fifty cents), and Edith B. Davidson's *The Bunnikin's Bunnies' Christmas Treat* (Houghton, Mifflin, fifty cents). These are almost as infantile in form and style and subject matter as the readers for whom they are intended. Among the larger books we have room to mention only *The Sleepy Song Book* (McBride, Nast, $2), consisting of poems by Eugene Field, Florence Campbell, and May Byron, set to music by H. A. Campbell. The full page color illustrations are more delicate than they are excellent in workmanship, and the title page reproduces the hideous cover design which is nondescript in its color and in its pictorial symbolism even tho we know the object was to indicate the sleepy side of the songs. A festive volume of equal size is *When Christmas Comes Around,* containing stories by Priscilla Underwood and pictures by Jessie Willcox Smith (Duffield, $1.35).

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mand. In fact it has been most difficult for the Boy Scout organization to put a stop to the promiscuous use of the name to exploit books of inferior quality. The same dilemma has confronted the officers of a kindred organization, the Camp Fire Girls. Nevertheless this "organized service" spirit in the child world finds ample reflection in their literature. We mention a few as representative of the type.

Boy Scouts at the Wildcat Patrol, the third in a series, is by Walter P. Eaton, and again introduces to his readers the character of Peanut. The author makes a satisfactory novelization of the Boy Scout handbook, with its rules and regulations. Such a story may almost be measured by its chapter headings.

Boston: Wilde. $1.

The Boy with the U. S. Life Savers, by Francis Rolt Wheeler, is a book closely related in spirit to Boy Scout ambitions, inasmuch as the narrative is based on real service and real adventures with the Coast Guard. Dr. Rolt Wheeler is the author of a "U. S. Service" series, wherein, thus far, seven volumes have been issued.

Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $1.50

The Young Wheat Scout, by Hugh C. Weir, is the fourth in a "Great American Industries" series. In order to make this narrative accurately informative, the author sought the coöperation of the International Harvester Company. On the supposition that truth is oftentimes stranger than fiction, Mr. Weir has here attempted, in story form, to give children the history of wheat.

Boston, Wilde. $1.

The Boy Scouts of Snow-Shoe Lodge, is a story of the North Woods, written by Rupert Sargent Holland. The environment—mid-winter in the Adirondacks—affords ample outlet for such sports as trapping, snow-shoeing, skating, sledding, and curling. Things happen in order to put Boy Scout service into practise.

Philadelphia, Lippincott. $1.25.

Smugglers' Island, the story of a modern Swiss Family Robinson, is by Clarissa A. Kneeland, and contains just the admirable spirit instilled into the Boy Scout adventurer. Four children are, by accident, cast upon a lonely island for seven years. The narrative illustrates the manner in which they all get the better of circumstances, and manage to exist thru their own initiative. The tale is not as ingenious as the classic on which it is modeled; but it admirably proves its point that necessity is the mother of invention.

Houghton Mifflin. $1.25.

The Boy Scouts of Black Eagle Patrol, by that seasoned writer for boys, Leslie W. Quirk, has for its hero a lad nicknamed "Bunny," who, at first a tenderfoot, proves himself at last to be an A-1 Boy Scout. The book is well written.

Boston: Little, Brown. $1.

There is an effort on the part of the Boy Scouts to keep in personal touch with the war. Besides L. Worthington Green's *Two American Boys in the War Zone* (Houghton, Mifflin, $1), which tells of two boys caught in Russia, we have seen Franklin T. Ames' volumes, *Between the Lines in Belgium* and *Between the Lines in France* (Dodd, Mead, $1 each).

We always have with us the college story or the story of special sport. *Left Tackle Thayer*, by Ralph Henry Barbour, both in pictures and in incident, bears close relation to the usual football story, wherein a "green" member is seasoned, and serves his team in good stead at a critical moment.

Dodd, Mead. $1.25.

Deal Woods, by Lotta Griswold, barring certain doubtful points of characterization, is one of the best written school stories read this season. It has the same faults and excellences found in last year's book, "The Winds of Deal."

Macmillan. $1.25.

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Against Odds, by William Heyliger, pleads as systematically for the glories of baseball, as Barbour does for football, and the book has as much of the spirit of pluck. This is the fifth in a St. Mary's Series."

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Camp Bob's Hill, by Charles P. Burton, has much of the spirit of its predecessor, "The Boys of Bob's Hill," and is fraught with the "gang" humor and love of adventure which characterized that first book.

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Bob Hunt at Camp Pontiac, by George W. Orton, as its name implies, and as its pictures fully indicate, is a narrative with the usual athletic stress and strain, and when the book comes to a close, the author promises a new one. He is a graduate coach of track and cross country teams at the University of Pennsylvania.

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The Camp Fire Girls of Brightwood, by Amy Blanchard, tells of the effect this organization had upon certain girls. It contains much healthful spirit, and imparts much out-door information of a practical sort.

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The Cinder Pond, by Carroll Watson Rankin, has a heroine who starts life as a member of a colony of squatters, but many things change her fortunes and her surroundings.

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In Beth's Old Home, by Marion Ames Taggart, the heroine is carried over into a sequel from last year's "Beth's Wonder-Winter." There is goodly sentiment in this writer's stories.

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Patty's Romance, by Carolyn Wells, is the thirteenth in a Patty Series. The heroine is vivacious, and handles her suitors as easily as any heroine of a seaside novel.

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Women of the Camp Fire, by Margaret Widdemer, is full of outdoor adventure its chief object being to explore territory open to girl activity.

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Two writers collaborating in the telling of Revolutionary stories are Emilie Benson Knipe and Alden Arthur Knipe who this year are co-authors of two volumes, one, *Pee o' the King*, formerly published as a serial in *St. Nicholas Magazine*, and the other, *A Maid of '76*, both of them filled with exciting adventure. *Pee o' the King* is by far the better story, introducing a fine mixture of loyalty and romance with a considerable historical atmosphere thrown in.

Century. $1.25 Macmillan $1.25

Edwin L. Sabin's *Gold Seekers of '49* is one of the Trail Blazers Series, and tells with an account of fictional accuracy the story of California in the days when everyone was turning westward. The hero of this story takes a path now made easily accessible by the Panama Canal and his adventures are many and exciting.

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Everett T. Tomlinson has done more than any other modern American writer to place before the boy reader in narrative form stories of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, and of the Civil War. He is author of a new volume called *Pioneers of War*, which in the usual style of attempted accuracy deals with life at Andersonville Prison. The heroes accomplish

marvelous deeds, and many a boy will revel in their adventures with a locomotive and with a railroad bridge, closely pursued by Confederate soldiers. The plot of the story carries one thru the whole course of the war from Antietam to Appomattox.

Houghton Mifflin. $1.35.

Another book of the same intensity of interest is D. Lange's *In the Great Wild North*, wherein, beginning with a trading post on the Hudson Bay, the hero and his father explore the Red River with an Indian, join in buffalo hunts and have hair-breadth escapes. The pioneer spirit of this volume is admirable.

Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS

Stories from the Earthly Paradise by William Morris, have been retold in prose for children by C. S. Evans, and besides the introduction, which deals at some length with Morris' influences, his friends and his methods of workmanship. There are twelve tales, including the one on Atalanta's Race. The format of the volume is attractive.

Longmans, Green. $1.50.

Stories from German History, from ancient times to 1648, have been written by Florence Aston. The author makes use of copious data, which she handles with skill, for example, in her chapters on the Reformation and on Martin Luther.

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Grimm's Fairy Tales, newly translated by Ernest Beeson, have been effectively illustrated in line drawings by George Soper. Many old favorites, such as Cinderella and The Sleeping Beauty come to us afresh under these new auspices.

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The *Children's Book of Thanksgiving Stories* is edited by Asa Don Dickinson, a former librarian, and contains a goodly array of writers to serve a literary dinner for which all young readers should be thankful.

Doubleday, Page. $1.25.

Mary Huse Eastman has caught the shyest and the most tricksy of the children of magic and set them in their alphabetical order in the *Index to Fairy Tales*, a guide that will be of great use to story tellers, teachers, heads of children's libraries and also to folk lore students.

Boston Book Co. $2.25.

The Little Red Doe, by C. J. Hawkins, is so delicate a piece of work, so touching a story, that we are not sorry to have the chance to mention it a second time, even tho this be due to our mistake in the earlier notice as to the price of the book.

Boston: Little, Brown. $1.

In an attractive little book Eugene Stock tells *The Story of the Bible*, of the origin of the canon, the languages in which the books were written and their writers, the manuscripts and the versions. Teachers and parents will find this the handiest of reference books on a familiar but little understood topic.

Dutton. 75 cents.

H. E. Rankin and F. H. Brown, in their first volume of *Simple Art Applied to Handwork*, treat of geometric designs, brush work, stencilling, needlework and lettering, and show the possibility of teaching to children the application of truly artistic design to articles of daily use.

Dutton. $1.25.

A new book, *Knitting Without "Specimens,"* comes to us from England, prepared for school use by E. P. and C. A. Claydon. The many patterns for doll's clothing will appeal to small girls. Directions and illustrations are clear. More space would have been given to lace had the book been written on this side of the water.

Dutton. $1.

What and Why is the Internal Bath?

By C. Gilbert Percival, M.D.

Though many articles have been written and much has been said recently about the Internal Bath, the fact remains that a great amount of ignorance and misunderstanding of this new system of Physical Hygiene still exists.

And inasmuch as it seems that Internal Bathing is even more essential to perfect health than External Bathing, I believe that everyone should know its origin, its purpose and its action beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding.

Its great popularity started at about the same time as did what are probably the most encouraging signs of recent times—I refer to the appeal for Optimism, Cheerfulness, Efficiency and those attributes which go with them and which, if steadily practiced, will make our race not only the despair of nations competitive to us in business, but establish us as a shining example to the rest of the world in our mode of living.

These new daily "Gospels," as it were, had as their inspiration the ever present unconquerable American Ambition, for it had been proven to the satisfaction of all real students of business that the most successful man is he who is sure of himself—who is optimistic, cheerful, and impresses the world with the fact that he is supremely confident always—for the world of business has every confidence in the man who has confidence in himself.

If our outlook is optimistic, and our confidence strong, it naturally follows that we inject enthusiasm, "ginger," and clear judgment into our work, and have a tremendous advantage over those who are at times more or less depressed, blue, and nervously fearful that their judgment may be wrong—who lack the confidence that comes with the right condition of mind and which counts so much for success.

Now the practice of Optimism and Confidence has made great strides in improving and advancing the general efficiency of the American, and if the mental attitude necessary to its accomplishment were easy to secure, complete success would be ours.

Unfortunately, however, our physical bodies have an influence on our mental attitude, and in this particular instance, because of a physical condition which is universal, these much-to-be-desired aids to success are impossible to consistently enjoy.

In other words, our trouble, to a great degree, is physical first and mental afterwards—this physical trouble is simple and very easily corrected. Yet it seriously affects our strength and energy, and if it is allowed to exist too long becomes chronic and then dangerous.

Nature is constantly demanding one thing of us, which, under our present mode of living and eating, it is impossible for us to give—that is, a constant care of our diet, and enough consistent physical work or exercise to eliminate all waste from the system.

If our work is confining, as it is in almost every instance, our systems cannot throw off the waste except according to our activity, and a clogging process immediately sets in.

This waste accumulates in the colon (lower intestine), and is more serious in its effect than you would think, because it is intensely poisonous, and the blood circulating through the colon absorbs these poisons, circulating them through the system and lowering our vitality generally.

That's the reason that biliousness and its kindred complaints make us ill "all over." It is also the reason that this waste, if permitted ot remain a little too long, gives the destructive germs, which are always present in the blood, a chance to gain the upper hand, and we are not alone inefficient, but really ill—seriously sometimes, if there is a local weakness.

The accumulated waste has long been recognized as a menace and Physicians, Physical Culturists, Dietitians, Osteopaths and others have been constantly laboring to perfect a method of removing it, and with partial and temporary success.

It remained, however, for a new, rational and perfectly natural process to finally and satisfactorily solve the problem of how to thoroughly eliminate this waste from the colon without strain or unnatural forcing—to keep it sweet and clean and healthy and keep us correspondingly bright and strong, clearing the blood of the poisons which made it and us sluggish and dull spirited, and making our entire organism work and act as Nature intended it should.

That process is Internal Bathing with warm water—and it now, by the way, has the endorsements of the most enlightened Physicians, Physical Culturists, Osteopaths, etc., who have tried it and seen its results.

Heretofore it has been our habit, when we have found, by disagreeable, and sometimes alarming symptoms, that this waste was getting much the better of us, to repair to the drugshop and obtain relief through drugging.

This is partly effectual, but there are several vital reasons why it should not be our practice as compared with Internal Bathing.

Drugs force Nature instead of assisting her—Internal Bathing assists Nature and is just as simple and natural as washing one's hands.

Drugs, being taken through the stomach, sap the vitality of other functions before they reach the colon, which is not called for—Internal Bathing washes out the colon and reaches nothing else.

To keep the colon consistly clean drugs must be persisted in, and to be effective the doses must be increased. Internal Bathing is a consistent treatment, and need never be altered in any way to be continuously effective.

No less an authority than Professor Alonzo Clark, M.D., of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says: All of our curative agents are poisons, and as a consequence every dose diminishes the patient's vitality.

It is rather remarkable to find, at what would seem so comparatively late a day, so great an improvement on the old methods of Internal Bathing, as this new process, for in a crude way it has, of course, been practiced for years.

It is probably no more surprising, however, than the tendency on the part of the Medical Profession to depart further and further from the custom of using drugs, and accomplish the same and better results by more natural means: causing less strain on the system and leaving no evil after effects.

Doubtless you, as well as all American men and women, are interested in knowing all that may be learned about keeping up to "concert pitch," and always feeling bright and confident.

This improved system of Internal Bathing is naturally a rather difficult subject to cover in detail in the public press, but there is a Physician who has made this his life's study and work, who has written an interesting book on the subject called "The What, The Why, The Way of the Internal Bath." This he will send on request to anyone addressing Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., at 134 West 65th Street, New York, and mentioning that they read this in The Independent.

It is surprising how little is known by the average person on this subject, which has so great an influence on the general health and spirits.

My personal experience and my observation make me very enthusiastic on Internal Bathing, for I have seen its results in sickness as well as in health, and I firmly believe that everybody owes it to himself, if only for the information available, to read this little book by an authority on the subject.—Advertisement.

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THE INVENTOR OF FRESH AIR

BY JAMES J. WALSH, M.D.

THE announcement of the death of Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau at Saranac recalls attention to all that he accomplished for the doctrine that the most important element in life for the well as well as the ill is an abundance of fresh air. Dr. Trudeau himself having acquired tuberculosis at the age of about twenty-five, went up to the Adirondacks when that region was not the home of millionaire campers and of numerous well equipped hotels, but on the contrary was the old North Woods with its very primitive accommodations, stage coach travel and absolute simplicity of life. Contrary to all the traditions in American medicine at that time, in spite of the fact that his tuberculous infection was of a very severe character, Dr. Trudeau became well enough to continue his professional work and then in the course of years to teach the world more about tuberculosis than any other physician in this country.

His one supreme idea was an abundance of fresh air for tuberculosis patients night and day. When it is recalled what medical traditions had been with regard to fresh air, particularly when it was cold, before this time, it will be easy to understand what a revolution in medical thinking Trudeau had to bring about. It had been the custom to keep the rooms of patients suffering from fever due to any cause almost hermetically sealed. Cool air always gave the patient a sense of chilliness and that was considered sufficient of itself to indicate that harm was being done. Any retardation of recovery and above all anything like a relapse was usually set down to some exposure to cold. Whenever a wound festered and gave any signs of septic infection people were said to have taken cold in it.

All this long established tradition and popular persuasion Trudeau had to break down. Particularly with regard to pulmonary diseases was there a very definite conclusion that any exposure to cooler air might produce serious complications or even fatal effects. Poor pneumonia patients were shut up in rooms almost as air tight as possible, the very cracks in the windows being stuffed with cotton or pasted over with paper and doors being treated the same way by the over-zealous. The surprise as we look back now is that any of the sufferers from pneumonia ever recovered. We have become convinced in our time that probably the best place to treat a pneumonia patient in New York City would be underneath the trees in the park. At least a distinguished medical authority on respiratory diseases once declared that he would rather be treat-



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"Prof. Miller, who has made the selections, has rendered a service to the cultured-mind reader who delights to forage for them."—*Johnson Symphony Record.*

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ed there than in the best hospital in New York. Our pneumonia patients are now placed in rooms with open windows, or on the roofs of hospitals, and children suffering from the disease particularly are given just as much air as possible. They must be kept warm and there must be no depression consequent upon coldness of the extremities, but the air they breathe must be absolutely fresh, and if it is cold that seems all the better. This great change in modern medicine we owe more to Trudeau than to any one else here in America.

What is still more interesting is that as a consequence of Trudeau's own experience and that of many physicians we have gradually come to realize that if fresh air is so good for the ailing it must be at least equally good for those who are well. Sleeping rooms used to have their windows shut rather tightly and the better educated people were the more they seemed to think it necessary to exclude cold air from their apartments at night lest they should take cold. Now the windows of sleeping rooms are open as a rule, a great many people in the milder climates of the country at least, have all-the-year sleeping porches and in the summer time outdoor sleeping is growing commoner and commoner.

Someone once said of Dr. Trudeau that he was "the inventor of fresh air." It is curiously interesting to realize how men get away from the simple great beneficial things of life into complexities of civilization that are supposed to represent significant improvements on what has gone before, yet how often it proves that what is needed is a return to nature. According to the old myth, whenever the son of mother earth with whom Hercules was struggling touched the earth he renewed his strength, until Hercules finding out this truth from recurring incidents, lifted him away from the ground and squeezed him to death. The touch with mother nature probably means more for the health and happiness of mankind than anything else. At recurring intervals, however, when genius brings us back to nature it actually seems as tho we had come upon a new invention. Dr. Trudeau may remain for the memory of posterity then as that most precious of discoverers, the inventor of fresh air. The lesson of his life is indeed a heritage for believing in fresh air and a return to nature. He also insisted that in order to overcome tuberculosis one must have courage. For "tuberculosis takes only the quitters," that is, takes only those who have not the character and force of will that will enable them to live quiet lives in the open and eat simple food and sleep long hours for the length of time necessary to enable them to overcome the ravages of the disease in their bodies and start afresh on the road to health and strength. And for the well no better rule of life can be formulated than this which has done and is doing so much good to the ailing.

New York City

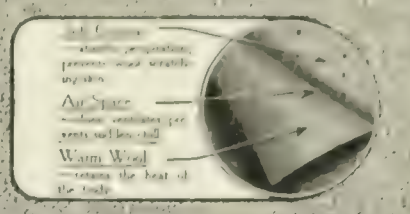
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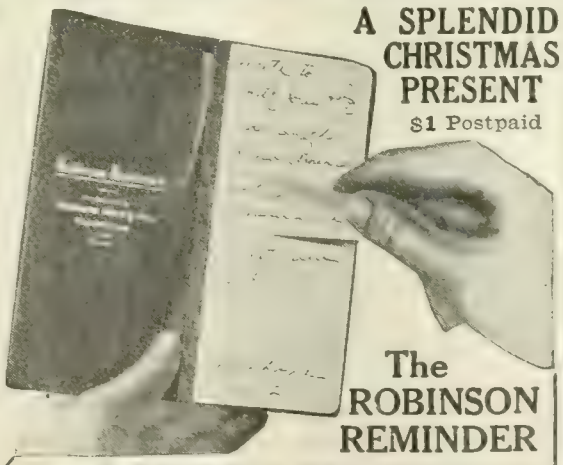
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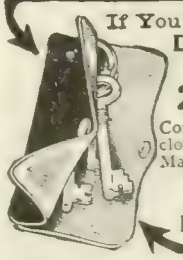
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183. Miss G., Georgia. "How can I cultivate decision of character? I do things which I afterward keenly regret, and try to undo with embarrassing results. I decide on a course of conduct, then the opposite course which I had dismissed appeals to me strongly, and I am convinced I have made a mistake. From this weakness I have often suffered bitterly, and shall be grateful for suggestions."

I wish you had given a concrete example—it is hard to advise on generalities. However, try this. Take a number of instances where you feel you acted unwisely, and write down all the reasons *pro* and *con*, for your action. You will probably find several reasons containing a common principle which should give you a clue to avoidance of future mistakes. Your chronic weakness may be overimpulsiveness, supersentiveness, fear of people's opinion, worry and consequent mental confusion, or one of a dozen other sickly states of mind. Having located your weakness, you should be able to remember it and guard against it. A book to aid you—Dr. Frank Channing Haddock's "Power of Will." Another—Dr. O. S. Marden's "Power of Personality." And a booklet—my own *Triumph of the Man Who Acts*.

184. Mrs. R. B. C., Michigan. "How can a radical and a conservative dwell in the same house? Almost every day our family is torn to pieces by the friction and dissension between the two strongest personalities in it, one being a zealot for all new ideas and beliefs, the other an adherent of old-fashioned ways. Enough energy has been lost here to build a ship; and my nerves can't endure the strain much longer. Is there any cure for such conflict of personality?"

Truth is a cure for anything. The radical is usually right in motive—being enterprising, brave, enthusiastic; but the conservative right in method—being logical, tactful, safe. Each has lessons for the other, can you not make them see this? The remedy for conflicting argument is cooperative action. Find some ground of mutual respect and belief, then plan to get the fighting brethren working here together, on a project to benefit the home, the community, or themselves. Disagreement drowns in a swift blood-stream of action. The best way to tighten a loose tongue is to tense a loose muscle.

185. Mr. J. B. W., Missouri. "Will you kindly suggest to me some efficient methods of building up a copious vocabulary?"

Get a good synonym book (such as James C. Fernald's *Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions*), take a leading editorial in THE INDEPENDENT, look up each adjective or verb in the book, see which of the synonyms given would apply to the sentence before you, which would not, and ask yourself why. Then memorize the list of synonyms or complete sentences containing each in its proper meaning.

When a sentence or paragraph strikes you forcibly, rewrite it, using entirely different words to express the same ideas, with the synonym book or an unabridged dictionary at hand. Read or borrow the works of masters of modern English style, as Shaw, Chesterton, Howells, Browning, Swinburne, and memorize a paragraph or a stanza each day, comparing their style and trying to approach the spirit of each in your thought, conversation, correspondence.

186. Rev. J. F. B., New York. "One of your followers, maybe in The Independent or in some positive [illegible]

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mid-week service of our church. May I reprint it in our city papers, simply for the good it may do, with proper credit to the author?"

Congratulations on your endeavor to make the church service more practical. We shall be pleased to have clergymen use one of our charts for a mid-week meeting, as a blackboard lesson or otherwise, provided full credit is given both to THE INDEPENDENT and the author, and special permission obtained from the author in advance of the meeting.

However, we should prefer that your city papers do not publish any chart in full but merely quote leading points or questions, and refer to the issue of THE INDEPENDENT containing the complete chart. Much of the value of the chart lies in the context of the article, and the reader should have both, to be fair to himself and the subject.

---

187. Mr. W. C. M., Rhode Island. "With special reference to my son, seventeen years old and a student in our high school, I shall be glad to have your opinion as to the practical value of an examination by and advice of a good psychologist, particularly regarding a vocation. Can you recommend one in Boston?"

No system of character delineation has, to our knowledge, reached a plane of mathematical certainty. But examination and counsel by an expert psychologist or vocational specialist would be of great value. Apply to the Boston Vocational Bureau, and arrange for a consultation with Prof. Frank Parsons or with some one recommended by him. Many people consider Prof. Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard, an authority; we do not agree with all of his conclusions, but admire the brilliancy and force of much of his work in experimental psychology.

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188. Mr. H. L., Indiana. "Am at present a salesman, but wish to take up a line of work which places one in a permanent location. Have become interested in Chiropractic, but wish to satisfy myself that it is not a passing fad. Is it permanent? Is there a future to it? I think of taking up a twelve or eighteen month course, and would ask your advice."

Are you naturally fitted to be a doctor? Healing is a profession, ministry and responsibility—not a mere dollar-drawing job. If you are not a born physician, you can never learn to be one.

The system of manipulation called chiropractic is now growing popular, but in our opinion is a specialty cure applying only to certain classes and causes of disease. I know a chiropractor who is said to make $300 a week—and I know others who are almost starving. Before you enroll with any school, write the American Naturopathic Association, 110 East Forty-first street, New York, for an impartial list of all the chiropractic schools, then obtain all their literature and compare.

A twelve or eighteen month course is dangerously, criminally inadequate. Study four years at the least before commencing practise.

---

189. Prof. T. S. B., Pennsylvania. "Is it possible to make a young girl wear hygienic, modest, sensible clothing, in spite of the current styles? Our daughter of eighteen is endangering her health, if not her morals, by wearing high-heel shoes, open-work stockings, gauze sleeves, and other extremes of modern dress. How can we prevent this folly?"

The only sure way would be to bribe the most fashionable dressmaker in your town to inform your daughter that sane clothes have become stylish. Another way would be to induce the most elegant society leader of your local "smart set" to wear wholesome garments for the sake of her influence and arouse emulation in the giddy head of your foolish child. Or, get fashion-books that observe health and decency—there are such things—and leave them carefully but nonchalantly around where the young ladyship will surely seize upon them.

---

190. Professor B., Minnesota. "I solicit your help. My weakness seems to be indecision. I am twenty-three years old, and a school principal. I am not successful as a disciplinarian. I cannot act promptly in a crisis. My efforts to instruct

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the boys in better methods seem to fail. I keep cheerful most of the time, but my responsibilities bear too much on my mind. Inexperience hampers me. I should like to be a medical missionary, but hardly see my way to it. Have I missed my calling?"

You need *action*, and lots of it. Tennis, boxing, bicycling would make your mind more alert, with your muscles. Hire a lonely barn somewhere and in solitude learn to be a *leader* in some athletic sport. This will give you confidence, and immediately put you on a pedestal with the boys. Youth listens not to the man who talks, but to the man who does things. Get a sporting goods catalog, then get busy. Secure a copy of my booklet, *The Triumph of the Man Who Acts*.

Do you really want to be a medical missionary? Then you should be, and you can be. First, however, prove equal to the job you have!

---

191. Miss L. K. D., Virginia. "Do you consider efficiency man's supreme good and highest duty? Are there not circumstances under which the noblest type of man will sacrifice efficiency for a yet finer thing? Is it conceivably better to do a high thing imperfectly than to accomplish a low thing expertly? These questions are vital to me, and I hope you can answer them."

The true aim in efficiency is not manual dexterity or even mental force; it is rather moral vim, psychic adaptation, emotional control, spiritual freedom. We should study efficiency in order to make it a habit and forget it—not to make it a fetish and worship it. There are crises in every life, and the greater the life the more frequent the crises, when the soul can do nothing but pray—or weep and pray and weep again. It is a finer, bigger thing to work toward an ideal in obscurity, loneliness and sadness than to reach a material goal in triumph, while the multitude applauds. Be efficient if you can, for the exercize of your mental and moral powers; but be faithful to your vision, at any cost, no matter how little you achieve in the crude outer world.

PLAYING CARDS AND DOOR KNOCKERS

The origin of playing cards is lost in obscurity. They are generally assigned to the Orient, but they are now almost universal in currency and popularity.

The backs of old English cards were generally plain and thus it was that when paper was scarce or expensive, old cards were too useful to be destroyed. They were, on the contrary, used for various purposes. Thus they are often found in the bindings of old books, where they were preserved. The old cards were also sometimes cut up for paper dolls. They were also used as cards of invitation and as visiting cards. Thackeray refers to this in *Henry Esmond*.

The earliest examples of wood cuts were intended for playing cards. They antedate the famous St. Christopher wood cut that is sometimes credited with being the earliest.

In the olden days playing cards, instead of knitting, were used by spectators in playhouses as an amusement while waiting for the performance to begin.

Such widely differing materials as silken, leather, paper, wood, pasteboard, cardboard, porcelain and even metals like brass all have been used in making playing cards.

Door knockers were among the earliest forms, partly on account of their ornamentation. Both pretty and beautiful results were obtained from the use of this metal. Brass came into wide favor and has since remained the principal door knocker material, as no better substitute has been found. Bronze has been sparingly used.

The gadget knocker is sometimes found in use at the present time.

The [illegible] knocker is a related relic of many old houses. It was often made of wrought iron.

Charged [illegible] holding a dog of [illegible] face. One knocker still to be seen on the door of the Princess Pr. Johnson House.

PEBBLES

Railroad men certainly have their trials.—*Washington Post.*

Sherman omitted to go on record about neutrality.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The most unkindest cut of all seems to be located at the Canal.—*Columbia State.*

"Alpine scenery is very grand."
"Very durable, too. I imagine it will pull thru the war all right."—*New Idea.*

If we go in for preparedness, let us remember that the German Government also prepares against factory fires and *Eastland* disasters.—*New York Evening Post.*

A standpatriotic friend of ours says that the nation's most intelligently written weekly so gets on his nerves that he is tempted to call it "The Neuropublic."—*New York Tribune.*

"Do you know you're growing handsome, hubbie?"
"Yes; it's a way I have when it gets anywhere near your birthday."—*Boston Transcript.*

Colonel (of a very gallant Colonial regiment)—"Now, boys, here's the English general coming to inspect you. Keep steady, no spitting, and, for Heaven's sake, don't call me Alf!"—*Tatler.*

"You must learn to 'swat the fly,' Ethel. Flies carry typhoid fever."
"Will typhoid fever kill any one who gets it?"
"Certainly."
"But, Mother, why doesn't it kill the fly?"—*Life.*

"So you think a college education is a good thing for a boy?"
"Yes, I think it's a pretty good thing. Fits him for something in life. If he can't catch on with a baseball team, he can often land a job as a professor."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

It has always been a puzzle to some how the seeds may be transferred from the mouth to the plate when one is eating an orange. We would suggest a pea shooter as the best and most reliable solution of the difficulty. If so desired the seeds may be blown thru any convenient window or in any other direction desired.—*Penn State Froth.*

"Sam," said May Irwin to her negro butler, "do you mean to vote in New York on November 2?"
"Cose I mean to vote," Sam answered promptly.
"Well, what do you know about the Constitution?"
"Law, now, Miss May," said Sam, "you don't have to be a doctor to vote."—*N. A. W. S. A.*

Missionaries.—A writer in *The Charity Organization Review*, deprecating the way people talk of "the drab lives of the poor," repeats a story of some East-End girls who were taken down to Surrey to spend a summer day on a beautiful country estate. When their hostess was wishing them "good-by" she said she had much enjoyed their visit, and one guest replied cheerfully:
"I expect we have cheered you up a bit; it must be deadly dull down here."—*Christian Life.*

When a popular sea captain had died four leading men of the hamlet were selected to write an epitaph, and it was decided that each should write a line. The first wrote his easily. The second, puzzled a little, then he wrote his The third followed even more slowly. But the fourth wrote as if inspired and the whole verse read:

"Here lies the captain of the sea,
Here lies him, here lies he,
Hallaleujah, halleluee,
A. B. C. D. E. F. G."—*Harper's.*

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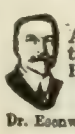
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About twelve years ago a man who was not then directly engaged in the life insurance business, but who had served his time at it and continued to study it, conceived the idea that the accident and sickness disability risks assumed by accident companies could be combined with the risk against death in life insurance policies. On further investigation he found that the same idea had previously occurred to at least one other person, who, altho he possest the means of testing it in practise, permitted it to remain in the academic stage. The person I first mentioned made a rough draft of the scheme and laid it before an official of one of the medium-sized life insurance companies of New York City. This official was favorably imprest with the plan; but it involved such a radical departure from the regular routine of a life office as, in his opinion, would bring against it the opposition which all insurance directors and managing officials entertain for changes of a revolutionary character.

All branches of the insurance business, very properly, are conservative. Insurance cautiously feels its way; and with this fact in view, when one contemplates the tremendous changes which have occurred in fifty years, particularly in the life branch, one is struck with the vital spirit of progressiveness which lies beneath its conservatism.

But the idea of combining accident and disability benefits with life insurance possest life. It spread slowly and various forms of it were introduced in a small way by young companies struggling for a foothold. There is no doubt that the scheme will gradually take shape and reach comparative perfection. At present, such a contract is barred under the laws of most of the states, but there is no doubt that the embargo will be lifted when its practicability and soundness are fully established.

In this connection it was interesting to read the announcement recently made by a far western life insurance company of excellent condition and repute, to the effect that it was formulating a contract under which the policyholder was insured for a certain sum against natural death and twice that amount if death occurred thru what are called accidental means. In addition, the policy will provide benefits against natural and accidental permanent total disability and natural and accidental temporary disability.

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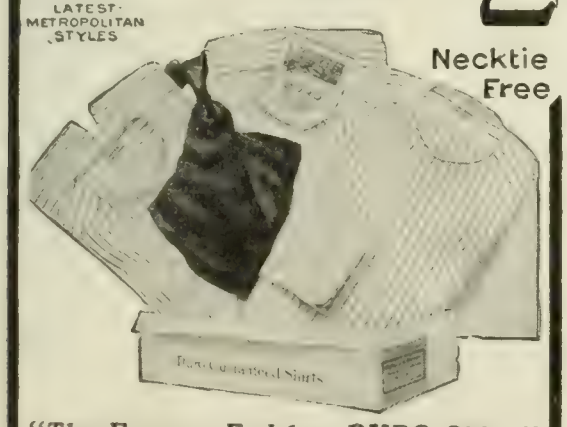
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extremest limit which the combination plan has yet reached. I am inclined to the opinion that it will develop further, that it will be adopted by other companies; and that, in time, the accident companies will abandon the practise of granting death indemnities and will confine themselves to furnishing weekly disability benefits only.

T. N., National Military Home, Kan.—The Great Eastern Casualty is a good company. Some of its cheaper policies are restricted as to benefits. Its full priced policies are unrestricted and therefore more satisfactory.

E. B., Urbana, Ill.—No, I do not regard stock in a new life insurance company at two for one a safe investment. It is pure speculation. You would find it difficult (if you did not lose it finally) to get your money out of it.

W. T. P., Seattle, Wash.—Stripped of all its verbal superficialities you hold an assessment certificate under which you have never paid an adequate premium. The managers of the Association are powerless—they must advance rates or quit business. If you are not too old, get a policy in an old line, level premium company. Your rate will again advance for the assessment insurance later on.

H. A. T., Munich, N. D.—All I can offer respecting the Bankers Casualty Company of Minneapolis is that it began business in July, 1914, with $100,000 capital (succeeding the Bankers Mutual Casualty Company, an assessment association); that on December 31, 1914, its assets were $161,695; total liabilities (except capital stock), $19,653; net surplus, $42,042. Know nothing of its practise.

J. E. P., Jacksonville, Ark.—You omitted your age, necessary information under the circumstances. You inform me that you have $2000 for a quarterly premium of $5.91 during the first three years, when the rate diminishes to $3.38 per quarter for the remainder of life. This would be $11.82 a year per $1000 for the first three years and $6.76 a year thereafter. The premium is insufficient and you will have trouble with it in the future. For information respecting the company, see answer to E. K., page 207, The Independent of November 1.

P. A. S., Portland, Ore.—Your question can be satisfactorily answered in a general way. When a man takes a life insurance policy he is presumably making a long contract and one the provisions of which he may not live to see fulfilled. That being so, it is common sense that he take as few chances as possible respecting the sufficiency of the surety chosen. The best cannot possibly exceed his requirements. You have a well grounded doubt respecting the company named. Since you would never feel fully assured if you took it, why endeavor to resolve that doubt. For various reasons the company has not prospered as it should. It may in time overcome its difficulties. Who shall say to the contrary? But there they are at the present time. The matter is one which you must decide.

L. C., Sanders, Ky.—It is very difficult to differentiate the excellences of the various old and well established life companies, each one possessing virtues and advantages peculiar to itself. The company you are connected with ranks in the first class. I have little faith in the correspondence school in any line as a fountain of knowledge. In fact, except as one may develop it thru actual practise, it is my belief that the art of salesmanship cannot be acquired. It seems to be a natural faculty more or less highly developed at the start and perfected by experience. You are right in concluding that you should read some insurance journal and life insurance literature generally. There is no better man in the country to advise you in all these matters than your own manager of agencies. Write him fully.



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THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

THE INVESTOR'S SERVICE

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THE FARM MORTGAGE AND THE INDIVIDUAL INVESTOR

BY JAMES R. MERRIAM

DEVELOPMENTS in the American security market since its "reopening" a year ago last month after many weeks of almost complete paralysis following the outbreak of the war, have been of the most extraordinary character.

It will be recalled with what gloomy expectations of dwindling values for the standard classes of investments, business on the principal exchanges of the country was first resumed; and with what anxious care it was long conducted.

It will go down as one of the most remarkable chapters of all financial history with what rapidity those earlier fears have given way to confidence and hope. But it is essential for prudent investors to consider that these changes have been accompanied by security movements which demonstrate in a peculiarly striking way the wisdom of disassociating some part, at least, of one's capital from the complications that surround the business of the open marketplace.

It is timely, therefore, to discuss briefly the type of security that is everywhere recognized as the staple for income investment; namely, the first farm mortgage.

The farm mortgage has shared with practically every other class of investment securities the fate of having been once cast from respectable estate by the methods of the adventurous boomtime promoter. The period of rapid settlement and development of the Western plains between 1879 and 1890 was marked by much notorious extravagance in mortgage making. Collapse inevitably followed.

However, with the inauguration of system in placing loans, there began an era of careful and conscientious banking which soon restored the farm mortgage to high and justifiable favor among conservative investors; and it now stands with a record of more than twenty years of proven dependability in its return of interest and principal, without a peer in this respect in any other line of investment.

For this renaissance, the life insurance companies are largely responsible. They are today the largest lenders on the security of the farm mortgage, holding, as recent statistics have shown, well over a quarter of the total outstanding amount of such investments, or roughly between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000

From a study of their experience a number of important general rules governing the selection of the mortgage are readily derived.

(1) That preference should be given to loans on lands occupied by owners, or to loans on lands occupied under long term lease.

(2) That preference should be given to loans on lands located in areas having abundant and dependable rainfall, or in those where irrigation is successfully established and practised.

(3) That preference should be given to loans on lands in sections where agriculture is diversified.

There are some localities in which peculiar conditions are found to create exceptions to these rules, but taking the country as a whole, they will hold uniformly good. And the territorial limitations which they indicate are fairly accurately shown by the distribution of insurance company loans principally among the following states: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Texas, South Dakota, North Dakota, Ohio, Georgia, Tennessee, California and Kentucky.

But to determine the underlying factors of safety in the mortgages themselves, a study of the painstaking manner in which these large institutional investors execute the details of their loans is necessary.

There are in general four elements of security to be determined in connection with every mortgage investment, namely, present value of the land, conditions making for stability of value, moral hazard, and conditions of mortgage. Experience has shown that the first of these can be scientifically determined, that the second and third can be determined with enough definiteness to meet every practical requirement, and that the fourth depends upon the care and skill with which the necessary legal papers are drawn up.

The systematic way in which the determination of these factors is nowadays approached can be but vaguely suggested here by reference to a few of the more pertinent questions which prospective borrowers are required to answer in making application for their loans. There are, for example, questions intended to bring out minute description of the property, quality of the soil, and general surroundings, all with a direct bearing upon income value, as distinguished from sale or speculative value; and questions about such things as the finances of the borrower, his family, his health, habits and general reputation in his community, his record in previous activities, all intended to bring out the material facts which would ordinarily contribute to his success or failure.

With these details carefully checked thru their organized forces of field experts, and with titles abstracted and matters of insurance and taxes attended to by the most skilled legal talent, it is little wonder that the insurance companies have few foreclosures and practically no losses on this class of investments, made as they usually are on a basis of 40 to 50 per cent of real value.

"But," the uninitiated will say, "how impossible for the individual investor to loan on the security of the farm mortgage under such safeguards. Not at all. For there are in every desirable loan field reliable and experienced mortgage bankers whose business it is to perform these services for their clients, and in addition to supervise the investments for which they stand sponsor thruout their entire existence, collecting and remitting interest and principal when due,—in fact sparing the lender all contact with the borrower.

It is, in the final analysis, more often a strong than a weak feature of a mortgage that it is permanent until it becomes due. But, while its life is relatively short—about nine and a half years on the average—it not infrequently becomes subject to sudden contingency in the hands of its holder. Such situations, the more resourceful mortgage bankers are nowadays able to handle with satisfaction to their clients, either by repurchasing a reasonable amount of their mortgages at a slight discount to cover handling charges, or by loaning on such mortgages as collateral.

Practical steps have also been taken by many of the reputable bankers to make the farm mortgage available to the relatively small investor. A few years ago the man with less than $1000 to invest sought in vain to find a place to loan his money on approved security in this category. Now, however, it is

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 10th, 1915.

RESOURCES

1	a Loans and discounts	$9,722,475.11
2	Overdrafts, secured, $2; (2.05) unsecured, $10.57	21,750.10
3	U. S. bonds	
	a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) $400,000	390,000.00
	b U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value) $26,000	25,350.00
	c U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	43,125.00
4	Bonds, securities, etc	
	a Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	124,369.00
	b Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	373,877.00
	c Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)	147,000.00
	e Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	391,570.93
5	Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	1,475.00
6	Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $96,000.00	
	a Less amount unpaid 48,000.00	48,000.00
9	Real estate owned other than banking house	54,936.75
10	Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	900,118.59
12	Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 10 or 11)	817,471.54
13.	Exchanges for clearing house	747,445.25
14.	Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	37,822.25
15	a Outside checks and other cash items	220.30
	b Fractional currency, nickels and cents	4,077.81
16.	Notes of other national banks	35,000.00
17.	Federal Reserve notes	10,000.00
18.	Coin and certificates (lawful money reserve in bank)	1,370,686.60
19.	Legal tender notes (lawful money reserve in bank)	184,000.00
20.	Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation) and due from U. S. Treasurer	37,000.00
21.	Customers' liability under letters of credit	71,790.00
	Total	$15,598,881.23

LIABILITIES

24.	Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
25.	Surplus fund	600,000.00
26.	Undivided profits..$204,932.29 Reserved for taxes 15,723.71	
	$220,656.00	
	Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid. 2,972.18	217,683.82
27.	Circulating notes outstanding	379,960.00
30.	Due to banks and bankers (others than included in 28 or 29)	5,961,630.94
31.	Dividends unpaid	199.50
	Demand deposits:	
32.	Individual deposits subject to check	6,489,351.75
33.	Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	70,115.36
34.	Certified checks	99,922.57
35.	Cashier's checks outstanding	142,470.96
36.	United States deposits	97,251.33
37.	Postal savings deposits	346,505.00
38.	State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources"	95,000.00
	Total demand deposits, Items 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38	$7,340,616.97
	Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):	
40.	Certificates of deposit	27,000.00
49.	Letters of credit	71,790.00
	Total	$15,598,881.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of November, 1915.
JOHN P. LAIRD,
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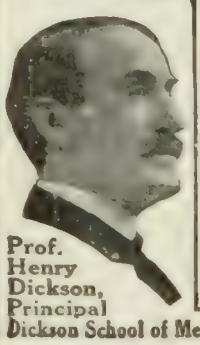
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not unusual to find the straight mortgages themselves with strong sponsorship in denominations as low as $200 or $300. And farm-land bonds of excellent quality may be had from a number of reliable firms in denominations as low as $100.

SEEKING FOREIGN TRADE

There was organized and incorporated in New York last week a company named The American International Corporation, which justly excites much interest both at home and abroad. It was formed under the direction of our greatest bank, the National City, which recently established branches in South America and has acquired control (thru its investment subsidiary, the National City Company) of the International Banking Corporation and the latter's sixteen banks in China, Japan, India, the Philippines, Panama and other parts of the world. The purpose of this new company, capitalized at $50,000,000, is to develop American trade with foreign lands, promote the investment of American capital in foreign industries and projects, and make markets abroad for American products. It proposes to carry American funds to any foreign field in which they can be used profitably. The great strength of the company can best be shown by the names of its officers and directors.

President—Charles A. Stone, of the Boston firm of Stone & Webster, long prominent in connection with traction, gas and electric lighting companies.

Vice-President—Willard D. Straight, recently of the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., who has an exceptional knowledge of the Far East.

Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. Tinsley, recently treasurer of the Standard Oil Company.

Chairman of the Board—Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank.

Directors—James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad Company; Percy A. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company; Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Otto H. Kahn, of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; J. Ogden Armour, of the packing house firm of Armour & Co.; A. H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank; Charles A. Coffin, head of the General Electric Company; Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific Board; William E. Corey, head of the Midvale Steel Company; Robert Dollar, of the Dollar Steamship Company; Ambrose Monell, of the International Nickel Company; John D. Ryan, of the Anaconda Copper Company; James A. Stillman, of the National City Bank board; William L. Saunders, of the Ingersoll-Rand Company; Henry S. Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation; James P. Cotter, of W. R. Grace & Co., engaged in South American trade; Edwin S. Webster, of Stone & Webster; Beekman Winthrop, of Robert Winthrop & Co., Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

This is an impressive list. Of the $50,000,000 capital stock $1,000,000 is set aside for officers and active managers, and this $1,000,000 is to receive 20 per cent of the profits remaining after the payment of a 7 per cent dividend on the $49,000,000. The company's charter is a very broad one, covering

ing the corporation to deal in securities, acquire concessions, make explorations, develop mines, smelt ores, build houses and factories, construct telephone and telegraph lines, make wharves and reservoirs, and, in short, to do anything which it may desire to do in pursuit of its purpose. While there will be an attempt to introduce here certain foreign securities not now well known to American investors, the company will also seek to satisfy them by issuing and offering its own debentures, based upon foreign securities but supported by the corporation's great strength. It may be that a beginning will be made in South America and Russia. The entire movement, which promises to be of notable service to American interests, is due mainly to the war, which witholds European capital from countries that have relied upon it. Several of these countries are seeking aid here. This can be given by the American International Corporation in ways that will be beneficial to our manufacturers and investors.

EXPORTS STILL GROWING

There were indications, as we said last week, that the forthcoming official report would show for October an excess of exports over imports even larger than the previous high record of $174,682,478, in February, altho September's excess had been only $146,000,000. The report, which has since been published, points not only to an excess, $186,108,958, which is the largest ever known in the history of our foreign trade, but also to a volume of exports, $334,638,578, never before equaled. These figures for October have given the Treasury Department an opportunity to direct attention to the fact that our foreign trade, both imports and exports, in the twelve months that ended with October exceeded five billions ($5,010,382,000), a total never before reached in a year. Comparison with the twelve months immediately preceding shows a loss of $188.-000,000 in imports, with the great export gain of $1,177,800,000. Returns from the principal ports for the first three weeks of November show that this month's report excess may even surpass October's.

The twelve months' excess on the export side is $1,626,886,623. It is impossible to show by any exact record how or to what extent this balance against foreign nations has been met. A part of it may be accounted for by our imports of gold, the net amount of which in the twelve months was $326,-428,000. This may be compared with net exports of $167,193,000 in the preceding twelve months. Here is seen a great change in the gold movement. There should also be counted the American securities formerly held abroad which have come back to us, and the proceeds of foreign loans and credits procured here.

The following dividend is announced:

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable January 1, 1916.

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DIVIDENDS

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, November 16, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on December 31, 1915, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on December 4, 1915. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.

New York, November 22nd, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on January 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 9th, 1915.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

THE INDEPENDENT
Will make a most acceptable
Christmas Gift

1915
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842 was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	145,829,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-Pres.
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SENATOR STONE—We want a navy strong enough for offensive action.

SENATOR WEEKS—There should be no partizanship on the matter of preparedness.

SENATOR NORRIS—A preparedness germ has swept the country.

SECRETARY MCADOO—If we are to have adequate naval preparedness we must have an adequate naval auxiliary in the form of a merchant marine.

CONGRESSMAN BAILEY—There is more sentiment among members of Congress in opposition to the proposed program than I had suspected.

SIDNEY BALLOU—We are prepared against any nation on this hemisphere, yet it has not brought war with any of them.

SENATOR LEWIS—How is the money to be raised?

SENATOR PHELAN—If war is hell, then preparedness is religion.

MRS. CHARLES VAN RENSSELAER—We women want peace, and we believe adequate defenses will preserve it.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—The way to secure proper preparedness is thru the state militia.

ROGER W. BABSON—War can be avoided only by complete world organization.

SECRETARY DANIELS—Unless we keep adding to our fleet we cannot enter an international conference to end the building of great fleets.

OSCAR T. CROSBY—In preparing as we now plan we are going to be the next menace to the peace of the world.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW—New York could be seized by a hostile force without much difficulty.

CLARK BELL—Providence will watch over this worthy nation.

PRESIDENT CROTHERS—There will be no more war for fifty years.

CHAMP CLARK—The American people want preparedness without bankruptcy.

CONGRESSMAN KITCHIN—I will use all my power to defeat it, but I believe the President's program will go thru by an overwhelming vote.

HENRY FORD—Preparedness leads to war—causes it, dares it, urges it on.

CLARK HOWELL—Sentiment in Georgia is overwhelmingly in favor of the President's position.

NEW YORK EVENING SUN—The danger lies in the ability of the Bryan-Kitchin combination to control more than the Democratic margin in Congress.

NEW YORK TIMES—The implication of setting a watchman to blow a trumpet in case of danger is that those thus awakened should have arms with which to defend themselves.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—That old saying about "billions for defense" looks as if it were going to work out in real life.

TOPEKA CAPITAL—It is not a defense campaign at all, but a campaign for the creation of an offensive military Power.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING LEDGER—Whatever error there is in the program is on the side of conservatism.

GALVESTON NEWS—Neither did the Armenians believe in preparedness.

SENATOR PENROSE—A dreadnought for every state.

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE—Willingness to fight for one's country is not militarism any more than putting the nation in a state of defense is militarism.

THE BELLMAN—The expenditure next year of $400,000,000 seems to those who have not been seriously bitten by the preparedness bug a considerable sum.

NEWARK NEWS—The Garrison "Continental" proposal is worth a try-out.

OMAHA BEE—The President's sudden zeal for preparedness is a confession that all these years the Democratic party has been wrong in opposing an adequate army and navy.

KANSAS CITY TIMES—China has found that to influence by example rather than by exciting fear has not worked.

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE—There is no more occasion for getting excited over national defense than there had been for years before this war.

RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH—Taxpayers are entitled to a frank discussion of what the object of preparedness is.

WILMINGTON EVERY EVENING—If the world were composed entirely of William J. Bryans there would be no need of defense preparations, but it isn't.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The President's views regarding the army to be created are inadequate.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—The plans should contemplate greater rapidity of naval construction.

DETROIT FREE PRESS—President Wilson's doctrine, as we get it, is to believe in the best and be prepared for the worst.

NEW YORK SUN—The administration should make it clear that it will not accept a plan which includes conscription.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE—Even the militarist can quote Scripture to his purpose.

FLORIDA TIMES-UNION—Unless Congress give us a properly balanced system it had better refuse to empty the national treasury.

CONGRESSMAN GARDNER—The time to build our navy is now, even if the officers and men to man it are not in sight.

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN—Congressman Kitchin should give to the President's arm its main support.

CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER—Most of the signs so far visible point toward preparedness.

NEW YORK WORLD—Mr. Wilson indulges in no glorification of force for force's sake.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—Our first line of defense must be our fleet.

BROOKLYN EAGLE—Dreadfully expensive, but a basis for discussion.

INDIANAPOLIS TIMES—Make our common country strong for honorable enforcement of peace.



Ireby in New York World

I GUESS IT'S THE ONLY THING TO DO, MR. PRESIDENT—



King in Knoxville Sentinel

BUT HOW TO DO IT IS ANOTHER QUESTION

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE FORWARD LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

DECEMBER 13, 1915

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JUST A WORD

The Independent has recently published two articles dealing with the amazing development of the automobile industry of this country and the great opportunity now before American manufacturers in foreign markets. A third article by the same author, Bronson Batchelor, "Buying the Ultimate Car," analyzes present tendencies in automobile buying and reports the great advances made in the last few years in intelligent purchasing and efficient manufacturing. Definite information about the present-day cost of running a motor car will make the articles especially valuable.

An article by Philander P. Claxton, the United States Commissioner of Education, soon to be published in The Independent, will discuss at some length the problems of *Educating a Nation.*

The case of *The People vs. King Alcohol* is now being tried in many parts of this country. A symposium of opinion on prohibition will be published in an early issue of The Independent and should form the basis of much intelligent discussion on the subject.

In a clever satirization of international complications abroad Preston Slosson considers the question *If We Were Europe* and points the way to world peace with the United States to set the good example. Readers of The Independent will be interested in the comparisons he draws.

IN THE GOOD OLD WAY

(One of Br'er Williams' Faith-Songs.)

Spite er all de a'rships
Dey riggin' up today
I gwine ter go ter glory
In de good ole way!

W'en the mo'ners is a-sighin'
At de partin' er de day,
I'll fix my wings fer flyin'
In de good ole way!

Halleluia story—
Frum de fur away,
Gwine ter go ter glory
In de good ole way!

—Frank E. Stanton, in *Atlanta Constitution.*

PEBBLES

Ray Deegan is an earnest preacher and overflowing with exhortation.—*Christian Evangelist.*

The Greek is not small in his own country. It is in America that he shines.—*New York American.*

Certain strangers within our gates must be taught that the tomb of Lincoln cannot be applied to American fortunes.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

Ted Cody can extract more sobriety in enjoying his annual attack of fidgets. He allows the first man he encounters to charge into his winter flannels.—*Hicksville Argus.*

"Do you love me, George?"

"Huh! Do you suppose I'd be laughing my head off every night at your father's—take—else if I didn't love you?"—*New Idea.*

"I saw a baby today that gained twenty pounds in two weeks on elephant's milk."

"Whose baby was it?"

"The elephant's."—*Journal of Race Development.*

We see by the papers that almost sixty towns elected Republican coroners as a stinging rebuke to the Administration's handling of the Mexican situation.—*Columbia State.*

If each of the belligerent nations knew just how anxious all the rest are for peace it probably would clinch its teeth a little harder and go right on as before.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Y. M.—"Young man, have you sowed your wild oats?"

M. Y.—"Hey, guy, let me give you to understand I'm a Civil Engineer not a seamstress."—*Penn State Froth.*

The only way to win is to pole more votes than the other party.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.* The only way to win in Philadelphia is to get more votes counted than the other party.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

"Are you fond of music?" asked Miss Oldgirl.

"Not very," replied Mr. Oldbatch, "but I prefer it to popular songs."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

AS ONE FINANCIER TO ANOTHER

"Making a fortune in war orders these days?"

"No, but we're selling a lot of stock for ten times what it's worth."—*Prosperity.*

An Irishman tried to shoot a sparrow with a very old musket. He fired. The bird, with a chirp or two, flew away unconcerned, and Pat was swiftly thrown on his back. Picking himself up and shaking his fist at the bird, he exclaimed:

"Be jabers, ye wouldn't a' chirruped if ye'd been at this end of the gun!"—*New York American.*

In Liverpool there is a man famous for his calmness on every occasion. One day he strolled leisurely into the office of a friend.

"I've just had a chat with your wife," he began.

"Why I didn't know she was in town."

"Oh, she wasn't in town," replied the other. "I called at your house."

"I didn't know she was receiving today," said the husband, with some surprise. "I thought she had a headache."

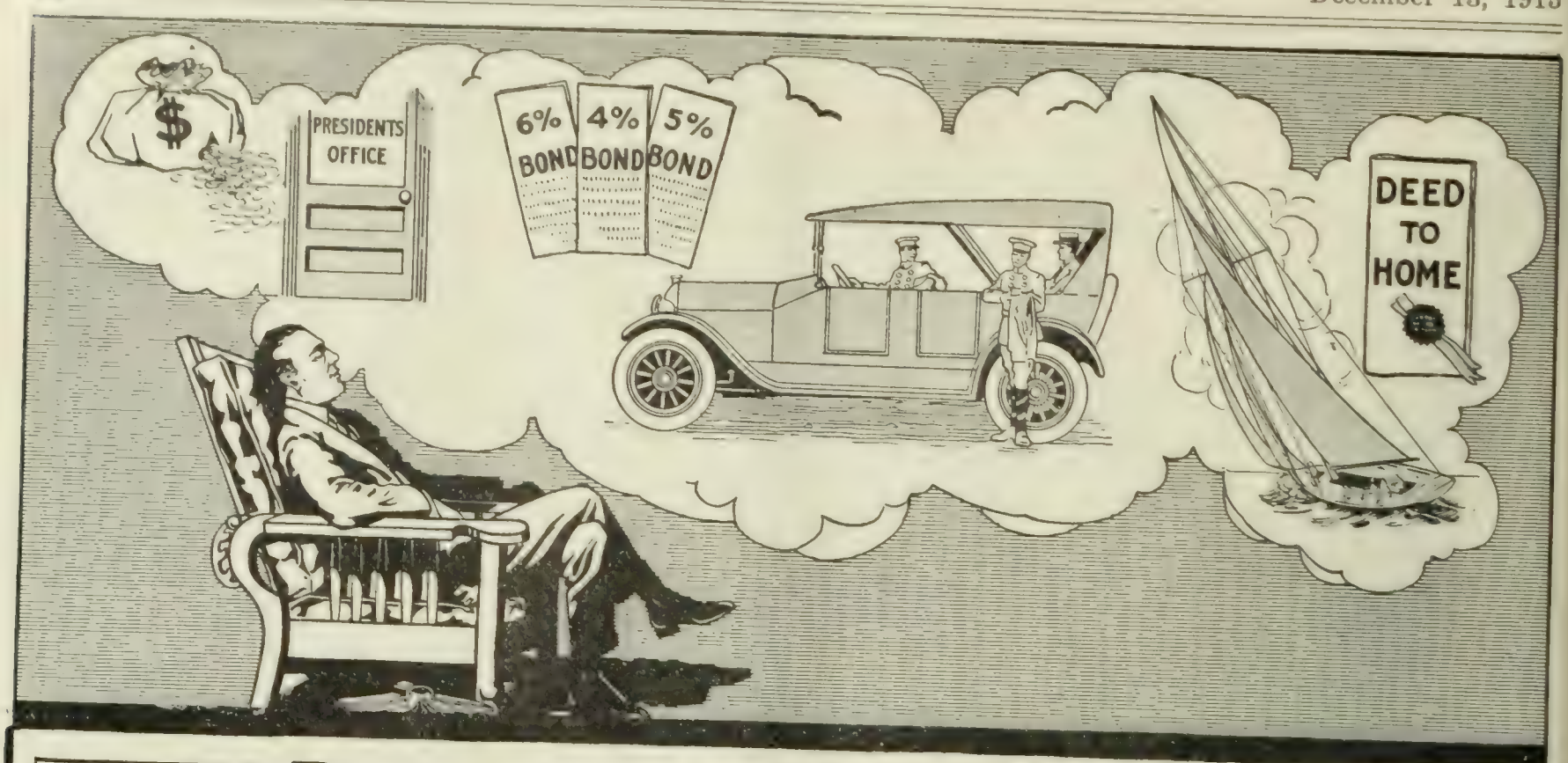
"She didn't mention it to me," said the calm man. "There was quite a crowd at the house."

"A crowd," echoed the husband.

"Yes," went on the calm man. "They came with the fire engine."

"The fire engine!" gasped the husband.

"Oh, it's all right," went on the calm man. "It's all out now. It wasn't much of a fire, but I thought you'd like to know of it."—*Pearson's Weekly.*



Partial Contents

The Law of Great Thinking.
The Four Factors on which it depends.
How to develop analytical power
How to think "all-around" any subject
How to throw the mind in to deliberate, controlled, productive thinking.
Detailed Directions for Perfect Mind Concentration
How to acquire the power of Consecutive Thinking Reasoning, Analysis.
How to acquire the skill of Creative Writing.
How to guard against errors in Thought.
How to drive from the mind all unwelcome thoughts
How to follow any line of thought with keen, concentrated Power.
How to develop Reasoning Power.
How to Handle the Mind in Creative Thinking.
The secret of Building Mind Power.
How the will is made to act.
How to test your Will
How a Strong Will is Master of Body.
What creates Human Power.
The Six Principles of Will training.
Definite Methods for developing Will.
The NINETY-NINE METHODS for using Will Power in the Conduct of Life
Seven principles of drill in Mental, Physical, Personal power.
FIFTY ONE MAXIMS for applied power at Perception, Memory, Imagination, Self-Analysis Control.
How to develop a strong, keen gaze
How to become aware of Nerve Action.
Etc., etc., etc.

A complete list of contents appears on another page.

Power of Will Makes Dreams Come True

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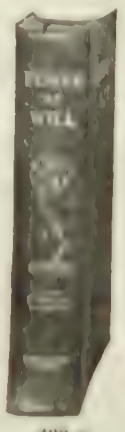
Will Power, properly cultivated and directed, is the driving force behind your brain that turns empty air castles into happy realities. No man since the world began has ever achieved anything worth while without an inflexible will.

What do you want most in life? Money and all that goes with it? Reputation, Prestige, Power? Greater mental and spiritual happiness? Better self-control? More confidence in yourself? Whatever you want—whatever you have dreamed about some day having—can be yours, if you will only train your will as thousands of others have done with unfailing result.

Your Will Needs Practice

If you should stop work for two years and have no occasion to use your brain in solving business problems, you would gradually become unable to use it as you do now, simply from lack of practice. It's continual practice that makes it possible for you to arrive at quick decision and enables you to [illegible] problems. And you'd be surprised how [illegible] gift would leave you [illegible] out of the habit for a few years.

The same is true of the Will. Because we don't use it we don't know it. Most of us [illegible] carrying out other people's wills [illegible] because we [illegible] lack of use. Your Will is [illegible] and by the very [illegible] to [illegible] exercise and use.



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Master-men like Judge Ben B. Lindsey; Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, ex-Chinese Ambassador; Asst. Postmaster General Britt, General Manager Christenson of Wells Fargo Express Co.; [illegible] Lewis, now Vice-President Art Metal Construction Co. and Frank K. [illegible], Asst. Attorney General U. S. are among those who write [illegible] and praise "Power of Will."

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No matter what your ambition in life—no matter what you are—"Power of Will" can help you by giving you the power to become the dominant factor in your every undertaking—by enabling you to make those with whom you come in contact work for your ends instead of your doing as with them, what is usually expected. It teaches you to so control your own actions that you can be confident whatever you set out to do will be accomplished. It literally makes [illegible] of "Power of Will" [illegible]

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"'Will Power' is a compendium of [illegible] Many years of [illegible] dollars is [illegible] —W. Hesse, [illegible] Building, [illegible]

"[illegible] 'Power of Will' [illegible] Mo. [illegible] Sanitarium Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"[illegible] 'Power of Will' [illegible] Agency Co., New York.

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The Independent

VOLUME 84 DECEMBER 13, 1915 NUMBER 3197

QUIXOTIC

WHEN the Knight of the Rueful Countenance set out on his adventures, a grotesque figure in makeshift armor mounted on a rackabones nag, he made a valuable addition to the world's vocabulary. Quixotic has been a widely useful word ever since.

But those who have looked upon the word as a mere epithet of ridicule, with no thought for a finer connotation, have sadly misread their Cervantes. Don Quixote is a ludicrous figure. But at the heart of his absurdities there burns a clear flame of deep spiritual conviction.

The expedition of Henry Ford and his hundred and fifty associates on the good ship "Oscar II" is undeniably Quixotic. It is impractical, visionary, maladroit.

But it is not insincere. Its heart glows with a bright warmth of devotion to a high ideal.

Quixotic in every sense of the word.

A FORGOTTEN VIRTUE

IF necessity is the mother of invention, war is the despotic dictator of economy. It might be difficult to determine, as a fact of social evolution, whether droughts and crop failures or the thousands of wars with which the human race has occupied itself, have been more effective in disciplining man in the habits of frugality. Probably war has played the larger part. Because in war the individual is not only constrained by the great impersonal forces which he fails to understand, but also by the commands and exhortations of personal superiors whose will he is accustomed to obey.

In every one of the warring nations their governments, churchmen and writers are commanding and preaching a rigorous economy. How urgent the need may be to remind the people of this duty in Germany, in Russia, or in France, the American onlooker is unable to guess; but in England the facts are sufficiently plain to convince the common-sense mind that a good deal of conscientious effort is called for. Sir Gilbert Parker, for example, has recently published a frank piece of chiding, in which he reveals the persisting recklessness of that rich and vulgar element in the population which supports the watering places and gives business to the manufacturers of the goods of ostentation. Sir Gilbert says in effect that these people, after a year and a half of war, are still conducting themselves in the old fool ways. Also, he says something else which is really more interesting. Too many English people that feel an obligation to economize and try to do it, do not know how. They make a great point of saving sixpences and shillings in bus and cab fares, perhaps, but show inability to organize their households and to regulate the more important matters of personal expenditure.

Possibly Sir Gilbert would not care to go too deeply into the causes of failure, but it cannot be supposed that so keen an observer of individuals and peoples is under any misapprehension in his own mind. The difference between the English and the French psychology in these matters was never better put than by Professor John Erskine the other day, when he explained the English reaction to pretty nearly everything by English satisfaction with the maxim,

"Be good, dear child, and let who will be clever."

The English have, in fact, taken altogether too much content in their habit of "blundering thru," which they have relied on too far in peace, as in war; in the household, as in Downing Street. There is no better brain stuff in the world than in the solid British skull, but it has long needed a new set of exercizes and habits. It is getting them.

If thru the bitterness of war the English people learn the lesson that the days of "blundering thru" are over, and that from this time forth nothing will "go" in western civilization which is not surcharged with intelligence, their new taxes and their new debt will not be an unreasonable price for the education.

This aspect of the "war and frugality" combination seems to us more fundamental and far more important than the so-called moral aspect. In days of stress the proclivity of mankind for good resolutions always manifests vitality. Sir Gilbert is right in believing that failure and discouragement and the relapse into old ways are attributable chiefly to a sad lack of "know how." When all is said, there is strangely little proof that the heart of man is vastly better in these years of so-called civilization than it was in the ages of barbarism. Possibly the intelligence of man has not been much augmented either. But the application of intelligence to practical affairs, little and big, has made all the difference between the rudeness of the steppe and the attainments that are symbolized by the banks of the Seine and of the Thames.

Quite as much as the peoples of Europe, the people of the United States need awakening to the imperativeness of the old-fashioned virtue of thrift. And, like our English kinsmen, they need to perfect themselves in it thru

a new application of intelligence. The fur dealers say that never in the history of their trade has there been such expenditure for costly skins as there has been in the last few weeks by "ladies" whose husbands were strangers to wealth until the war-munitions' stocks gave them the fortune of luck. The philistinism of these persons is by no means a mere matter of indifference to things worth while. It is much more a matter of ignorance. Their children and their children's children will strive mightily to erase the first chapter of prosperity from their family history.

The lesson of it all, for us as for Europe, is simple and clear. Impart, if possible at least a touch of cleverness to the dear child's goodness.

THE FALSIFICATION OF THE NEWS

A FEW Sundays ago a great mass meeting was held in this city to protest against the most terrible crime of the century—the murder of the Armenian race. The theater was filled with many of New York's most influential citizens. On the platform sat distinguished representatives of the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish religions. Probably never before in New York at a public meeting were more piteous and soul-stirring things revealed. After the addresses, just as the resolutions were being put, a man in the audience rose and attempted to make a speech. A slight commotion followed and, altho the chairman called upon the ushers to desist, he was not heard, and the offending member was put out. It was such an occurrence as might have taken place at any meeting and was of no conceivable importance to anybody but the man removed.

Not so, however, in the opinion of the journalists present to report the meeting. The next morning *The World, The Sun, The Herald* and *The American* featured the commotion and the necessity of putting out one man, and devoted only a fraction of their valuable space to the true report of the meeting and the massacre it was called to consider.

Not many days ago a couple came to one of New York's best-known clergymen to be married. When he found out that both had been divorced, one of them twice before, he refused to perform the ceremony. The New York *Sun* the next morning conspicuously reported the event, stating that the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, whereas it was actually performed by a justice of the peace. No answer was vouchsafed to Dr. Jefferson's subsequent letter of protest to *The Sun.*

Two weeks ago a great financier of this city delivered an address on the Peace movement that for eloquence and philosophical insight has not been surpassed during the war, in the opinion of many of those who heard it. It was given over a column and a half of space the next morning in *The Times,* and, altho only eight lines of the speech were devoted to a mere statement that the speaker believed in adequate national defense, *The Times* announced "Kingsley Urges the United States to Arm Now" as the headline on the first column of its front page.

On Thanksgiving Day the twelve hundred clergymen of Greater New York preached sermons. *The Times* published the next morning nearly two columns of extracts from them. "Thruout the sermons," said *The Times,* there was an almost universal note in favor of military preparedness. The exception was at Broadway Tabernacle, where spiritual and moral preparedness was favored." This last sentence is a mistake, Preparedness of any kind was not mentioned at the Broadway Tabernacle. The sermon was entirely on gratitude. But let that pass. Eleven sermons were quoted in *The Times* report. Of these eleven, three seemed to urge some sort of military preparedness for the United States. The others opposed preparedness or had nothing to say on the subject. The headline artist of *The Times,* however, thus summarized the sermons:

PREPAREDNESS FROM MANY PULPITS
THANKSGIVING SERMONS JUSTIFY WAR FOR DEFENSE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY AND IDEALS

And this is the way that the foremost papers of America dish up the news to us day after day!

THE TYRANNY OF THE MINORITY

WITH the assembling of a new Congress the question of the respective rights of the majority and the minority in the Senate pops up again. The rules of the Senate permit a recalcitrant minority, no matter how small, to obstruct a given piece of legislation just as long as the determination and the physical endurance of its members hold out. Each measure must be debated until every senator who wants to speak on the subject has been heard. In the Senate the cloture is unknown; there is no such thing as the previous question. The time of voting upon a bill and the duration of the debate are fixed not by the will of the majority but by the whim of the minority.

This is a sheer absurdity. In a representative assembly the majority ought to rule. Unless it does, the popular will is thwarted. It is the essential function of a representative assembly to record, as nearly as may be, the popular will.

This rule of the majority, it is true, sometimes leads to something like tyranny. But the tyranny of a majority is better than the tyranny of a minority.

The present rule of the Senate is ridiculous. It makes a tyrant of the minority. It ought to be changed.

OUR OPTION ON NICARAGUA

THE news that Canada has obtained a concession for an interoceanic railroad across Nicaragua reminds us that there is a bit of unfinished business on the table of the United States Senate which has remained unfinished altogether too long. As soon as Congress assembles it should proceed at once to pass the treaty which has been negotiated with Nicaragua giving us the exclusive right to construct a canal thru that country. It is not fair to Nicaragua to leave the matter longer in suspense. We have no right to play "the dog in the manger" with these central American states. If we neglect to avail ourselves of the opportunities they offer us we should give way to some more enterprising people who are willing to develop the country, be they Canadians, Germans, Japanese or any other.

We should remember that in January, 1902, the

House of Representatives voted by 223 to 25 to authorize the construction of a canal at Nicaragua at an expense of $180,000,000. This was the estimate of cost made by the engineers and experts of the Third Canal Commission, which recommended the Nicaragua route in preference to the Panama. We may suppose that they underestimated the cost of construction in the case of the Nicaraguan plan as they undoubtedly did in the case of the Panamanian plan. But with the lesson learned from Panama and with improved machinery for excavation it is quite possible that some time a canal may be constructed for some such sum at Nicaragua, and if so its tolls could be less than half those of the Panama Canal, for that has cost us about $400,000,000. It may be that the much dreaded earthquakes of Nicaragua would not prove to be worse than the landslides of Panama.

At any rate, we should hasten to take up the option on the Nicaragua route now offered us. It may be our last chance, for we hope that our commercial rivals in Europe will never again be so short of cash and so preoccupied with other matters as they are at present.

A NEW TRADE COMPANY

THE officers and directors of the new American International Corporation are a remarkable group of men who have set out to take advantage of a trade opportunity offered to the United States by the Great War. There are neutral countries which have relied for many years upon European capital for the development of their resources. It is estimated that England's investments in South America have amounted to $4,000,000,000 and that half as much has been placed there by Germany and France. Not only have these European sources of supply been closed by the war, to remain in that condition for a long time to come, but the investors are now withdrawing their money because Europe sorely needs it. And the embarrassed nations are turning for help to this country, where money paid by the belligerents for munitions and our abundant crops, will seek profitable investment. In the other hemisphere there are countries which Europe can no longer assist, and the close of the war will find Russia seeking American capital and skill for the development of her industries and natural wealth.

This opportunity has appealed to the Americans who have organized the new company, Americans widely known by reason of their success and prominence in connection with great industries, our railroads, our foreign trade and our banks. They are men of recognized power. They themselves are familiar with the processes by which natural resources are developed, or they control the services of the ablest experts in their fields of industry. Their own achievements inspire confidence. They are aided by a chain of financial institutions here and abroad. The company is an association of men admirably equipped for its purpose.

Its aim is to take up the work which the warring nations have put aside, and thus not only to enlarge our foreign trade, but also so to extend the influence of the United States that the gains will be retained and will grow in the years following the war. When it asks for the support of the American public it will offer the guarantees to be found in the careers, wealth and associations of its officers and directors. The course of the project will be carefully observed in other parts of the world as well as in our own country, for whose interests it promises to exert an enduring and distinctly beneficial influence.

CURSED ARE THE PEACE-MAKERS

THE blessing which is promised to the peace-makers obviously refers, as in the case of other beatitudes, to the rewards of a future world, not of this. For in this world those who attempt to stop a quarrel usually get into trouble with one party and often with both. That must be expected, but it does not relieve any one from the duty of doing whatever he can to make peace.

The Russians and the Japanese had fought each other to a standstill when President Roosevelt intervened. The war might well have continued for a year longer without accomplishing anything more than the greater exhaustion of the belligerents. Yet both sides blame Mr. Roosevelt for having by his intervention snatched victory from their grasp. The Russians claim that if he had let them alone a little while longer they would have driven their enemies from Manchuria. The Japanese claim the same.

We believe that before long the President of the United States will again feel it his duty to act as intermediary in a great war. We hope he will seize the first favorable opportunity to proffer his services in that capacity. But we are sure that whenever he does he will be denounced on both sides as a meddler, and if he is instrumental in hastening the conclusion of a peace he will be blamed by both sides for preventing them from gaining the completer triumph for which they hope. Whichever nation feels most anxious for peace will, as a matter of policy, be the loudest in denouncing any suggestion that the time has come for the war to stop. The terms of peace, whatever they are, cannot completely satisfy any of the belligerents, and their dissatisfaction will be vented upon the intermediary. So if America has any part in the making of peace we must not be disappointed if from all sides we get, not gratitude, but obloquy and animosity.

THREE COLLEGE PRESIDENCIES

A PRESIDENCY is a high ambition, whether of a corporation, a college, or the country. Few candidates decline and fewer resign except for age or on demand by dissatisfied trustees. Within a few weeks much interest has attached to changes in the direction of sevtral important educational institutions which have required the finding for them of new presidents.

Dartmouth College is one of the oldest in the country. It was founded for the purpose of giving education to American Indians, but the red men have past away and it is rare that one appears to demand free tuition. After six years of service, President Nichols has resigned, greatly to the surprize of the friends of the college. Following a succession of clergymen as presidents, he was chosen as a layman and a distinguished investigator in science. Under him the college has rapidly grown in the number of its students and his resignation is deeply regretted. He resigned to become head of a department in physics at Yale University. It might seem a step downward in grade, but we can well imagine he

should be glad to make the change. About a college presidency there is more honor and glamor than enjoyment. A president's work is mainly administration, too often the collecting of money; he has little opportunity for teaching, too little professional influence over individual students and no time for investigation and study. To a student like Dr. Nichols, who so well knows the problems in physics awaiting discovery, the work of administration must be a weariness. He has done what seemed immediately necessary to raise the department of science at Dartmouth, and he now goes where he can give his time and genius in the laboratory, adding something of value to the knowledge of the world and to a civilization which is based upon the use of steam and electricity. This is a high and worthy ambition, for the work of a discoverer may appear higher than that of an administrator.

Dartmouth was founded for red men; Fisk University for black men and women. Dartmouth has been satisfied with the name of college, while the institution at Nashville, Tennessee, took, fifty years ago, the ambitious designation of university. Its founders looked far ahead, while its pupils had hardly reached the grammar grade. They were, however, quite as advanced as the Indian boys under President Wheelock when his school was moved from Lebanon, Connecticut, to Hanover. After half a century Fisk University gives fair hopes of becoming a real University, while we observe that during the year several other negro institutions founded about the same time and with a similar ambitious name, such as Straight and Tougaloo, have been content to become colleges. There are two negro colleges in the South which claim precedence in rank over the others. Howard University, if the District of Columbia belongs to the South, and Fisk University. Howard has large support from Congress and Fisk's future is assured by a considerable endowment and a body of about a thousand students, but that cannot yet be called a true university which includes preparatory and normal departments and which awaits the development of more than one post graduate school. Named after General Clinton B. Fisk, the university had for its first president Dr. Cravath, whose son, a prominent New York lawyer, is now president of its board of trustees and has been active in the large increase of its endowment. It was a great occasion for Fisk University, when, recently, Fayette A. McKenzie was inaugurated as president in the presence of presidents and other representatives of the principal universities of the country. Nashville is the chief educational center of the South, with its Vanderbilt University and its Peabody Normal College for white teachers, and now Fisk University gives promise that the highest education shall be supplied for negro youths. This is not yet supplied. We suppose that the training given at Fisk or Howard ranks hardly higher than two years at Harvard or Yale, but it should be the aim to be satisfied with nothing less than the very best which Vanderbilt or Tulane can offer to white youth, whether in the languages or the sciences. Why should not Fisk University at some future time challenge any college in Tennessee or the neighboring states to an extemporaneous debate in the Latin language, just as it sends out challenges for football?

Tuskegee Institute does not claim to be a university or even a college, but in usefulness and quality it stands higher than many that take these names. It is the monument of one man who has just past away whose name it ought to bear. One of these days it will be a college or a university, but never, we trust, will it cease to teach the common arts of life. Dr. Washington never called himself president, only principal, and now a new principal has to be selected. He will be a colored man, and a worthy successor will be found. There are others beside Booker T. Washington, great as he was. The race has not failed in the breed of noble men. It is famous for more than one man. It is a splendid augury for the future that a negro has by his genius been able to found this largest of all schools for the colored people of the South, and that it has secured so many influential supporters, both North and South. Hampton Institute did not cease to grow when General Armstrong died and Tuskegee, child of Hampton, will find leaders and friends worthy of those who have gone before.

THE PHONOGRAPH IN CHURCH

THE old question of how far it is advisable to use instrumental music in church services has entered upon a new phase. We no longer use the harp and psaltery, altho we say we do almost every Sunday. The organ, which was from the start an ecclesiastical instrument, is still ruled out by some of our stricter sects. The old Scotch Presbyterians, who objected to the introduction of a "kist of whustles' into the sacred edifice because they feared it would ultimately oust congregational singing, would find their fears confirmed if they returned to life and attended one of our fashionable churches.

Now the issue turns upon the propriety of the newer forms of musical machinery. A perplexed priest who has no choir in his mission churches writes to the *Ecclesiastical Review* to know if he may employ a Victrola to sing High Mass. The answer is no, and we quote the question as it was put to the Sacred Congregation of Rites in the original for the benefit of our Latinist readers:

> An, in Missa Solemni et aliis functionibus, in ecclesiis quibus est carentia magistri organi vel cantorum, etiam laicorum, liceat uti machina vulgo dicta *Grammofono*, pro cantu stricte liturgico gregoriano, partium variabilium aut invariabilium Missae Solemnis, hymnorum et aliorum canticorum?

Roma locuta est; causa finita est. This disposes of the phonograph so far as the Catholic Church is concerned, but there are enough more delicate questions involved in the new instrumentation to keep the Congregation of Rites busy or to give grounds for a schism in some Protestant sects. What, for instance, is the essential difference between a phonograph and a hired choir of non-Christian singers? Is it allowable to play the organ by a paper roll instead of by the fingers? How about substituting the sermon record of the most eloquent preacher in the country for ministers of less oratorical ability? And if hymns may be sung by phonograph, why may not prayers be said and why not responses given by the same means? And if then we run these instruments by hydro-electric power, are we not back to the praying water-wheel of the Buddhists?

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Armenian Massacres

The photographs given here show how one small band of Armenians from the villages about Antioch escaped the destruction which has overwhelmed their race. It is indeed a miracle that with less than a thousand men and with not enough guns to go around and with little food and ammunition these Armenian families were able to hold the mountain on which they had taken refuge against an army of 7000 Turks under German officers. Their entire stock of arms consisted of 150 old French rifles, 500 shotguns, 50 revolvers and 200 daggers. The attacking Turks several times got within five yards of the trenches when they were driven back by the gun fire and the rocks rolled down upon them by the Armenian men and women.

The Turks have taken care to avoid injury to the American missionaries who have in many cases been able to save Armenian families from slaughter and the girls in the American schools from being carried off to the harems. But it is now reported that the Superintendent of the American mission at Urfa, the Rev. Francis Hayes Leslie, has been murdered by the Turks while trying to protect the Armenians under his care. Dr. Leslie is a graduate of Fargo College, North Dakota, and had been sent back to Urfa before the war together with Dr. Bridge, of Michigan.

The commission of which Viscount Bryce is the head reports that the extent of the massacre and the cruelties practised are greater than at first supposed. Since last May 500,000 Armenian men, women and children have been murdered, a crime unparalleled in history. The worst details of the atrocities as told by the refugees at Tiflis are too hideous to be printed in a magazine but we quote a few passages from the Bryce report:

At Mush early in July the authorities called on the Armenians to hand over their arms and a large ransom for the notables of the town and the leading men. The villagers were subjected to revolting tortures. Finger nails and toe nails were forcibly extracted, teeth were knocked out, noses whittled down and the victims done to death in lingering agony. The female relatives of the victims who came to their rescue were outraged before their eyes, and the shrieks of the mutilated men and the death cries of the victims filled the air.

The method employed in disposing of the women and children in the concentrated camps was by burning.

In the hill country of Sasun 1500 surviving warriors were surrounded by 30,000 Turks and Kurds. Then followed a desperate, heroic struggle for life. Men, women and children fought with knives, scythes, stones—anything they could get

THE GREAT WAR

November 29—Bulgars capture Prisrend. Kaiser visits Vienna.

November 30—Serbs leave Monastir. Three Austrian ministers resign.

December 1—Italy will not make separate peace. British retreat down Tigris from Bagdad.

December 2—Germany asked to recall Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen. Austrians invading Montenegro.

December 3—Allies ask freedom of action in Macedonia. Anglo-French campaign in Kamerun progresses.

December 4—Germans renew attacks on Dvinsk from western side. Italian attacks on Görz slacken.

December 5—Rumania commandeers foreign shipping in her ports. Chinese cruiser "Chao-ho" mutinies at Shanghai.



Medem

THE FLAG OF SAFETY

Serbia Conquered

The only two remaining towns of importance in Serbia, Prisrend and Monastir, have now been surrendered, so six weeks after the Austro-German forces began their invasion the country has been completely conquered. Only



Medem

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT OF THE CHRISTIANS, FROM ANTIOCH

One of the most moving incidents of the Great War is the marvelous escape from massacre of a body of Armenians from six villages just west of Antioch. Notified that they were to be banished to the deserts of Mesopotamia within eight days and knowing that this would mean death for most of them, they fled to the hills overlooking the Gulf of Alexandretta. Here they defended themselves for fifty-three days against an overwhelming force of Turks until finally their Red Cross flag caught the attention of a passing French cruiser which carried them to Port Said and safety. Those rescued included a thousand men, fourteen hundred women and eleven hundred children and four hundred babies



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"OUT OF THE TRENCHES BY CHRISTMAS"

The Oscar II, chartered by Mr. Henry Ford, sailed from New York on December 4 with about 150 pacifists aboard. Mr. Ford hopes to bring about peace by Christmas, tho he is as yet uncertain of the means he will use. Holland promises to prevent his plan to establish an anti-militarist center there. Mr. Bryan hopes to join the party later

some ten miles of railroad as it runs thru the canyons of the Vardar River into Greece yet remain to be taken, but the French are said to be withdrawing from this position. By their victory on the historic plain of Kossovo and the capture of Prisrend following the Bulgars claim to have taken 16,000 Serbian prisoners besides obtaining a large amount of war material, including fifty field guns, 20,000 rifles and 148 automobiles. Prisrend stands close to the western frontier of Serbia near where the boundaries of Montenegro and Serbia join, boundaries which were drawn with such care and anxiety by the international commission two years ago, but doubtless soon to be obliterated. Fifty miles west of Prisrend is the city of Scutari on the lake of the same name, and here what is left of the Serbian government has made its headquarters.

The Serbian troops and refugees who have fled into the Albanian mountains will suffer from the inclemency of both man and nature. The weather is below the freezing point and snow covers the ground. Albania is the only part of Europe which remains in its primitive state, no railroads, no great cities, no manufactures or commerce, no national unity or established order. The Albanians in general hate the Serbs and with good reason. Only three years ago the Serbs overran the country with fire and sword and their atrocities, as revealed in the report of the Carnegie investigating commission, shocked the civilized world. The Albanians have not forgiven the Serbs for annexing Albanian territory and they are taking advantage of this opportunity to avenge themselves. It is reported that some of the Albanian tribes are actively assisting the Austrians against the Serbs and Montenegrins.

The invasion of Montenegro by the Austrians will do more to provoke the wrath of the Italians than anything else, for Queen Helena of Italy is a daughter of King Nicholas of Montenegro. It is not yet known what form the aid which the Italian Foreign Minister has promised to Serbia will take. Possibly the Italian troops will be sent across the Adriatic to Avlona on the Albanian coast which is already held by the Italians. But such action will tend further to alienate Greece from the Allies, for Greece claims Avlona and the southern part of Albania.

Monastir on the Greek Serbian frontier was taken by the Bulgars, but the Austrian flag was the only one hoisted, doubtless to avoid offending Greece. Serbia in annexing Monastir as part of her share of the spoils of the Balkan war could not claim any ethnic justification for her claim since the inhabitants were mostly Bulgars and the minority largely Greeks and Jews. The Serbs, who had been defending the approaches to Monastir, retreated in part into Greece, where it appears they were well treated and have not been disarmed and interned as was feared. The Allies, however, have not yet obtained satisfactory assurances from Greece that they will have the necessary freedom of operation in Macedonia and Salonica for their campaign against Bulgaria and they have threatened Greece with another blockade unless she yields to them.

The attitude of Rumania is causing anxiety to both sides. Russian forces are being massed on the frontier and the Austro-German troops are now being withdrawn from Serbia to be used in meeting the attack from this new quarter.

British Defeat in Mesopotamia

In our issue of November 19 we told of the advance of the British expedition up the Euphrates and Tigris rivers until they had arrived within eighteen miles of their goal, the city of Bagdad. Here, however, they met with what is certainly a check and may be a serious reverse. According to the British version the forces under General Townshend gained a victory over the Turks at the ancient city of Ctesiphon, practically wiping out one of the four divisions opposed to them and taking a large number of prisoners. But later, on account of the lack of water and the arrival of Turkish reinforcements, the British withdrew downstream, taking their wounded and captives with them.

On the other hand, the report which comes to us from Turkish and German sources says that the British lost more than five thousand and abandoned an immense amount of war material in their flight. Three aeroplanes out of the four which the British possest are in the hands of the Turks, as well as three machine guns, a hundred camels, three vessels and a flag. The British tried to make a stand at the fortified town of Azizi, but a night attack by the Turks drove them on down the Tigris to Kut el-Amara, a hundred miles below Bagdad.

If the British defeat is as decided as the Turkish report indicates, the British expectations of soon taking Bagdad and so securing control of the Mesopotamian valley, will be disappointed. The strength of the expeditionary force is not known to the public, but it certainly does not number many thousand, and the task of conveying supplies up the rivers and thru deserts beset with hostile tribesmen is very difficult. The work on the German railroad from the Bosporus to Bagdad has been rapidly pushed during the war and may have made more progress



Starrv in New York Tribune

HOLD FAST, NOW!



Kirby in New York World

JOY-RIDING



Cesare in New York Evening Sun

WAR IS ——

GOING, GOING, GONE THE FORD PEACE EXPEDITION

than is suspected. To last accounts it had been completed to a point 150 miles east of Aleppo, and so only about 400 miles west of Bagdad. The opening of a thorofare thru the Balkans to Constantinople will enable the Germans to send munitions and officers or even troops directly into Mesopotamia to meet the Russian attack from the north and the British from the south.

The Management of the War

It has been the boast of Berlin that the governments of the Central Powers had remained unshaken while all the Allies had suffered from cabinet crises during the war. This, it seems, can no longer be claimed, for three of the Austrian cabinet have resigned, the ministers of Commerce, Finance and the Interior. The political significance of this can only be surmised. These cabinet changes followed upon a flying visit of the Kaiser to Vienna, where he was in consultation with the Emperor of Austria and his advisers.

The delay and ineffectiveness of the Allies in the Balkan crisis which proved fatal to Serbia showed the necessity of a closer coöperation between the commands. Hereafter all campaigns will be conducted in concert, according to plans worked out by joint general staff of military and naval experts and approved by the responsible ministers of the several governments in conference. Two such war councils have been held, one at Paris and the other at Calais, between the French and English premiers and their chief advisers.

General Joffre has been placed in command of all of the French armies except those in Africa. Hitherto, tho ranked as Generalissimo, campaigns in Gallipoli and Macedonia have not been under his control.

At the opening of the Reichstag on November 30 it became evident that it would not be possible to prevent some discussion of the two important questions which have been kept out of the previous sessions, namely, the food supply and the terms of peace. The President of the Reichstag in his opening speech summed up the situation in the following language:

> Proud England is troubled about the key to her supremacy. All our enemies have recognized that we are invincible on the battlefield; so, the more eagerly do they cling to their hope to destroy us economically, to conquer us by hunger. . . .
>
> We have grain for bread; potatoes, the most important food of the people, are abundant. If in other things there may be a scarcity, as cannot be disputed, yet the hardships thus caused to a majority of the poorer population will be surmounted by the organization of the provision market.

Italy's Part in the War

The Austrian city of Görz, ten miles east of the Italian frontier, still holds out against persistent attacks of the Italian troops. For nine days and nights the fighting for the possession of the bridgehead on the Isonzo River at



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YOUNG ENGLAND'S PART

H. R. H. Prince Henry puts his shoulder to the wheel. With other Eton College boys he chose to give up a half-holiday to help unload the army stores at Didcot Junction



Pictorial News

AN OVERFLOW MEETING

In New York City freight congestion grows worse instead of better. The piers are overcrowded and even the nearby streets are filled

Görz continued without cessation. This is "the hell of battlefields" according to the Austrian commander, the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, and it is claimed that nowhere else have so many fallen in so small a space.

It has been repeatedly rumored that Italy was likely to make a separate peace with Austria and withdraw from the war. The Austrian Government offered Italy last May more of the "unredeemed" territory for remaining out of the war than she has gained by her six months fighting and doubtless that offer, or a better one, is open. But now it appears that Italy has definitely decided to join with the Entente Allies for better or worse. The Pact of London by which on September 5, 1914, France, Russia and Great Britain agreed not to make peace separately, has now been signed by Italy, so the new Quintuple Alliance is accomplished, for Japan signed in October.

This action was announced by Foreign Minister Sonnino to the Italian Parliament on December 1. At the same time he took occasion to express the determination of Italy to take part in the Balkan campaign. He said:

> The existence of the political and economic independence of Serbia is a vital necessity for Italy's existence as a great power. In accord with our allies we consider the restoration of the heroic Serbian people in the fullness of its independence as an unavoidable condition to end this great war.

The statement of policy made by Baron Sonnino received the approval of all parties in the Chamber of Deputies.

Anarchy in Persia

The British expedition operating from the Persian Gulf is in double peril, for while it is forced to retire by the attack of the Turks in Mesopotamia it is threatened with a rising in the rear by the Persians. Little news is allowed to transpire from this part of the world and that little is not reliable, but it is evident that the people have become alarmed at the invasion of Persia from the north by the Russians, from the south by the British, and are taking up arms in defense of the independence of their country. The Shah was at first disposed to espouse the cause of these nationalists and was ready to take the field against the invaders. But the massing of a strong Russian force at Kazvin, only eighty-six miles northwest of Teheran, caused him to change his mind suddenly. He has consented to remain in Teheran and to allow the Russians to search in the capital for the depots of arms which had been hidden in preparation for a rising.

The Senate and the House

In preparation for the session of Congress several questions and appointments were considered last week by the managing committees of the majority, and in caucus, at Washington. Mr. Kern, of Indiana, was reëlected floor leader of the Senate. Concerning the election of a president pro tempore there was a sharp contest. Objection was made to the reëlection of Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, because at the recent session he led the seven Democratic bolters who turned against the Administration's Ship Purchase bill. In opposition to him twenty-three votes were pledged. After several caucus sessions, Mr. Clarke was reëlected by a vote of twenty-eight to twenty-three, his unsuccessful competitor being Mr. Pomerene, of Ohio, on whose motion the election was made unanimous. Mr. Lewis, of Illinois, was elected party whip.

Drastic propositions for cloture amendments to the rules for debate were made by Senator Owen and others. Attempts to limit debate in the Senate have heretofore been unsuccessful. Mr. Owen asked that debate should be closed within two days following a majority vote on the motion of a Senator asserting that there was undue delay. He was made chairman of a committee appointed to consider the question. This committee reported a rule providing that upon the assertion of a Senator that there was undue delay, a vote should be taken, and that if a majority should say that he was right the debate must close within two days. But the caucus at the end of the week practically abandoned the project after five hours debate, which showed that no form of cloture could command sufficient support. Mr. Owen and his committee were given leave to withdraw their recommendation. If it had been accepted, there would have been a long discussion on the rules at the opening of the session and reception of the President's message might have been delayed. Mr. Owen can introduce his rule in a resolution, and it will be referred to the Rules Committee. Probably debate upon the Administration's program will be without limit in the



Edwin Levick

STANDING ROOM ONLY

In the Erie Railroad such thousands of cars are now on the belt of railroading facilities

Senate. Some have said that without cloture the new Ship bill cannot be passed.

Mr. Kitchin, of North Carolina, who opposes the military and naval defence plans, is chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and floor leader. This committee directs the formation of other committees. The old chairmen are retained. About two thirds of them are from the South. Because the number of Republican Representatives has been increased, each committee will have one more Republican at this session.

In the Field of Labor

In Chicago, 54 men, nearly all of them officers of labor unions in the building industry, have been indicted, each of them 46 times and on several thousand counts, for extortion, conspiracy and malicious mischief. It is charged that the accused men have collected more than $500,000 in blackmail from building contractors. Their method was to call a strike on some slight pretext, and then to accept for settlement a bribe, which commonly was $500, altho in some cases a much larger sum was demanded. The State's Attorney (who has recently received threats against his life) says that several of the blackmailers' victims were ruined by them. There was a blacklist for all who did not satisfy the demands. These men, he adds, were not really labor leaders or representatives of union labor, but were a disgrace to it and were working for themselves.

At the first hearing in court, twenty-five of the accused appeared. Several had left the city. Among the indicted are two saloon keepers and two bartenders. The judge decided that the bail must be $2,500 for each indictment, or $115,000 for each man. The total would exceed $6,000,000.

There has been much disorder at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in connection with the strike of street railway employees. Mobs wrecked cars last week and inflicted serious injuries upon strike-breakers, who are beginning to desert because the service is so perilous. The men have decided to accept State Senator Carlin as an umpire. The company refused to have any dealings with their leader. Peace has not been restored in all the war order factories. The 2400 workmen of a manufacturer of automobile bodies (on war contracts) at Cleveland, on strike for a month, have gone back, with a wage increase of twenty-five cents a day. But 900 men at the Winchester Arms works in New Haven are out for a day of eight hours, and the employees of the Remington company in Bridgeport are holding meetings for a strike, on account of discrimination against members of unions.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a well known I. W. W. agitator, has been on trial in Paterson, New Jersey, for inciting strikers to violence in a public address there two years and a half ago. The jury found her not guilty. Two years ago the jury disagreed. The testimony of detectives and policemen as to the words she used was not credited. She was assisted by a notable defense committee of eighty-one persons, among whom were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, Miss Lillian Wald, Mrs. Robert Bruere, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Willard Straight, William English Walling, Amos Pinchot, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, and four other clergymen. This committee employed counsel and paid the cost of the defense.



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FREE SPEECH ACQUITTED

Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the young I. W. W. leader, on trial for inciting a riot among the silk mill strikers in Paterson, N. J., was found "not guilty." "Freedom of speech has triumphed over 'loranorder'" was Miss Flynn's comment on the case

Buenz and the Attachés

At the close of the trial, in New York, of Dr. Karl Buenz, resident director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, and three of his subordinates, the accused were found guilty of defrauding the United States by means of false manifests, which misrepresented the nature of the cargoes, and the destination, of ships sent out from New York with coal and provisions for German warships at sea. Dr. Buenz, formerly German Minister to Mexico, and for years prominently connected with the German Foreign Office, was sentenced, with two of his associates, to be imprisoned for a year and a half in the Atlanta Penitentiary. The fourth man accused was sent to the same prison for one year. Violations of neutrality or international law were not involved directly in the verdict, but the offense was fraud, which tended to throw suspicion on all American manifests and clearance papers and to affect our commerce.

On the following day our Government requested the Government of Germany to recall immediately Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché, and Captain von Papen, military attaché of the German Embassy, "on account of what this Government considers improper activities in military and naval matters."

It is said that this action had been intended for some time, and that delay was due to some hope that Germany would disavow responsibility for the work of the submarine that sank the "Lusitania." But there no longer seemed to be room for even hope as to that, and the request for recall was sent. It is reported that the Austrian Consul General, Alexander von Nuber, and several German or Austrian consuls will soon be the subjects of similar requests. Altho no official statement of the evidence against the two attachés has been made the list of their offenses is a long one. There is reason to believe that $27,000,000 of the German Gov-

ernment's money has been used here, mainly under their direction, in plots and the promotion of projects hostile to the Allies. Boy-Ed's connection with the case of Stegler, who was sent to prison for three years for using a false passport, was conclusively shown at the time of Stegler's arrest.

Mr. Ford's Peace Expedition

The ship "Oscar II," bearing Henry Ford and his party of peace advocates, sailed from New York on the afternoon of the 4th. There was a crowd of sympathizing persons and sightseers on the pier. Mr. Bryan was there, and Thomas A. Edison. Mr. Bryan had exprest to Mr. Ford his sympathy, but had also said that he felt that just now he could be of greater service in this country, opposing a large increase of army and navy expenditures. He hopes that he can join the Ford party at The Hague. Just before the ship sailed he was a witness at the marriage of Berton Braley, a writer, and Miss Marian Rubincam, of Philadelphia. Both of them are Mr. Ford's guests on the steamship. Mr. Ford was very confident that those who predicted failure for his project would be disappointed. After the ship had left her pier, a delayed guest, Urban J. Ledoux, of Biddeford, Maine, who said he had been invited, tried to swim out to her. A tugboat rescued him, and he was taken to a hospital.

The official list showed the names of 148 guests. But fifty-four of them are newspaper or magazine correspondents, three represent moving picture companies, and twenty are members of Mr. Ford's personal staff. Miss Jane Addams was taken ill, and therefore could not go. Among those who declined was Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter. Ex-Congressman Bartholdt withdrew his acceptance. Some say he did this because of an interview in which Mr. Ford exprest a preference for Great Britain. John Wanamaker, who was invited, remarked that he had found that while Mr. Ford had a mission, a generous heart and a fat pocketbook, he had no plan. There must be a government behind a peace movement, if it is to accomplish anything. Secretary Lansing has informed several European nations that our Government is not connected with the Ford movement and assumes no responsibility for it. Holland said that any attempt to use that country as a base of operations for interference with the military situation would surely be prevented. Dispatches published abroad said that Mr. Ford intended to foment a strike, or mutiny, in the trenches. This he promptly denied in cablegrams. Mr. Roosevelt says that the movement will not be mischievous, only because it is so ridiculous. He adds that it is a most discreditable thing for this country.

It is the purpose of Mr. Ford and his associates to establish at The Hague a permanent unofficial court composed of four or five representatives of each neutral country, which shall sit continuously and discuss ways to promote or cause peace, hoping for success. But this court, it is said, will suggest no plans to the belligerents.



E. K. Jessup

THE MAIN ARTERY OF SERBIAN TRAFFIC

The Vardar River, along which runs the railroad (seen on the right) connecting Salonica and Nish. The French and British from Salonica are now trying to hold the Vardar River against the Bulgars who are pushing down it from Serbia



Cesare in New York Sun

VERY CLEVER, BUT HOW LONG CAN HE KEEP IT UP?



Marcus in New York World

THE RANGE

GREECE IS STILL ON THE FENCE

FROM STATE TO STATE

DELAWARE: Some months ago the Wilmington Board of Health notified the Board of Education that twenty public school buildings were in an unsanitary condition. The Board of Education answered that the City Council had not provided funds for altering the plumbing, the Council having declared the alterations unnecessary. Then the Board of Health ordered fourteen of the schools closed, whereupon the City Solicitor exprest the opinion that the Board of Health had exceeded its authority. Unless the order is withdrawn approximately 5000 pupils, including those of the night schools, will be shut out practically all winter, since, even if funds were now available, it would take several months to make the alterations.

FLORIDA: The Florida Marketing and Distributing Bureau, a coöperative organization of vegetable producers which made an experimental start last season with only a few members, has been so successful in opening up markets outside the state that its membership has multiplied several times, yet it is impossible to fill orders as fast as they come in. Excessive rains in some parts of the state and want of rain in other parts have made short crops, but price standards have been so well maintained by the bureau that in the aggregate producers have received more money than in other years. It is now proposed that the organization handle fruits in addition to vegetables.

GEORGIA: The law to prohibit the manufacture or sale of liquor in Georgia enacted at the special November session of the Legislature, is one of the strictest in the United States. It defines "liquor" as any drink containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol. The new act is intended to eliminate all breweries, "near-beer" saloons and locker clubs now operating under the present law, which allows the manufacture and sale of drinks containing not more than four per cent of alcohol. The new law goes into effect the first of next May.

IDAHO: Sugar beets, which constituted one of the most profitable crops of Idaho this year, promise to be still more profitable next year. The Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, with large factories at Blackfoot, Idaho Falls and Sugar City, has already announced that next season it will pay not only the flat rate of $5 a ton, but will add ten cents for each half unit of sugar content over fifteen per cent. This is expected to increase not only the acreage, but the quality as well. It is estimated that the average price will be about $5.30.

ILLINOIS: Fourteen leading newspapers in as many rural counties in central Illinois have arranged each to devote a page a week to subjects calculated to arouse their respective groups of readers to "a general sense of their relationship to each other," the purpose being to "help readers to help themselves by a clearing house of ideas gathered from the world of coöperative effort affecting every phase of rural improvement." A special feature of the plan is to organize in each county a coöperative body of 100 citizens, prorated according to population, so that each township will have at least one member, this body to hold regular experience meetings which the newspapers will report for the benefit of kindred bodies in other counties and readers in general.

INDIANA: The second monthly report of the State Industrial Board under the new compensation act—a much more complete report than the first one was—shows twenty-one persons killed and 2762 injured in the various employments. There were 132 different causes of injury, many of which, the board says, will be removed by its campaign for the installation of safety appliances. The report shows the building trades to be the most hazardous, while machine shops and railroads come close behind. The average weekly wage of injured men was $13.17 and of injured women $3.60.

KENTUCKY: The Mountain Highway thru eastern Kentucky seems now to be assured. The five counties thru which it is to run have agreed each to build its part of it. This will be one of the most picturesque highways in the country. It will run from a point near Pound Gap on the Kentucky-Virginia border thru Whitesburg and down the north fork of the Kentucky River via Hazard, Jackson, Beattyville and Irvine, to a point near Richmond, Madison County, where it will join the Dixie Highway.

MISSISSIPPI: The State Board of Health recently issued a statement, saying: "Typhoid fever is an ever present disease in the State of Mississippi." In the last year cases were reported from every county in the state and deaths resulted from it in every county excepting George and Jefferson. "When we stop to consider the means by which this disease is contracted," says the board, "it is a disgrace to the people of the state."

NEW HAMPSHIRE: An earnest effort is being made to revive the sheep industry of this state. The New Hampshire Sheep Breeders' Association has made provision for a series of educational meetings with farmers in every county this winter. In this the state authorities will coöperate, an appropriation for the purpose having been made by the last Legislature. The association also voted to take vigorous steps for the enforcement of the laws against sheep-killing dogs. Only 12,000 sheep are taxed in the state, while licensed dogs number 9780. In 1860 there were 310,000 sheep in the state, valued at about $850,000.

NEW MEXICO: The recent convention of the New Mexico Educational Association at Albuquerque was the most spirited ever held by this organization. Alvin H. White, superintendent of public instruction, denounced the new constitution as the poorest possible from the educational standpoint. His principal objections were that it throws the county school superintendent into politics, makes the superintendent of public instruction elective, makes the bulk of the state school revenues depend on the commissioner of public lands and provides statewide uniformity of text books, but fails to make them free. The association's legislative program includes the elimination of third grade teachers and the amendment of the county unit law so that county superintendents will be vested with the right to incur expenditures as well as to approve accounts and draw warrants.

NORTH DAKOTA: Never before in the history of this state have so many of its people worked in unison for a given purpose as in the recent "Appreciation Week," devoted to sounding the praises of North Dakota. At the request of the state press association Governor Hanna and the mayors of practically all the cities issued proclamations setting the week apart for this purpose. Schools, churches and all sorts of associations held special exercizes for the dissemination of knowledge concerning the state's achievements and resources. Nearly every newspaper issued a "booster" edition, containing letters written by farmers in contest for prizes offered by the railroads, and merchants in their advertising and displays made a specialty of state products.

OHIO: With the impressive ceremony of the masonic ritual and in the presence of social, civic and patriotic organizations from several states and prominent men and women from all parts of the country, officers of the grand lodge of Ohio laid the cornerstone of the McKinley Birthplace Memorial at Niles. The building, funds for which have been contributed by people of every state in the Union, will stand almost on the site of the little weather-beaten frame house that was the McKinley home. The house has been moved away, but it is said it will probably be brought back and placed near the memorial building.

PENNSYLVANIA: According to statistics just issued by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry the market value of the products of 20,571 industrial plants in this state in the last year was $3,245,835,800, or nearly a billion dollars more than the capital invested in the plants. Total wages and salaries paid to 1,066,486 persons were $685,422,700. Of those employed in these industries 74.1 per cent were Americans. The showing for this year will be much greater. Never before [illegible] so many plants been in operation as now, and never [illegible] the output been so great or the wages offered so high.

TEXAS: The sixteenth annual [illegible] Carnival at Houston this year was made unusually interesting to the people of the entire state by meeting of various organizations [illegible] state as well as local improvements. Daily discussions of general subjects such as the cutting of cotton, the warehouse marketing law, good roads and other topics for presentation to the Legislature were added to the pageantry and many forms of entertainment, giving the occasion a quality of serious purpose as well as carnival amusement.

UTAH: State Fish and Game Commissioner Chambers, having succeeded in establishing two large sanctuaries for wild birds and beasts in Utah, is now planning to have one or two smaller retreats for them in each county of the state. Two years ago he induced the Legislature to prohibit the killing of any wild bird or animal, excepting those of a predatory nature, on 22,000 acres in Sevier County and 15,000 acres in Utah County. Now the greatly increased numbers of wild things in these sanctuaries have become objects of pride to the state, and the people want more such safety spots.

VIRGINIA: Mr. F. William Sievers has completed the equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee which is soon to be erected by the State of Virginia near the spot from which the Southern leader watched Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. The statue is one and three-quarters life size, and is said by those who knew General Lee to be a perfect likeness. In front of the base is a battle detail full of action. Five men, representing infantry, cavalry and artillery, are making a desperate stand over a shattered cannon, while a boy bugler is encouraging them and a mounted color bearer is dashing forward carrying the Virginia state flag.

WASHINGTON: If present indications point truly this state is soon to become one vast rabbit farm. At a recent meeting of the Tacoma Pet Stock Association figures were given to show that the rabbit industry may be made one of the most profitable in this country. Sixty-two per cent of the felt used by hat manufacturers in the United States is made from rabbit skins; the fur of the rabbit is extensively used in this country for imitating more valuable furs; the meat of the rabbit contains 82 per cent of nourishment, and finally the rabbit is one of the most prolific and most cheaply grown animals of use to mankind. Most of the rabbit skins used in America have heretofore come from Germany, but the prospect is that Washington will soon be furnishing a large part of them.

THE FOOD OF WAR

BY JANE ADDAMS

Only serious illness prevented Miss Jane Addams from joining the group of peace advocates who are sailing with Mr. Henry Ford on his idealistic mission. She has already made one peace pilgrimage to Europe during the past year and in the following article she presents some significant observations made on that trip. Miss Addams is National Chairman of the Woman's Peace Party, which recently directed the sending of thousands of telegrams requesting President Wilson to take some action to bring about peace.—THE EDITOR.

AT the close of the International Congress of Women held at The Hague last April two delegations were commissioned to carry the resolutions of the congress to the various governments. One committee visited the Scandinavian countries and Russia, and another, of which I was chairman, began with the warring nations. We were received in London, in Berlin, in Vienna, in Rome, in Berne, in Paris, in Havre, where the Belgian Government is now established, and at The Hague, and we were also granted an audience with the Pope. Both delegations in every case were accorded an interview by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and in almost every case by the Chancellor or Prime Minister, and in all the countries we saw members of Parliament and other men who are responsible for governmental policies. Traveling rapidly as we did from one country to another, perhaps nothing was more striking than the diametrically opposing opinions found on each side concerning the identical occurrences or events.

We arrived in London two days after the sinking of the "Lusitania" and read in many columns of the press the indignation against this "crowning outrage of German piracy upon helpless women and children." So profound and national was this indignation that during the next few days, when we were still in London, the English Parliament, following the outrages upon the German bakeshops and other places of business, decided to interne the German subjects.

Ten days later, when we reached Berlin, the papers were still rejoicing over the victory which had been achieved by a tiny submarine over "a great auxiliary cruiser of the British navy." We were often reminded of the old phrases in our school books about the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac." Certain data were given over and over again; the "complete destruction of the 'Lusitania' was due to the explosion of her own cargo, she was an armed cruiser, and American passengers had been repeatedly warned."

Inevitably the inferences from these widely divergent facts were irreconcilable. Even reasonable and justice-loving people in both countries who wished to be sure of their data before passing judgment would be quite unable to deal impartially with the situation. As to the large number of people found on both sides who grasp eagerly at any atrocity which may justify or increase the bitter animosity against the enemy, we were unable to determine whether the hate produced the atrocities or the atrocities the hate.

Almost every tale we heard in London of outrages on the part of German soldiers against the helpless Belgians was repeated in Vienna of the brutal behavior of the Cossack soldiers in East Prussia. Our delegation reached Italy ten days after she had declared war against Austria. A Socialist member of Parliament, proud of the fact that his party had stoutly voted against the war appropriation, told us unequivocally that "This was a newspaper-made war," that a campaign conducted thruout the winter had culminated in a sensational three days when the people reached the highest degree of excitement. One is of course reminded of the old nursery riddle, which is first, the egg or the hen? Does public opinion control the press, or the reverse? It was perhaps inevitable for our Socialist friend to believe that the great Italian banks with their interests in Dalmatia were the power behind the press. Certain cities were placarded with statements and photographs of atrocities and they had not been lacking in D'Annunzio's fiery speeches.

The journals everywhere we went tended to make an entire nation responsible for the crimes of individuals, a tendency which is certainly fraught with awful consequences even altho the crimes for which the nation is held responsible may have originated in the gross exaggeration of some trivial incident. The very size and extent of the contention acts like a madness.

This perhaps accounts for the impressions left upon our minds that in the various countries the enthusiasm for continuing the war is fed largely on a fund of animosity growing out of the conduct of the war. Germany is indignant because England's blockade was an attempt to starve her women and children, England is on fire over the German atrocities in Belgium.

A young man in France said, "We hope to be able very soon to squirt petroleum into the German trenches so that everything will easily catch fire." I replied, "That seems very terrible." "Yes," he said, "but think of the poisonous gas and the horrible death of our men who were asphyxiated." Constantly one hears that Germany has done this; the Allies have done that; somebody tried to do this and we foiled them by doing that. But after all, great nations, however legitimate the first cause of war may have been, cannot conduct their operations from the standpoint of reprisals, which is not even a permissible method among small groups. Occasionally we met a man who said, "Of course in the end the war must be adjudicated with the original causes as a factor, but we are getting further away from the original causes every day, and more and more the conduct of the war is modifying its aim."

The leading English papers have long since ceased to write about "a war to end war," and thru a series of gradations some of them have even reached "the crushing of Germany" as a worthy aim. In each country we were told of hideous occurrences of warfare which demonstrated that the continued existence of the enemy was a menace to civilization. Is it because this war has been carried to the very doorsteps of those people in Europe who have reached the stage of sensibility toward human suffering and an understanding of the differing individual which has never been obtained before in human history, that the gathering horror of that knowledge drives them on? A Hungarian owning a large estate near the Carpathian Mountains told me in Budapest that he was sheltering thirteen hundred men whose feet or hands had been frozen during the winter campaign and he bitterly resented the cruelty to which so many of his countrymen had been subjected, and of course held "the enemy" responsible.

It is as if the mind of Europe were submerged under a great emotionalism, as if the love of country had inhibited all normal family affection and daily interests so that thousands of people joyfully surrendered their children and all their possessions. A Frenchman, looking around his library, said to us, "I used to think

there was something valuable in these books, but I would throw them at once into the trenches, if their burning would so heat the hands of a soldier that he might shoot to kill one man of that nation which is destroying the liberties of Europe." Nevertheless the fanatical patriotism which has risen so high in these countries, and which is essentially so fine and imposing, cannot last. The waves will come down, the crest cannot be held indefinitely. Then men must see the horrible things which are taking place not as causes for continuing the war, but as that which must never be allowed to occur again. At last they must soberly count up the loss of life and the debts they have assumed for the generations to come. An old man said to me, "Some day the people will cease to think of the nation and will think of their children and grandchildren."

Curiously, however, at the present moment such an accounting seems only to increase the demands. Many Germans who originally justified the war on the ground of self defense and the mobilization of Russia, have come to feel that Belgium or other territory must be retained as a justification for the expenditure of life and treasure; so in France, which was originally fighting to clear her invaded territory, there is talk not only of recovering the lost provinces, but of pushing the boundary to the river Rhine, that the flower of France may not have died in vain.

Such plans readily find expression in the press, but the man whose burning heart can find no slightest justification for the loss of the finest youth of Europe unless it results in the establishment of such international courts as will make war forever impossible, finds it difficult to discover a vehicle thru which he may express this view. International ideals for the moment are treated not only with derision and contempt, but as dangerous to patriotism.

Perhaps I may be permitted to close this article with a recent personal experience.

In an address in New York City given the week of my return from Europe I was presenting data which to my mind indicated a revolt against war, taking place in the midst of the war itself. I cited the loathing against the use of the bayonet felt by a certain type of young man, to overcome which "We were told in several countries" that stimulants were administered before a bayonet charge was ordered!

It never occurred to us who heard this statement nor to those who made it, that this was done because the men lacked courage. It was taken for granted that the stimulants inhibited the sensibilities of a certain type of modern man to whom primitive warfare was especially abhorrent, altho he was a brave soldier and serving his country with all his heart. The giving of stimulants was a quicker process than that incitement to reprisals and revenge which in actual warfare often serves as an immediate incentive. We were in fact told of this substitution, once by a Frenchman who said, "That since the use of poisonous gases by the Germans, no further stimulants could possibly be needed for a thoroly indignant and aroused soldiery," and again by an Englishman who spoke of the difficulties in the early months of the war in overcoming the camaraderie unhappily evinced by certain British troops for the Saxons long established in an opposite trench and the relief when the Bavarians, against whom no incitement to hostility was needed, took their places.

I used no illustration for the statement in my New York address, and speaking broadly and without notes I unfortunately gave a mistaken impression as to the extent to which I myself believed stimulants had been used in connection with bayonet charges. The statement, much exaggerated in the reporting and without any qualifying clauses, was made the subject of much unfriendly comment, especially in those journals which had been unalterably opposed to the woman's meeting at The Hague from its inception.

Several weeks ago, therefore, I took advantage of an interview on the subject with an Associated Press man to make clear two points: first the authority for my statement that "we have been told in several countries." I instanced three occasions upon which my friend Dr. Alice Hamilton and myself heard the statement when we were together, so that we have since been able to confirm each other's impressions. We distinctly recall a French governmental official, an English professor and a convalescing German soldier. The latter, who was on sick leave in Switzerland after three months in the trenches, was an exceptionally intelligent young man. He said to us, "A bayonet charge does not show courage, but madness. Men must be brought to the point by stimulants, and once the charge is begun they are like insane men. I have been in it, and after it was over I was utterly dazed. I did not know what had happened to me any more than if I had been picked up from the water after an explosion on shipboard." He said that the stimulant given to the German soldiers contained sulphuric ether.

I remember at the time Dr. Hamilton remarked to me that she knew from the medical journals that it had been found necessary in both the German and the English armies to abandon the idea of total abstinence and serve rations of alcohol to the soldiers.

I should also like to quote from the journal *Stampa* the impressions of a French soldier, who writes:

> You act and fight as in a dream; you have lost the sense of time and place and feel yourself to be merely a part of a monstrous whole that twists itself convulsively. It is as if the life of sensation had been cut off. And later on, when you are yourself again, you think you have been shut up in a cage, out of which you have been desperately trying to escape, but in vain. It is not true that you never are afraid, but proximity robs death of its terrors. Many soldiers experience an irresistible loathing of the use of their bayonets, of rushing on a living human being with such a weapon. They simply cannot do it.

The second point I made in my interview with the Associated Press man was that the soldier for whom stimulants might be necessary represented a type of sensitive man doubtless found in each army. Such assertions as I made in regard to the use of stimulants were confined to this type of man, and it never occurred to me to make any generalizations in regard to the "average" soldier, as I was reported to have done. One of the hideous results of war is the inveterate tendency of the "average" man to fall into the spirit of *hot retaliation.* We were told in two countries that the soldiers were being supplied as fast as possible with short knives because they could not advantageously use their bayonets in the occasional hand to hand encounters within the trenches themselves, and we of course know of the men who said of the bayonet charge, "Ah, that is fighting—when the primitive man lets himself go and does the sort of fighting which is obvious and definite."

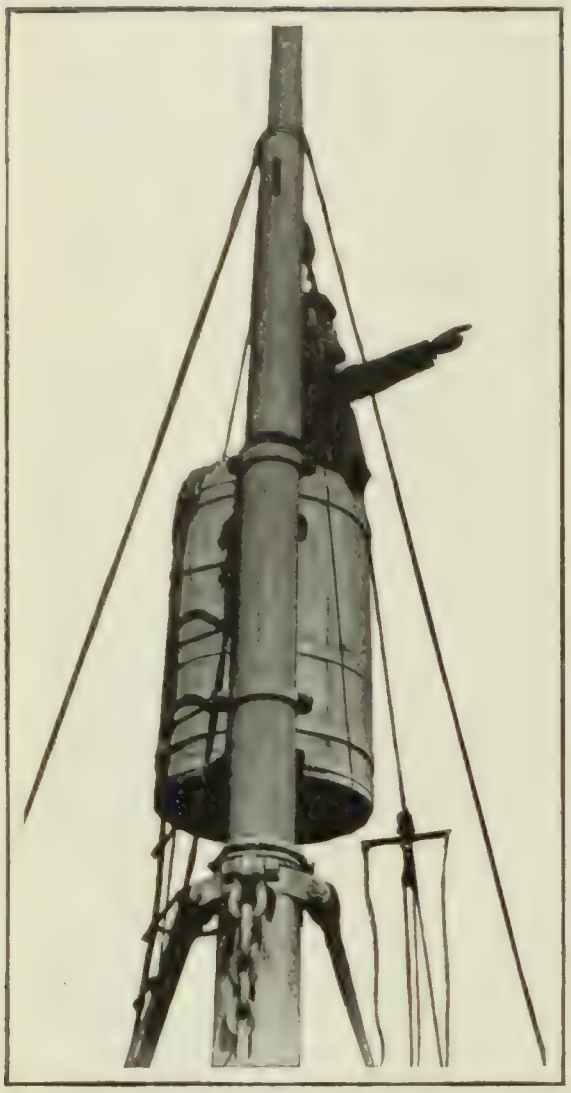
It is furthest from my wish and intention to add one word to the campaign of calumny, to disparage either the motives or the courage of the long line of fighting men, to repeat one tale of horror which might increase that poverty of heart induced by hatred. One returns from Europe this year in a much too serious frame of mind to wish to utter one word which might increase the confusion and misunderstanding or undermine the respect for our common human nature in these trying times.

Hull House, Chicago

THE SHORE WHALERS

BY ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS

ASSISTANT CURATOR OF MAMMALS, AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



"THERE SHE BLOWS!"

IN the good old days of deep-sea whaling, when vessels put out to sea for cruises of three or four years and the whales were killed from a small boat with a hand harpoon and lance, only three species, the sperm, bowhead and right whales, were hunted. Until Svend Foyn, a Norwegian, invented the harpoon gun in 1864, and laid the foundation of modern whaling, the fin whales, of less commercial value, were seldom captured.

With the development of steam-whalers the situation was changed. The new boats made possible the capture of "finners" in sufficient numbers to warrant the erection of stations at certain points on the shore near the feeding grounds of the animals, where the huge carcasses could be brought in and converted into commercial products. Thus has grown up a new industry, shore whaling, which is now carried on in coastal waters all over the world.

The modern shore station is usually situated in a bay or cove not far from the open sea. The flensing slip and carcass platforms are the most striking portions of the establishment, and these are surrounded by boiling vats, machine for drying the flesh, engine house, wharf, bunk houses and offices.

The whaling ships are trim, high-bowed vessels of about 100 tons burden, round-bottomed to facilitate speedy manipulation.

Most striking of all the upper works is the harpoon gun, mounted on a heavy iron support at the bow.

The harpoon is seventy-six inches in length and has a double shaft, at the end of which are four twelve-inch flukes or barbs; these are tied to the shaft, but spread widely upon entering the whale's body and prevent the iron from drawing out. The harpoon is tipped with a hollow point called the "bomb," which is filled with powder and ignited by a time fuse set for the desired interval. Three or four seconds after the gun is fired the bomb bursts, frequently killing the whale almost instantly.

A large ring slides easily along the double shaft of the harpoon, and to this one end of a five-inch rope of tested Sicilian hemp is fastened.

The rope passes backward over a roller in the bow of the ship, to a double winch just in front of the bridge and down into the hold, where a thousand fathoms (6000 feet) or more are carried. By means of the winch the whale is "played" as one would use a reel on a fishing rod; after the animal has been killed it is hauled to the surface by means of the winch and fastened to the side of the ship.

In America, and at stations in nearly all other parts of the world, whales are "cut in" by the Norwegian methods and are drawn entirely out of the water upon a long inclined platform called the "slip," where the flesh and blubber are stripped off with the help of a steam winch.



THE HARPOON AND THE HARPOONER

In Japan, however, quite a different method is used, which, although very rapid and picturesque, is also exceedingly dangerous. It is a modification of that used by the deep sea whalers, and the animals are cut in while lying in the water.



A FIN BACK

Late in the morning on the day after I arrived at Oshima, Japan, the long-drawn wail of a siren whistle sounded far down the bay, and in a few moments a little whaling vessel swept proudly around a picturesque rocky headland and steamed swiftly toward the station. She was listing far to starboard and we could see the huge flukes of the blue whale, the *Shiro-Nagasu Kujira* of the Japanese, waving at her bow.

She slipt quietly up to

the end of the wharf and two cutters sculled a "sampan" out to meet her.

On shore the station bell was clanging and men were assembling on the wharf; strong, well-built fellows they were, many of them half naked and sharpening the blades of murderous-looking knives. With them mingled dozens of women and girls clad in tight blue trousers and kimonos, each armed with an iron hook or with carrying racks slung over their shoulders.



SHOOTING THE HARPOON

In a few moments the rattling steam winch had brought the whale close in shore, a steel-wire cable was looped about the tail just in front of the flukes, and the huge carcass drawn slowly upward over the end of the wharf.

As it rose the eager cutters attacked it savagely with their long-bladed knives, slicing off enormous blocks of flesh and blubber, which were seized by "hook-men" almost before they fell, past to the women, and drawn to the back of the platform.

The scene was one of "orderly confusion"—men, women and girls, laughing and chattering, running here and there, sometimes stopping for a few words of banter, but each with his or her own work to do. Above the babel of sounds the strange, half wild, meaningless chant, "Ya-ra-an-ra-sa," rose and died away, swelling again in a fierce chorus as the sweating, half naked men pulled and strained at a great jawbone, or swung the hundred-pound chunks of flesh into the waiting hand-cars, which carried them to the washing vats. Sometimes a kimono-clad, bare-footed girl slipt on the oily boards or treacherous, sliding blubber-cakes and sprawled into a great pool of blood, rising amid roars of laughter to shake herself, wipe the red blotches from her little stub-nose, and go on as merrily as before.

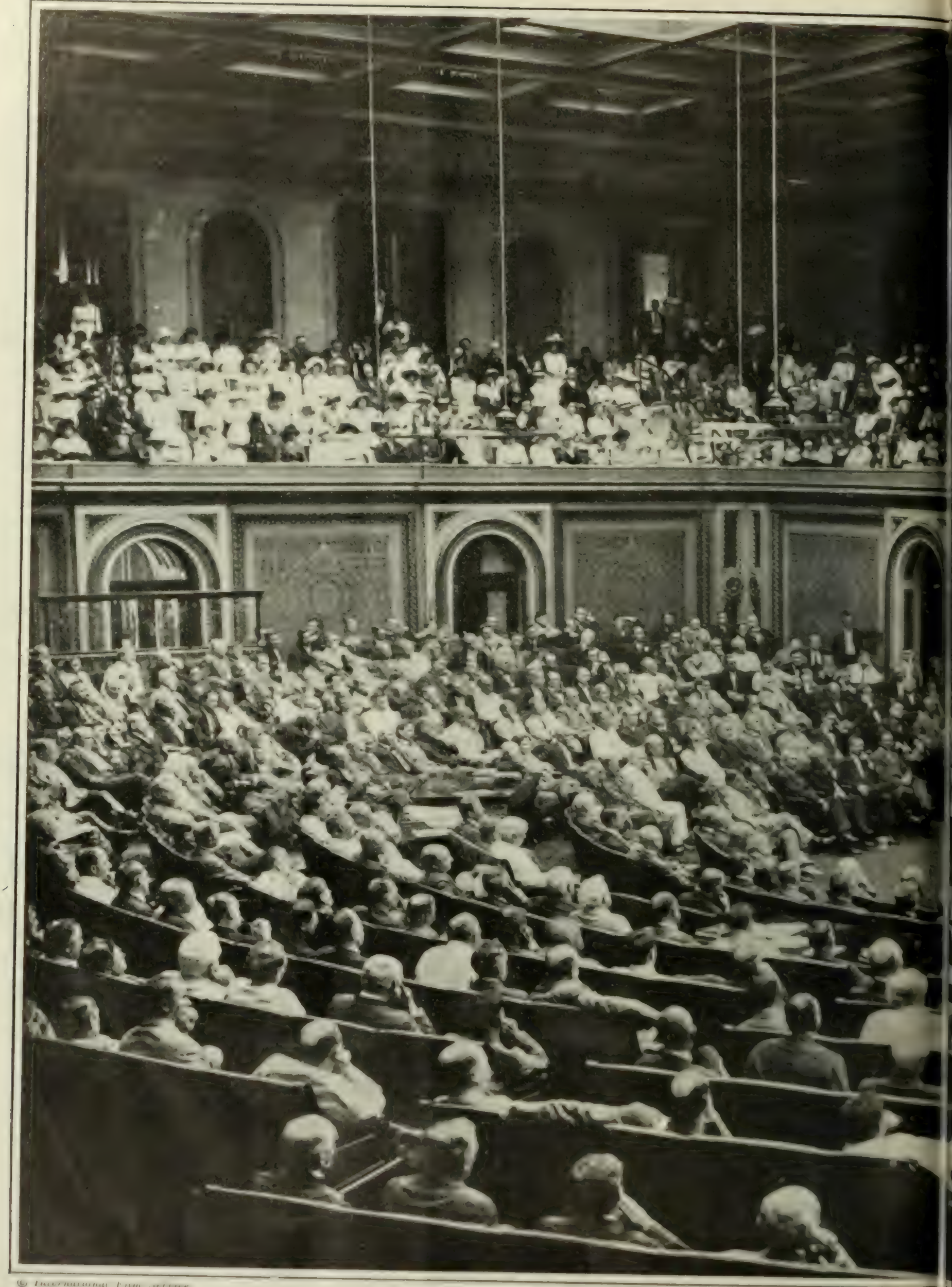
Almost every night we would be awakened by the siren whistle, bringing the news of more whales, and long before the carcass had been dropt at the wharf, paper lanterns, flashing like fireflies, would begin to shine and disappear among the thatched roofed cottages and the crowd of villagers gather at the end of the wharf. Half naked men, child-faced geishas, and little youngsters carrying sleeping babies as large as themselves strapped to their backs, formed a curious, picturesque, ever changing group.

Fires of coal and fat in iron racks along the wharf threw a brilliant yellow light far out over the bay filled with whale ships, heavy, square-sterned fishing boats and sampans, and gave weird, fantastic shapes to the cutters as it glistened on their dripping knife blades and danced over the pools of blood. But the cutting always went on as quickly as in the daytime, no matter what the hour or weather, for the meat and blubber must be hurried on board fast transports and sent to the nearest city to be sold in the markets and peddled from house to house.

New York City

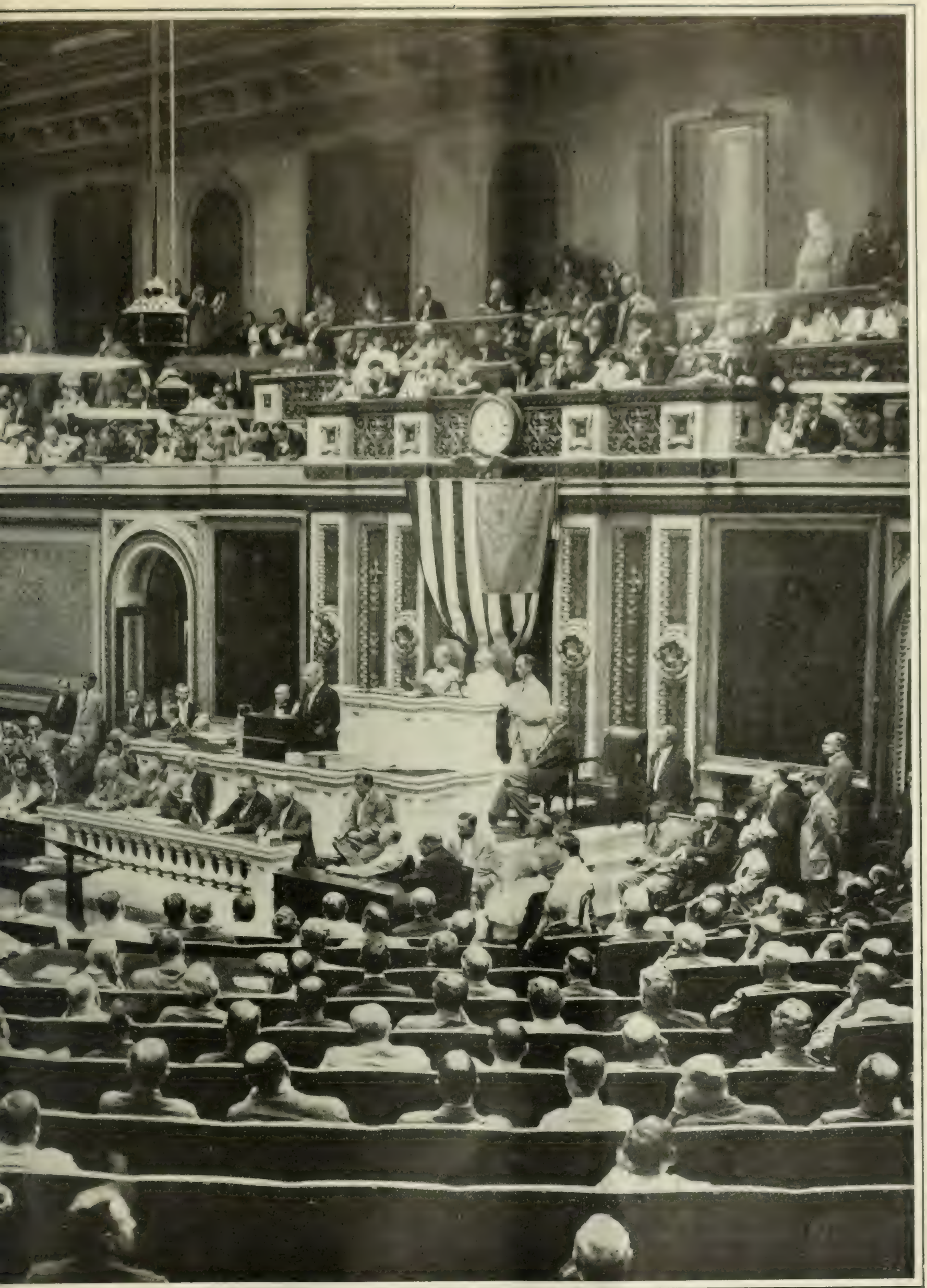


STRUCK HOME



© International Film Service

THE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES THE



ESS ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

THE FAST CURE—FOR FASTING

BY ONE OF THE CURED

WHAT housewife could resist such a temptation? No meals to get and no dishes to wash, no marketing to do and no accounts to balance! Of course, I said yes when the Scientist suggested a fast for a week.

He had conceived the idea that science was not sufficiently informed of the results of fasting, and that the college vacation was a propitious time to contribute some further crumbs to knowledge.

Of course, science would want to know the exact measure of our increased capacity and genius. So the Scientist arranged an elaborate set of tests for each day at his laboratory. We measured our strength, our steadiness and our fatigue in physical ability; our memory, our perception and our speed in mental processes; and we measured our varying sensibilities to touch, taste and smell, beside recording volumes about our feelings as we surgically dissected them.

Our program prescribed one week of gradually diminishing in quantity the three meals a day, so there would be no sudden plunge from luxury into the ethereal soul diet; and a corresponding readjustment to the temptations of the delicatessen and the summer market. This added to the fast four days of liquid diet of an egg and a pint of milk.

We maintained our ordinary civilian life and duties, including some very heavy manual work, during the first four or five days of our descent, and were surprized at not greatly missing the usual food. But by the sixth day I was so inexpressibly weary that I dragged myself home like a prisoner wearing ball and chains. I felt like a flower that has begun to droop for lack of water.

With us, however, there was no lack of water, for in another day that was all we were to take, and tho we could have all of this we wanted, and were scheduled to use at least three pints, we turned from it with great aversion as from a medicine.

Yet I was not hungry. Had food been placed before me, I could not have eaten. Like a sick cat, I longed to lie idle, dreading nothing as much as having to change my position.

Day by day our weight fell off in amounts varying from three-fourths of a pound to three pounds and a half, till I hated to look at my husband because he suggested the grinning skull and cross bones used to scare people from courting death out of a poison bottle. And I stopped looking at myself in the mirror for fear of arousing too much self pity.

About the seventh and eighth days we were hysterically giggly, but after that a team of horses could not have dragged a smile out of us, nor could a tragedy have brought a tear to our dull eyes. We were emotionally dead, and the hours dragged on endlessly, like the burning boredom that has trapped a sailing vessel in the calm of a tropical sea. With regret we heard the alarm clock sound in the morning, and with procrastinating lassitude dragged ourselves into our clothes. The cold plunge of the morning bath had always before seemed the acme of physical pleasure; but no longer did the heat feel hot or the cold feel cold.

The monotony began to fill us with terror. It was so big and adamantine, so thick and impenetrable. Hope died. Interest died. Our whole mental and spiritual life died, till we did not care whether tomorrow came or not.

We had not eaten a morsel for five days, and our journey led us past food stores and bakeries everywhere, but we experienced no hunger. Never again can I be persuaded that the tales of starving outcasts eager to devour each other are more than the melodramatic figment of a sensational imagination. Food! It was the last thing on earth I wanted.

On the fifth day of complete fast the tide turned. I knew the spell had been broken when the Scientist began to grumble. "There wasn't a comfortable chair in the house." Life was returning. And I, too, recovered some of my emotions on that day. They came first in an hysterical desire to weep while I was engaged in that most unaffecting task of addition. That afternoon during my nap I dreamed of chopped olives being used as engine packing in a boiler room, and when I woke I was wishing for some carrots and thick beef stew such as the restaurants ladle out by the gallon every noon to starving humanity.

By the last day of the fast, under the encouragement of a dwindling term of servitude, ambition returned in part and I made a feeble attempt to wipe away the dust from my household furniture, but my physical work had been rather poor for the last few days, as my nails were dark with sluggish circulation and my breath was short. Because of our physical inefficiency and low pressure mental ability we had been forced to read aloud during many hours of the last few days, since our plans to maintain a normal working day had largely broken down. But, due to the rebirth of feeling, my nap hour brought no sleep because of a troubled conscience filled with remorse at having wasted so many days out of a busy life.

Being freed from all interest in life had shown certain advantages in the mental tests. After the first two days the novelty of the experiments had worn away and the laboratory work became irksome. But as life became ever more tedious and monotonous, these tasks drew nearer and nearer to the dead level of existence.

During the fast I experienced in a very definite way the uncanny strangeness of a dual self. Thruout the days of most comatose disinterest in life, the mental multiplications did themselves with a speed and accuracy which I can normally never rival. It seemed as tho a second self begged me to stay away and not interfere till she had rapidly and magically recorded the answers. When I insisted upon doing a share of the work, I was slow and clumsy and inefficient in comparison with her. But when I looked back my will power and resigned myself to non-interference, I invariably had the feeling that it was not I who did the problems.

Altho my conscious self did not report hunger during the fast, the idea must have been pretty firmly fixed in subconsciousness, for whenever I stopped guiding my thoughts for a moment, the Mother Goose rimes about Jack Horner's pie and hot cross buns began to romp thru my mind; but most persistent of all was the one about Old Mother Hubbard and her empty cupboard.

I am fully aware we have proved ourselves rank heretics in not finding in fasting the lauded joys which its prophets foretell in their diligent attempts to institute it as an annual national custom more needed than Christmas or Fourth of July, because it is to preserve the health of our people and add to the birthright of our posterity.

The fervent religionists may call down curses upon our faithlessness, and the popular scientific enthusiasts may rail at us fanatically as nonconforming pretenders, yet it is only my arch enemy whom I would persuade to enter upon a week of sterile senility unpunctuated by the joy of eating.

Fasting has cured us of only one thing—*fasting*.

New York City



CHINESE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Vi-Kyuin Wellington Koo, just appointed by President Yuan Shih-Kai, is the youngest diplomat at Washington. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1909 and received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1912. Dr. Koo took an active part in the recent Japanese-Chinese negotiations at Peking and was chosen Minister to Mexico last August. He has a keen knowledge of American affairs as well as a thoro understanding of China's ideals and aspirations

THE MOVING WORLD

A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES

THE GENTLEMAN FROM INDIANA

The "Pallas Pictures," which are being shown for the first time on the Paramount Program, have a double appeal to popular interest. The novel readers will want to see the film because it is a dramatization of Booth Tarkington's book "The Gentleman from Indiana," and the play-goers because of Dustin Farnum's acting. Neither will be disappointed. The college football game and the raid on the White Cap cross-roads provide thrilling scenes and the Middle West types are presented without that grotesque exaggeration that disfigures most country life plays. The photographic effects are exceptionally fine and we have no criticism to offer, except that the plot in the last reel would probably be unintelligible to one who had not read the story.

THE TRIANGLE PLAYS

It will take some time for the public to find out that the "Triangle Plays" are not sex-problem dramas but first class plays of varied character produced by well-known actors under the management of a new combine of three of the most enterprising of American film-makers, Griffith, Ince and Sennett. It is a striking evidence of the rise of the "movies" to see $2 a seat willingly paid for an evening of the Triangle Plays at the Knickerbocker, while "legitimate" houses near by have come down to $1.50. Each program presents three or four plays of different kinds, usually a spectacular play by D. W. Griffith, an emotional drama by T. W. Ince and a knockabout farce by Mack Sennett, whose work is more remarkable for daring feats and ingenious photography than for real humor. We have space to mention only a few of the more interesting.

Dustin Farnum in *The Iron Strain*, which is "The Taming of the Shrew" in an Alaska setting. The ancient custom of marriage by capture, supposed to be bad form and indeed criminal nowadays, is revived by a cave-man from Yale.

Douglas Fairbanks in *The Lamb*. A fool play but good photography. A battle between Mexicans and Indians and an American invasion of Mexico gives Griffith of "The Birth of a Nation" a chance to display his talents as a field marshal. If Griffith does not watch out some one will be calling him "the Hindenburg of the Moving Film."

In Texas San Jacinto Day is celebrated with more enthusiasm than the Fourth of July, but the east needs educating on this part of our national history. *The Martyrs of the Alamo* will serve that purpose, for it gives a vivid picture of the fight for the freedom of Texas. There stands Santa Anna, who vows never to rest until Texas surrenders. Eagerly we watch Crockett and "Silent" Smith, Travis and Bowie withstanding the onslaught of the Mexicans, and we long like them for the arrival of General Houston's reinforcements, which come only when "Death and Santa Anna hold the Alamo." Then we see the battle of San Jacinto, and finally we can cheer the triumphant Houston with the treaty liberating the Lone Star State.

Old Heidelberg stands translation to the screen without losing its immortal pathos of youth, and Frank Keenan in *The Coward* proves that in effects produced by facial expression the photoplay has the advantage over the stage.

The Ince drama of the Pacific, *Aloha Oe*, is chiefly remarkable for its magnificent spectacle of a volcano in action and a shipwreck in a storm. The natives of a tropical island, threatened with a volcanic eruption, sacrifice the beautiful daughter of the chief to the fire god Pele. But the shipwrecked hero arrives in time to rescue the girl from the deadly volcanic fumes, to be mistaken by the tribe for the son of the god of the volcano and to be accepted as a divine bridegroom.

A Submarine Pirate, by Mack Sennett, is a most remarkable illustration of what the camera can do and what people will consent to do for the camera. Sandwiched into a trivial farce there are such remarkable features as a police chase from the top of one skyscraper to another over narrow girders, an escaping villain dropt from the air by a traveling crane on to the top of a moving automobile, the submergence of a submarine and the actual and visible sinking of a ship by a torpedo.

FLOWERS ALIVE

When films such as *The Birth of a Flower* (Urban-Colonial) and *How Winter Flowers Bloom* (Pathé) were first shown on the screen, the admiration of their beauty was coupled with wonder that a mere mechanical process could reproduce within a few minutes' compass that which, spread over hours or days, was practically invisible to us. With each successive viewing of such pictures, there is an added sense of wonder, no longer at the inventive skill that has made such marvels possible, but at the manifestation of life itself. The rose bares her golden heart to the sun, the daffodils sway and unfurl like exquisite dancers, living embodiments of the poet's lines. Yet before these beauties and graces can be accomplished, there may have been a bitter struggle. The writhing stems of the cyclamen shoulder each other, the tight-furled buds strike one at another like the heads of snakes, each blindly but surely seeking the light. Only after patient and persistent effort can the delicate blossom flaunt her snowy loveliness on high. Presented with fitting musical accompaniment, rising to a climax with the triumphant unfurling of the flower, this film was a true drama of life itself.

THE OTTER

From an observation chamber constructed beneath the water, the camera has caught the otter in his tireless pursuit of his prey. First, we are shown the gravelly bottom of the stream where fish are peacefully resting. There is a shadow, a scuffle in which we get vivid glimpses of a snake-like body diving and twisting; then up thru the troubled waters emerges the otter, a huge fish in his mouth. Other views show him scenting alarm, taking refuge from pursuing dogs among the rocks on the shore, escaping and finally settling down on a sunny boulder to enjoy his hard-earned meal. (Urban-Colonial.)

GUIDES TO THE PHOTOPLAY WRITER

The sudden opening of a new and immense field for dramatic writing was followed by a rush of ambitious young authors in this direction. The demand for scripts was wide and the pecuniary reward—for somebody—was great, but those who attempted to enter this field soon found that it was not so easy as it seemed. They discovered that the motion picture was a new art, with opportunities and limitations of its own and that the technique of the short story or of the stage play did not altogether apply. Then, too, as the business became systematized, the producers became more strict in their requirement that acceptable scenarios should be in usable shape.

Hence arose the need for books of instruction as to the composition of screen plays and the proper form of manuscript. Two such books have recently been published very similar in purpose and character: *How to Write for the Movies*, by Louella O. Parsons (Chicago, McClurg, $1), and *Photoplay Scenarios*, How to Write and Sell Them, by E. H. Ball (New York Hearst International Library, 60 cents). Both authors have had experience as editors in prominent producing companies. Both volumes contain sample scenarios, analyzed and criticized, and both give general advice as to the selection of subjects and developing the themes. Either book will serve the purpose of the amateur writer, but if we must choose between them we should say that Parson's *How to Write for the Movies*, tho costing a little more, is considerably the more valuable, since it is more thoro and comprehensive.



THE CENTAUR OF THE WEST

The popularity of the Wild West shows extends from Paris to Fiji, but the kind of horsemanship displayed on the screen by urban actors is often amusing to the native westerners. But, as the above picture shows, D. W. Griffith has done better in the Triangle play, "The Martyrs of the Alamo," which we review this week, tho even his rough rider is "pulling leather"

THE NEW BOOKS

THE DELIGHTS OF GARDENING

The author of *My Growing Garden* is by vocation head of one of the notable printing establishments of the country, by avocation President of the American Civic Association and enthusiastic advocate of community beautification, by hobby photographer and gardener. It is no wonder then that the book is well printed, that the many pictures, some of them finely colored, are of unusual quality, and that the book smells of the garden. The book records the author's success in creating in five years a beautiful garden out of a run-down homestead of two acres. It is not a gardener's guide book, such as could be gathered from Bailey's Encyclopedia of Horticulture, but is a record of unflagging enthusiasm and successes and failures. It is admirably written, good to read aloud, and brimming over with love of flowers and vegetables and trees. It carries the feeling of being written by a man rather than a woman, and yet a man who has all a woman's sensitiveness to beauty. For suggestiveness and the inspiration of joy in the garden this book cannot be surpassed in the long list of garden books. It has the unusual merit of a very full index. The author knows what the garden supplies that is good for the table, as well as the wealth of flowers it affords, but we may be allowed surprize that he does not seem to have any knowledge of the parsnip, the richest of all root crops. And we cannot guess why under a heavy shade tree he should have planted a common buttercup instead of one of the fine evergreen runners such as Vinca, Pachysandra or Galax.

My Growing Garden, by J. Horace McFarland. Macmillan. $2.

BALFOUR A PRAGMATIST

The Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, now First Lord of the British Admiralty, is almost as well known to the educated public by his work in philosophy as by his work in statecraft, and it is possible that his eminence in the former field is somewhat more secure than in the latter. His series of Gifford lectures, delivered last year before the University of Glasgow, now collected under the title *Theism and Humanism*, place him definitely with the modern pragmatists and pluralists, as the following paragraph indicates:

> When . . . I speak of God, I mean something other than an Identity wherein all differences vanish, or a Unity which includes but does not transcend the differences which it somehow holds in solution. I mean a God whom men can love, a God to whom men can pray, who takes sides, who has purposes and preferences, whose attributes, however conceived, leave unimpaired the possibility of a personal relation between Himself and those whom He has created.

The reader of this volume will be pleased to discover that Balfour shares not only many of the opinions of James, Schiller and Bergson, but also their humor, simplicity, concreteness and charm of style.

Theism and Humanism, by Arthur James Balfour. Doran. $1.75.

CONFESSIONS AND IMAGININGS

It is rarely possible for any man, even a great one, to reveal the deepest impulses and experiences of life, tho the more superficial reactions of the mind and spirit may be easily expressed. One reverts to such considerations in reading the anonymous *Confessions of a Clergyman*, evidently published for the sake of setting forth various criticisms, more or less just, of churches, seminary methods, and certain modern phases of preaching and pastoral work. A portion of the book seems to ring true as a fairly accurate description of the experiences of the early life of a minister in one of our important denominations. The author looks back on those days with the genial humor of one who has become disentangled from the web of clerical troubles and anxieties. His delightful stories of school and college, of seminary days, and early pastorates, are filled with good natured jibes at the curriculum, the dry-as-dust teaching, "the consensus of the best German critics," and a vein of gentle satire against the narrowness of churches and the hard conditions imposed upon young clergymen. At this point in the "confessions" experience is evidently replaced by the imagination, and an attempt is made to set forth the ideal church and minister on the background of present realities as they are conceived by the author. This attempt naturally includes a criticism and scourging of some of the glaring faults of organized Christianity, altho many alleged weaknesses and failures are much magnified. The chapters, however, are always interesting and entertaining and the volume is well worth wide circulation. Between the lines one reads that the author is an Andover man of the nineties, who labored in the ministry for a short period, and has since become a well-known literary writer and contributor to New England periodicals.

Confessions of a Clergyman. McBride, Nast. $1.50.

FOR CHRISTMAS

The First Christmas Tree, by Henry van Dyke, is out in a new edition for the holidays. Scribner. 50 cents.

The Puppet Princess, by Augusta Stevenson, is a pretty Christmas play for children to act, with plans for costumes worked out in crêpe paper. Houghton, Mifflin. 50 cents.

The Folly of the Three Wise Men, by Edgar Whitaker Work, is a happy story founded on the journey of the three kings to Bethlehem. Doran. 75 cents.

Jimsey, the Christmas Kid, by Leona Dalrymple, tells of a waif's Christmas visit to a "first citizen" and what came of it. McBride. 50 cents.

Christmas Candles, by Elsie Hobart Carlin, contains twelve Christmas plays for children to act, with suggestions for training and costumes. Holt. $1.50.

The First Christmas, arranged by Harold Speakman, from the accounts in St. Matthew and St. Luke, with its colored illustrations, and its borders and initials in gold, is an uncommonly attractive booklet. Abingdon Press. 50 cents.

Ancient English Christmas Carols, 1400-1700, collected by Edith Rickert, puts in a handy volume not only the carols still popular today, but those quaint and often lovely verses known to few save students of folk lore. Duffield. $1.25

Christmas in Legend and Story, compiled by E. S. Smith and A. T. Hazeltine. A discerningly selected collection of Christmas prose and verse illustrated with good reproductions of famous pictures, a delightful little library of legends, poems and idyls by some score or more of writers, ancient and modern. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $1.50

HOW TO ACHIEVE PEACE?

The essay by Gaius Glenn Atkins which won the thousand dollar prize in the competition promoted by the Carnegie Church Peace Union is a thoughtful, clear and forceful presentation of the causes of war and the means by which they may be eliminated. The difficulties that must be overcome in securing a world peace are indicated by the title of the essay, *The Maze of the Nations and the Way Out*. The methods of promoting peace have, until the present, been inadequate and the forces making for war have been fundamental and strong. A thoro grasp of this situation is necessary to an adequate plan of advance. The author considers peace to be a positive rather than a negative achievement. War is a far easier means of settlement in cases of dispute than the patient and toilsome establishment of wisdom and justice. To face economic, social, and racial problems with bravery and determination often means the surrender of fancied rights and arrogant ambitions. The higher state of equilibrium, where great contending forces are reconciled and held in nice adjustment, can only be brought about when some of war's roots are cut and its causes removed. Among these causes are a false philosophy of life and militarism itself. The latter, Dr. Atkins defines as a deification of force, an organization of pride and intolerance into corps, brigades and divisions. Militarism may be dealt with by eliminating private gain from war preparation and war making, the limitation of arma-

ments, the taking of risks for the sake of peace, and the promotion of the ideal of universal disarmament.

The Mass of the Nations and the Way Out, by Gaius Glenn Atkins. Revell. 75 cents.

CHANGES IN OUR GOVERNMENT

How the American political system grapples with modern social and economic problems is the main theme of Professor Young's able and interesting book, *New American Government and Its Work*. He finds executive leadership in state and nation the striking factor in present day politics. This he attributes to the growth in the importance of foreign politics and the tendencies towards centralization which have bred a race of strong presidents like Cleveland, Roosevelt and Wilson, who have fully appreciated the new importance of their office.

A most commendable feature of the book is a thoro discussion of the state government and its problems. The state rather than the nation is destined to become the American social laboratory. But before this takes place, there will have to come a systematization of departments and bureaus which are now in a chaotic and archaic condition in almost every state in the Union. The rise of strong governors who have defied party leaders is a significant sign of coming efficiency and responsibility. Once the governor becomes a sort of prime minister who chooses his cabinet and controls the budget, the day of "invisible" government is over. There are some excellent chapters on the state and social legislation, such as factory inspection, child labor, workmen's compensation, old age pensions, etc.

The most striking feature, however, is the discussion on the control of corporations and trusts and the regulation of commerce by the national government. In few other volumes on American Government have these matters been treated so fully, so fairly and so ably. "The Government," says the author, "is the silent partner in every business." He distinguishes four periods of government regulation: (1) The law of 1887, which merely prohibited rebating; (2) the Sherman anti-trust act, which denounced trusts as evils and demanded their abolition. Both efforts failed utterly of their purpose to restore competition. Then (3) came the publicity movement thru investigations by official bodies and reports by the Bureau of Corporations. This was followed by (4) the present method of full administrative control of the activities of corporations thru great commissions with large powers, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, which the author well describes as "the economic Supreme Court of the American transport world," and the recently formed Federal Trade Commission, with its control of all corporations other than transport doing interstate business. In these ways the public is gaining an ever widening control of the economic activities of the nation.

Considering the fact that much of American Government is "unofficial,"

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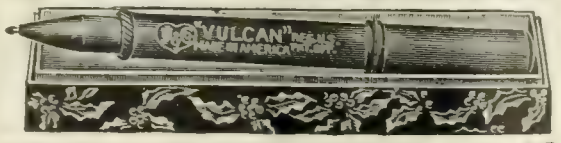
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WOMAN'S HORIZON

AMERICAN women have emerged from the home and swept, in a restless tide, into the Market Place. They have discovered that local and national politics are related to their interests, and have generally manifested an energy which can no longer be absorbed by the mere duties of the housewife. American women are more interested than ever before in the details of the home and its efficiency; but they refuse to have those details limit their horizon.

¶ Today food and clothing are produced principally outside the home, and education is no longer a domestic but a community activity. For the sake of their children women must have a part in the control of conditions under which food and clothing are produced. They must concern themselves directly with the management of the school and the health and morals of the community which forms the shaping environment of their children.

¶ For more than half a century The Independent has consistently advocated equal political rights for women. It has recognized their opportunity and their responsibility for service outside the home. The great development along these lines which has taken place within the last ten years, and the opportunities which are more and more appearing for public service in the interest of all the people on the part of women has keen recognition and authoritative treatment in the editorial conduct of The Independent. Its frequent articles by and concerning the leaders of organized womanhood, its championship of the things for which they stand, add greatly to its value.

The Independent

A JOURNAL OF THE HOUR

i. e., thru party organization, it is rather surprising that Professor Young has treated only in the briefest manner party organization, direct primaries, direct government, etc. Likewise, the entire omission of so important and interesting a subject as municipal government cannot be accounted for.

New American Government and Its Work, by James T. Young. Macmillan. $2.50.

PETRIFIED MARXISM

The conservatism of the average Socialist in the face of a changing universe is well illustrated by *The A B C of Socialism*, written by I. G. Savoy and M. O. Teck. The book is lucid and to the point; no doubt admirably adapted to propagandist work. But embedded in it are all the most ancient and questionable party dogmas—that the middle class is still disappearing, that economic misery is increasing, that all industries are being rapidly engulfed in the maw of the "Trusts" and that Marx's labor theory of value is impregnable. The revolt of the Revisionists against Marxian orthodoxy is ignored, the Syndicalists are dismissed with a word, and while the Great War is denounced as a capitalist conspiracy, the relapse of practically the whole body of European Socialism into fervent national patriotism is completely overlooked.

The A B C of Socialism, by I. G. Savoy and M. O. Teck. Boston: Badger. 50 cents.

AS THEY PAINT THEMSELVES

If we believed that the Russian people were as bad as Artzibashef depicts them in his former novel, "Sanine" and his new one, *Breaking-Point*, we should pray that Hindenburg exterminate the race.

Huebsch. $1.40.

LIFE OF A RANCH WOMAN

Letters on an Elk Hunt, by Elinore Pratt Stewart, is a second series of the vivid "Letters of a Woman Homesteader." They describe informally and delightfully the adventurous, hardy life still to be had in our North West.

Houghton, Mifflin. $1.

PARENTS' GUIDE BOOK

A new edition of Dr. William B. Forbush's *Guide to Childhood* emphasizes the practical value of this handy book of reference. Hundreds of perplexing questions that are continually confronting conscientious parents are answered in the light of psychology, hygiene, educational method, and social needs.

Philadelphia: American Institute of Child Life.

RELIGIOUS MUSINGS OF A LAWYER

Mr. John J. Chapman's small volume of *Notes on Religion*, consisting of essays on the Roman Church, and the Effects of Hebraic Thought on Western Europe, and some shorter excerpts and jottings, is marked by a keen discrimination, breadth of sympathy, and an effective literary style.

New York: Laurence J. Gomme. 75 cents.

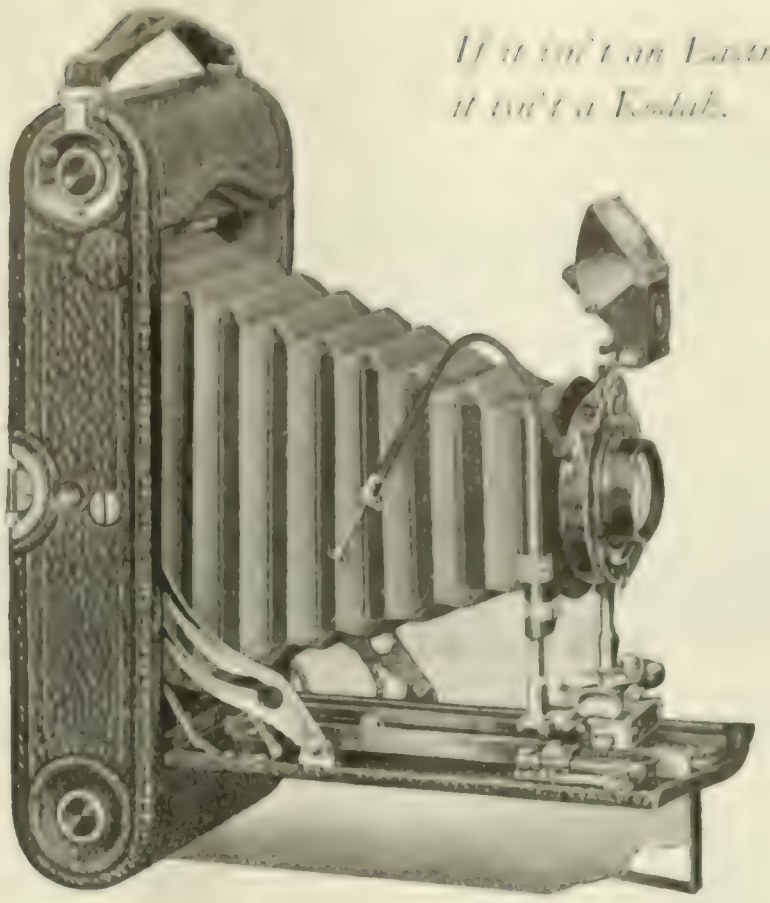
SERMONS OF A COLONIAL BISHOP

The sermons which Bishop Brent has put into the volume entitled *Prisoners of Hope*, cover a wide range of subjects and many years of the author's productive life. They represent many of his ideals for church, state and individual, and are characterized by clearness, practicality and force.

Longmans, Green. $1.50.

JAPANESE CHRISTIANITY

The thirteenth annual issue of *The Christian Movement in the Japanese Empire*, properly the year book for 1915, contains a vast amount of information about the various Christian agencies and organ-



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Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

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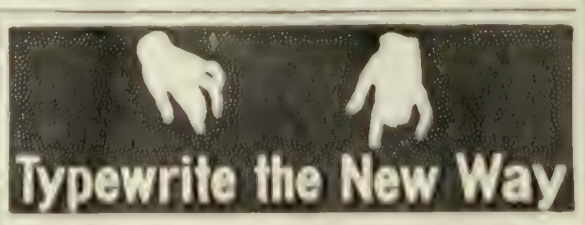
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THE MODERN NOTE

The present practical trend in Christianity and the emphasis laid upon service and helpfulness form a good atmosphere for the study of such an Epistle as that of James. Professor A. T. Robertson in his *Practical and Essential Aspects of Christianity* has published a fresh and inspiring as well as scholarly exposition of this book.

Doran. $1.25.

LITERARY SIDELIGHTS

Essays on many subjects, keenly interpretative and cleverly stimulating, make up the *Incense and Iconoclasm* of Charles Leonard Moore. Literature is the central theme, but the phases of its treatment are widely varied. Poetic Expression, Modernity in Literature, The Master Note, The Intoxication of Words, Some Hindu Dramas, The Magazine Girls; these are some of the titles that lure the reader on to further enjoyment.

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MEDIEVAL CATHOLICISM

The Latin Church of the Middle Ages, by André Lagarde, has been translated in the International Critical Library. The topical arrangement of material, altho it secures certain pedagogic values, is misleading to all but the specialist. The author is at his best when describing details of polity and organization, but lacking in historical imagination when treating the more dramatic episodes. The book's most notable lack is references to source material and primary documents.

Scribner. $2.50.

GUIDE POSTS TO THE STAGE

As in his "Continental Drama of Today," Mr. Barrett Clark, in *British and American Drama of Today*, gives an outline of the principal dramatists and their works. In a few pages devoted to each play he indicates suggestively how the dramatic effects have been obtained, and discusses the play's contribution to literature. For the theater-goer or the general reader who wishes to acquaint himself with the modern tendencies of the stage, and a brief outline of its history, the book is invaluable.

Holt. $1.60.

BABYLONIAN MYTHS

We have previously called attention to the discovery in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania among the tablets brought from Nippur of a number of fragments pieced together of a very early Babylonian myth relating to the Deluge and the Fall of Man. While too technical for the common reader, this careful edition and translation of the *Sumerian Epic* with copious notes by Professor Langdon will be of essential importance to all students of the Old Testament.

Sumerian Epic of Paradise, the Flood and the Fall of Man, by Stephen Langdon. Philadelphia: The University Museum. $6.

THE STORY OF FRANCE

A *History of France*, in three volumes, by J. R. Moreton Macdonald, is a well-written popular history of the older type. That is to say, the trend of events is not regarded so much as the resultant of social and economic forces, but treated rather as incidental to the achievements of prominent personalities, royal or other. Yet the work is no mere string of biographies, for as a background to these leading individuals there is always vividly present the spirit of a nation, the personality of France, dominating the whole.

Macmillan. $6.

Independent Opinions

In an editorial of September 27 we called attention to the controversy now going on in England over the question of what names shall be given to the people of the British empire as a whole and of the different races and countries embraced in it. We also observed that the United States was even worse off in the matter of suitable adjective and substantive forms for its nationals and suggested that the Esperanto word of Usona from the initials of "United States of North America" might serve. The Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia sends us some interesting comment on this point and also offers an explanation of the mystery of how the *i* got into Canadian and Panamanian:

Your article on "Some Needed Names" was extremely suggestive. Why is it so hard to get some names when "Coniagas" can be thrown on the map and into mining literature at a single stroke, because of the richness of its ores in cobalt, nickel, silver and arsenic, whose chemical symbols are Co, Ni, Ag and As?

For the United States of North America we can neither discover nor invent a name. We are expected to be content with a six-worded phrase as a substitute.

I had been collaborating about the time of your Spanish war with an interesting Bostonian for a compact euphonious name; but nothing neater than your "Usona" was developed. It does not suit the Esperantist perfectly, for it has the adjective termination in a. The noun form "Usonâo" would be regular for him; but we want English. A poet (*ho poietes*) is needed to launch into lilting song:

Usôna, Usôna, the lând of the frée!

Then "The United States of North America" may henceforward have a *name* well adapted to every conceivable purpose except the adjective derivative.

"Canada" is not in competition for euphony:

Cánada, Cánada, lând of the Nórthern lights.

But altho we can speak of the Manitobans and Albertans, no one will allow us to refer to the Canadans any more than to the Usonans.

Why? Because Nova Scotia was so ancient and Nova Scotians so ubiquitous before the Canadian came into the sun, that to be deemed civilized he had to get the European flowing "i" to link on the terminal "an." The Ottawans and Saskatchewans couldn't naturalize the exotic "i," but the Chippewas with some of our writers became "Chippewyans." The "i" link, unfortunately, shifts the accent to the antepenult, and therefore really changes the character of the word.

"Usonan" and "Canadan," if started under favoring auspices, I believe, would be generally considered superior to the words "Usonian" and "Canadian." "Panamanian" for "Panaman" is due to infection from Europe.

For the British Empire "Briton" and "British" appear to be coming to the front. We could hardly tolerate "Britannian," I am sure, altho we recognize the poetic "Britannia." A. H. MACKAY.

Halifax, N. S.

Professor Owen, the head of the Department of English in the National German-American Teachers' Seminary, commends our suggestion that

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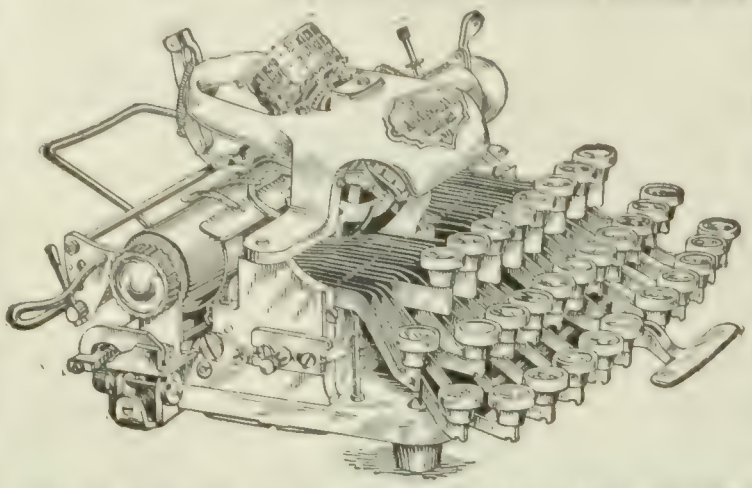
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"professors of English should undertake such constructive work as the formation and introduction of needed words" and advises that the German method of word formation from native roots be adopted. As will be noticed from his letter he is more advanced in his spelling than we are:

The English language is fortunate in having freed itself from inflections and in having gaind a strong straitforward sentens-structure. But it is unfortunate in having lost its ons vigorus powers of forming new words from its own word-stock. The fact that its vocabulary lies in the fetters of Latinity has impaird the force of English,—has made its abstract, literary, and scientific terms snobbish and *blasé*. To any one but a classicist, that is, to ninety-nine per cent of the peple who speak English, in spite of al the dictionary dril that despairing teachers ons gave him, these terms hav no picturesque fysical, self-revealing denotation.

Hens the dictionary must play an exaggerated part in reading lessons in the scools, and teachers are apt to prais a child for acquiring words rather than ideas. Fysiology, for instance, becoms a study in which the pupil lerns a hundred unintelligible terms of Latin or Greek origin which could easily be replaced by self-explanatory words of English origin, e g., œsophagus—gullet or food pipe; trachea—windpipe; vena cava—great hollow vein. Hens, also, the ordinary man uses many words that he only half knows. In Dutch, German, or Norse these conditions do not exist. Most abstract terms here ar of Teutonic origin and hens ar self-explanatory; e. g. pneumonia—*lungenätcher*; laryngoscope—*kehlkopfspiegel*; regeneration—*wiedergeburt*. Malapropisms ar unknown. Folks ar not obliged to make the dictionary their Bible.

What's to be don? Among literary men the simple Saxon word has grown in favor during the past hundred years. Professor Jespersen in his *Growth and Structure of the English Language* illustrates this by showing how rhetoricians so late as 1850 scarcely tolerated the word "handbook" beside the word "manual." Today we use "handbooks," plan-books," yearbooks." We should take advantage of this movement. Let us secure from the court of public opinion à decree compelling al large universities of our cuntry to establish chairs of Applied Language Scieys, the professors holding these chairs to form a National Language Board which shal work out, on the basis of filology and fonetics, reforms in our grammar and spelling and shal re-create a self-interpreting English vocabulary. That den, the English may becom the world-language.

RALF A. DORNFELD OWEN

Milwaukee, Wis.

The following solution to the British problem is, we presume, not likely to be followed. "Brit" does not have any obvious advantages over "Briton" except that it is shorter and has more rimes. The patriotic poet would delight to match it with "grit," for this Americanism has found acceptance with the mother country.

It seems to me a natural thing that each division of the great British Empire should desire to keep its own individuality and consequently object to being designated as "Britons," which has to the consciousness of the world come to mean the characteristics of the Englishman alone. The Scot has a proud remembrance of his own, the Irishman of his, the Welshman of his, and all are fully conscious under the British flag that the glories they built personally be subsumed into that of the lower half of a small island (to capitals, the Houses of Parliament and the King's castle. As the case goes to which they all belong is "the British Empire," why should not the subjects be called "Britons"? The name, to it might

sound a little harsh at first to the unattuned ear, yet like Celt, and many other names of one syllable, easily lends itself to euphonious usage. The Brit of England, the Brit of Ireland, the Brit of Scotland, the Brit of Wales and the Brit "beyond the seas" would, bearing the same cognomen, come into a stronger sense of homeliness.

RUTH ELIZABETH MCKINNEY

Elgin, Ill.

The Professor of English of Lebanon High School writes in that the editorial in question is "a mighty poor filler" and, in response to our letter of inquiry, explains:

Moreover, I feel that not only is the subject a trivial one, but the treatment of it is hardly otherwise. Assuming that it is of the importance you attach to it, I think we must agree that it is not seriously enough written. To descend to the comparison of the matter in hand with the use of initial-letter compounds and trade-names seems to me to be intolerable. If the sublime idea of patriotism and nationality is really concerned it is almost bathetic to force a place in the discussion for rank materialism as symbolized by these commercial expressions.

HENRY H. BOGGER

Lebanon, Pennsylvania

We appreciate the charity of Professor Bogger calling the editorial a "filler," but we are obliged in all honesty to disclaim that excuse for it. There is no such thing as a filler in modern journalism. Space is so contracted in comparison with what we want to put in it that all articles, letters and editorials are cut down to the lowest possible limit and then we often have to throw out a lot of good stuff at the last minute.

We will not attempt to defend the quality of our editorial, but we insist that the subject is one of genuine importance. The lack of a common name for all the subjects of the English crown is a very real impediment to the centripetal force now active in the empire. As an instance of the exasperation caused by the present situation we quote some verses from the *Glasgow Herald:*

The "English" navy in its might
  Is out upon the main;
The "English" army—some in kilts—
  Is at the front again;
The dogs of war are loosened
  And gathering to the fray,
But the British ships and British troops –
  I wonder where are they?

When blood has flowed like water,
  And 'midst the heaps of slain
Lie stalwart Scot and brawny Celt
  Who victory helps to gain,
The glory will be "England's,"
  Like every other thing;
'Tis "England" this and "England" that—
  Flag, navy, army, king.

Still let Scots do their duty
  In Britain's day of war;
A greater cause than "England's"
  Nerves Scottish hearts by far.
For Britain and the empire
  We Scotsmen draw the sword,
And not like hired mercenaries,
  As if "England" were our lord.

Evidently the Scotch and Irish resent the assumption that England is the British empire just as the Canadians and South Americans resent the assumption that the United States is America. Their resentment is natural, but in both cases it is a deficiency of the language which is responsible.

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Robt. F. Kingsland,
Montville, N. J.

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F. B. Meade, Boston, Mass.

As to "Poultry Secrets," I will say, I have lectured on this subject over the greater portion of this state for the past 15 years, and have about every book that is published on this subject in my library. I consider this book the most valuable I know for the general public. L. A. Richardson, Marine, Ill.

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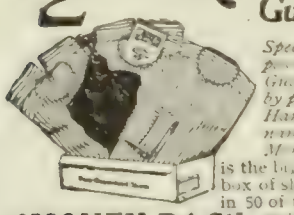
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Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

WM. M. HAGER, Secretary. S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.

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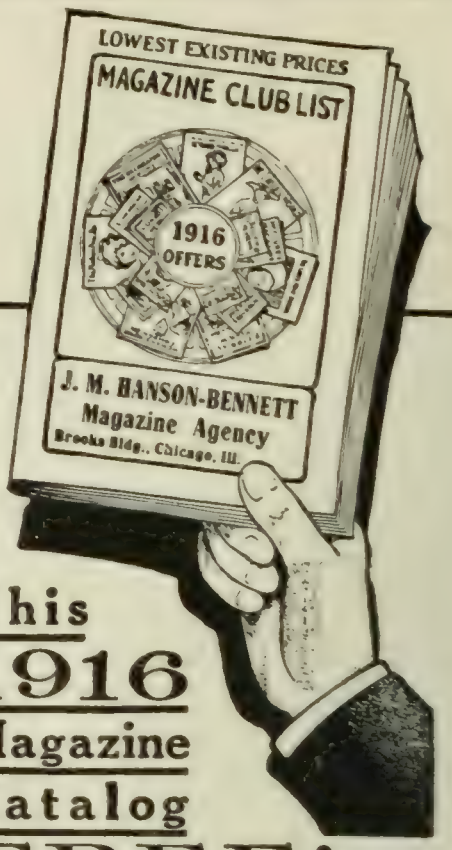
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J. S., Grandview, Texas.—The Illinois Bankers Life Association issues certificates of $500 to $4,000, secured by a "guarantee fund" contributed by the members. Each member's share of this fund (I quote from an agency report on the association) "is based on age of applicant and amount of insurance, its purpose being to provide for death or total disability claims in excess of amount of money realized upon a call of 30 per cent for mortuary purposes." To me that means a make-shift substitute for a mathematically calculated full reserve. The Bankers Life of Des Moines tried a similar substitute for thirty years and finally adopted the old line plans. It means future trouble for policyholders. The North American Accident Insurance Company is worthy of your confidence.

J. C. O., Euclid, Ohio.—As I have observed many times in this department, life insurance policies are long term contracts most of which are fulfilled after the deaths of their holders. Therefore, nothing in the shape of a life insurance company can be too strong, too well planned, too well managed. There are so many stronger, better managed, longer tried companies than the one you ask about that I cannot advise you to take its policy in preference to a score that are incomparably better. This is not saying it is not at this time a good average company; but, according to my judgment the future is not as certain as I would desire that of my insurer to be. As between placing your money in a savings bank or a good life company, the latter offers tremendous advantages if you die and timely and equal service. The cost of protection considered, if you live out an average term of life.



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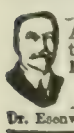
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WHEAT SEIZED IN CANADA

Unexpectedly, on the night of the 27th, the Canadian Government commandeered, or took possession of, all the high grade wheat stored in elevators at Ft. William, on Lake Superior, and thirteen other ports, including Halifax. The quantity thus taken was about 17,000,000 bushels, and the average current price had been a little more than $1 a bushel. The Government acted by the agency of the Grain Commission, and by authority of the special war laws. Canada has never before had so great a crop, and the Government explained that it sought to assist in the marketing of it; also that the British Government had requested Canada's Government to provide a large quantity. Seizure had been preferred because purchase in the open market would have caused prices to rise abnormally, to the profit of speculators. The London Government afterward denied, by a semi-official agency, that it had made such a request as was mentioned by the Canadian officers, but it is understood that the matter had been under consideration for some time, and that the greater part of the wheat will go to Italy. As Great Britain needs 40,000,000 bushels, additional quantities may be commandeered. This year's crop in Canada is 336,000,000 bushels, and it has been estimated that 200,000,000 can be exported. About 150,000,000 of the surplus remains in the country.

The seized wheat was owned by millers and shippers, among whom are several Americans. Some annoyance and some loss were caused by interference with contracts. The Government pays the prices which were quoted on the Winnipeg Exchange the day of the seizure, and these range from 98¾ cents to $1.04¾. There was dismay at Ft. William, where twenty-five American and thirteen Canadian ships were taking on cargoes. Loading was interrupted, but it has been resumed, the Government saying that American ships can take the wheat as a loan, to be paid by other wheat arriving hereafter. Trading in futures on the Winnipeg Exchange was discontinued for two or three days, but it has been resumed.

Immediately after the seizure, market authorities in this country were not in agreement as to the coming effect upon the price of our wheat. Those who predicted an advance, however, were right, for the price at Chi-



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cago rose 8 cents a bushel in five days, with gains of 4 cents for corn and 3 for oats. Advances here may cause additional seizures in Canada, where the tendency of the markets is to sympathize with our own. Exports from our enormous crop of 1,002,029,000 bushels continue to be very large, and have averaged more than 11,000,000 bushels a week for two months. In the nine months that ended with October the exports were 161,000,000 bushels, or nearly twice the quantity shipped in the corresponding months of last year. The Allies, Russia excepted, need wheat, and Russia's surplus is locked up. The seizure in Canada has not been fully explained, but the main purpose may have been to prevent the exaction of higher prices.

EMBARGOES ON EXPORT FREIGHT

So great is the export freight congestion at Atlantic ports that several railroad companies now refuse to take freight for ocean shipment. This action was preceded by a reduction from thirty to fifteen days (to take effect January 1) of the time allowed before charges for storage are made on freight sent to the seaboard for Europe. Representatives of leading export houses at a meeting in New York have protested against this reduction. The roads proclaiming a partial or complete embargo on freight for export are the Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Reading. At a meeting attended by the presidents of the leading roads, a committee was appointed, to hold sessions every day for a consideration of the problem. A general embargo will be avoided, if possible. But while the yards at the ports are crowded, there are 50,000 loaded cars on the side tracks of lines leading to the ports. In New York even the city's recreation piers have been rented for the storage of freight. Many of the waiting cars are loaded with wheat, many with war supplies of various kinds. It is said that some manufacturers make haste to place munitions and other products on cars, because the pay is due when these have been so placed.

This unprecedented congestion is due both to a shortage of ocean carriers and to the remarkable increase of our exports. The value of last week's shipments from New York was $63,500,000, against less than $20,000,000 in the corresponding week of last year. In the nine months that ended with October our sales to the Allies rose from $550,000,000 to $1,495,000,000, and to Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Norway from $108,000,000 to $214,000,000. There is a shortage of carriers because many steamships have been taken by the Allies for transport uses, many have been destroyed by the war, and many belonging to Germany or Austria are out of the market, being shut up in neutral ports. But the supply would be sufficient for normal exports.

The railroads are doing all they can. There is evidence of this in their great

volume of traffic, which gave to several of them in October, new high records for earnings, both gross and net, and has made higher prices for their shares in the stock market.

A BILLION IN LOANS

Since the beginning of the Great War we have loaned to foreign countries more than $1,000,000,000. This total includes what are called credits. The greater part of it has been expended here for war supplies of various kinds. Nearly all of the $147,000,000 borrowed by the Canadian Government, Canada's provinces and Canadian cities and of the $44,000,000 loaned to Latin America has not been used in that way, but the proceeds of the loans and credits to European nations—Switzerland's $15,000,000, Sweden's $5,000,000, Norway's $3,000,000, and Greece's $7,000,000 excepted, at least in part—have been paid out here. The European list includes, of course, the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000; $75,000,000 in notes, bonds and credits for France; $32,000,000 for Russia; and the $10,000,000 of German treasury notes. Russia's obligations were partly in acceptances, and partly in private agreements with bankers. The 5 per cent loan to the Canadian Government was $45,000,000. Eight Canadian provinces and ten Canadian cities are represented in the remainder of $147,000,000. Argentina procured $15,000,000 on notes and $25,000,000 on treasury bonds. Canada's provinces and municipalities had been accustomed to borrow in London.

The transactions which are publicly known, if the pending proposed British credit of $50,000,000 be included, amount to almost $1,000,000,000. But there are also many credits which have been arranged privately with banking institutions for foreign merchants or firms, and individuals here have bought German and British war bonds. The total undoubtedly exceeds a billion dollars.

Russia's obligations here have amounted to a very large sum, and it is understood that she has received financial aid from Great Britain. Representatives of a group of Russian banks are now negotiating here for a credit of $60,000,000, to be secured by Russian bonds and by the guarantee of the Government. They have encountered much opposition, not only from those bankers who protest against Russia's cruel treatment of Jews, but also from others who feel that there should first be a commercial treaty defining the rights of American business enterprises and the privileges of American citizens in Russia. By some the financial risk involved is regarded as a serious obstacle. If the negotiations are successful, the interest rate will be high.

The following dividends are announced:

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent, payable January 1, 1916.

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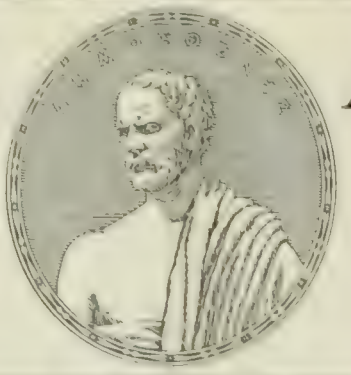
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FREDERICK HOUK LAW, A.M., PH.D.,
Head of the English Department, Stuyvesant High School, New York.

BOTH SIDES A DEBATE

THE GARY SCHOOL PLAN



RESOLVED: That the Gary school plan should be adopted in our city school systems.

The school system of Gary, Indiana, is attracting considerable attention from educators as a solution of the educational problems in large cities. The last issue of The Independent explains its use in the City of New York, where its founder and superintendent, Dr. William A. Wirt, has been engaged to try out his plan. The essential features of the Gary plan are: 1. School buildings equipped to meet all the needs of the pupils for study, work and play. 2. Alternation of classes between the classrooms and the other school facilities to accommodate two complete schools in the building at one time. 3. A longer school day with departmental instruction. This outline was prepared by Edith M. Phelps.

ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

A. There is need for improvement in our present city school systems.

1. The large amounts now spent for schools demand a more efficient utilization of funds.

2. The failure of the existing systems to provide a remedy for the part-time evil makes some other plan necessary.

3. The present system has failed to equip children with the knowledge necessary to a successful life.

B. The Gary school plan would do much to relieve these conditions.

1. The cost of remodeling the present school buildings on the Gary plan is small compared with the amounts needed for new buildings under the present system. The money saved on buildings could be expended for teachers' salaries and other needed improvements.

2. The part-time evil should be abolished.

3. That it would reduce the burden on taxpayers is shown by the comparison of figures for Gary and New York City. The cost of the schools in Gary per pupil for twelve years is $394.20 as against $748.88 in New York, and the Gary pupil has more vocational work.

4. The Gary system not only makes a wider provision for training in science and the industries, but relates the vocational work of the school to actual life. It makes no separation of the manual work from the intellectual and so avoids that feeling of caste sometimes found.

C. There are many other advantages in the Gary school system.

1. By providing all the facilities for study, work and play, the city child is kept off the streets and a larger proportion of his activities are under the control of the school.

2. It provides for a larger measure of individual instruction. The flexibility of schedules enables each child to progress as rapidly as he is able in each line of study and to develop along the lines of his special capabilities.

3. It solves many of the problems of discipline. The easy democratic and yet respectful spirit at Gary and the intensity of application make the formal discipline of the present school system unnecessary. Truancy is unknown.

4. The system of departmental teaching with specially trained teachers for every department lessens the need for special supervision and it enables the individual teacher to reach a maximum efficiency with a minimum of effort. Lengthening the school day does not necessarily lengthen the amount of teaching for each individual teacher.

5. Evenings and Saturdays, instruction is provided for the parents and others of the community who are employed during the day and the value of the school plant is increased.

6. The coöperation of the school with the libraries, churches, playgrounds, etc., increases the value of all these forces. No child is forced to receive religious instruction except under the supervision of his own church authorities and with the full consent of his parents.

D. Where the plan has been tried it has proved successful.

1. The success of the plan in Gary has induced many schools to try it.

2. It has been in operation three years at Sewickley, Pa. The results have been 1. A reduction in the teaching force. 2. Full-time accommodations for a larger number of pupils at a very small increase in cost of administration. 3. A broadening of the child's experience. 4. A happier and freer school life.

3. In New York City, where it has been tried, the principal of School 89 says: "Mr. Wirt's double session program has solved our overcrowding problem and is giving the children a much better curriculum than the five-hour single session."

4. The plan has just been extended to two schools in Newark, N. J.

ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

A. That the Gary school plan would remedy the evils in our city school systems to the extent that its adherents claim is to be questioned.

1. The savings in the cost of buildings and equipment may be at the expense of efficiency and the pupil's well-being.

2. That the Gary plan in our large city school systems would relieve the part-time evil and reduce the teaching force has not been proved by experience.

3. There is serious doubt as to the value of the vocational training offered by setting younger children to learn from watching the older ones and intrusting the instruction in the trades to workmen hired primarily to keep the buildings in repair.

B. There are serious disadvantages in the plan.

1. By being allowed to develop along the lines easiest and most pleasant, pupils fail to acquire the power of concentration and application.

2. The tendency is to put the utilitarian ideal ahead of real scholarship.

3. The system of double schools would bring many of the serious studies in the afternoon when the line of fatigue is the strongest, and the lengthening of the school day increases the strain on the teacher.

4. The system of departmental teaching with the lack of special supervision would necessitate a well-balanced force of specially trained teachers which it would be difficult for the average city school to secure. The results at Gary show unevenness in the teaching force.

C. Many other objections have been urged against the plan.

1. It is affirmed that the feature of religious instruction would tend to introduce sectarianism into the schools, to divide the children according to their religious affiliations and might be utilized for the purposes of proselytism.

2. Fault is found with the practise of associating the children of several grades together in the auditorium exercizes because of the difference in the ages of the children.

3. The scheme of having the school coöperate with the other welfare agencies of the community is not always practicable. Many of these agencies cannot coöperate for lack of funds.

D. The results of the plan in the Gary schools have not convinced many educators that it would succeed in other cities.

1. Conditions in Gary are so different from those in most cities. No old buildings or special school traditions existed to hamper the success of the plan.

2. Many educators and school experts who have visited the system have not been wholly favorably imprest by it, and few other cities have adopted it. The general opinion is that the plan is still in the experimental stage.

3. The plan has not been tried in any other city a sufficiently long time to test its value.

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JUST A WORD

Mr. Walter Launt Palmer, whose painting "Winter Morning" is reproduced on the cover of The Independent for this issue, is an American artist of prominence, whose fame is due chiefly to his portrayal of nature out of doors.

"Winter Morning"—one of his latest paintings—is perhaps one of the most characteristic—since it is in his interpretation of snow scenes that Mr. Palmer has done some of his best work.

"He has caught the subtle relations of sunshine or shadow on the white surfaces with rare dexterity, and obtained satisfactory conclusions; he has drawn, too, the tree form with fidelity, with much understanding of the anatomy, and with grace of line and form."

The Independent publishes this reproduction of "Winter Morning" thru the courtesy of Mr. Palmer and of M. Knoedler and Company, at whose galleries in New York City the painting is now on exhibition.

In spite of the economic depression caused by the war the Canadian Northern Railway, the newest transcontinental highway, has been able to push its steel thru to the coast and has recently begun service between Toronto and Vancouver. Geddes Smith, of The Independent's editorial staff, was the first passenger to make the thru trip on a regular train. He has written for early publication an account of the new line and its importance to Canada.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

H. G. WELLS—Cynicism is known to be ill-health.

PROF. HUGO MÜNSTERBERG—I am a psychologist.

JEFFERY FARNOL—Her swimming eyes opened suddenly.

DAVID STARR JORDAN—Half the sheep are really goats.

G. K. CHESTERTON—Military men are seldom militaristic.

UNCLE JOE CANNON—My reputation for wickedness is bad enough.

W. H. TAFT—The President is not an omnipotent and benevolent prophet.

SARAH BERNHARDT—I have fought with time and proved myself stronger.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL—If Germany wins, good night to socialism.

WOODROW WILSON—The American revolution was a beginning, not a consummation.

MR. DOOLEY—All th' wurrld that hasn't anything better to do is playing auction bridge.

HENRY CLEWS—Business improvement in the United States is surpassing all expectations.

DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE—A fully equipped Duke costs as much to keep up as a couple of dreadnaughts.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—Nowadays we are expected to dress and eat as the weekend bounders do.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—The French method of warfare is one of terrifying nature, brutal and inhuman.

ED HOWE—When a married woman "gives up her music," it is a sign she never could play very well.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—The United States is to be the industrial and financial leader of the world.

W. J. BRYAN—If I had lived two centuries ago and advocated what I do now I would have been hanged.

DR. ABRAHAM FLEXNER—Civilization has stript for a life-and-death wrestle with tuberculosis, alcohol, and other plagues.

SECRETARY MCADOO—Why should we give away millions of dollars of the people's money each year to favored ship owners?

J. OGDEN ARMOUR—America is rapidly rising to an unprecedented prosperity, which will be boom-like for three years.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—I am devoting the biggest part of my time to bringing about peace between labor and capital.

PRINCE PAUL TROUBETZKOY—America—particularly that portion of it centered in Chicago—is rapidly declining into barbarism.

EARL OF PORTSMOUTH—The country wants to get rid of all this rubbish—the Declaration of London and the Hague Convention.

JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG—Be extremely careful when speaking to your chauffeur to remember that you are after all only the owner.

WILLIAM LEE HOWARD, M.D.—The craze of certain women to leave home and go uselessly shopping from morning till night is the gipsy instinct.

A. W. HAYCOCK—We could take 42,200 people out of slumdom, and let them live rent free in model and furnished dwellings with the price of one day's war to England.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN—It is not possible for mothers to fulfil their duties as mothers when they are expected to engage in a chaotic group of duties such as cooking, washing, and housekeeping, for which they have no special training.

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The Independent

VOLUME 84 DECEMBER 20, 1915 NUMBER 3498

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM OF PREPAREDNESS

THE President's message delivered at the opening of Congress last week puts the question of military preparedness fairly and squarely before the country. Shall his program be adopted or rejected? The American people have seldom been called upon to take action upon a more momentous issue.

There are two main aspects of the question. One is military. The other is financial. The first has to do with the end desired. The second with the means to attain the end. The textbooks on philosophy that we studied at college used to tell us that the end *must* be good and the means *should* be good, if the resultant course of action is to be justified. If this be accepted as a rule of statesmanship, then the question before the American people is this: Does the safety of the United States demand the increase of the army and navy as suggested by the President, and, if so, is the financial plan proposed by him the way to carry it out?

First, the military plan. Mr. Wilson proposes to increase the regular army from 102,985 to 141,843. This seems not only unobjectionable, but entirely reasonable. Our outlying possessions and our responsibilities under the Monroe Doctrine would make some such increase as this in any case inevitable. The President's proposal is moderate and based on the sound principle as stated by him, that our military peace establishment should be "no larger than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us."

Mr. Wilson also proposes a "continental army" of 400,000, which shall enlist for a period of six years, but which shall only serve with the colors two months each year for the first three years. This is a novel suggestion. There are possible objections to it. It may, for instance, conflict with the state militia. It also asks a good deal in the way of personal sacrifice from the young men who enlist as well as from their employers. It seems like putting all the load on the willing horse. Nevertheless, our young men no longer grow up familiar with firearms. The old days when partridges, foxes and deer were at everybody's back door have forever fled. Perhaps the "continental army" is the best plan that can be devised for the military training of our youth without resorting to such undemocratic and dangerous expedients as conscription and that ever present foe to liberty, a large standing army.

The President's program for the navy is ambitious. It will require five years to carry it out. He proposes a large increase all along the line, as can readily be seen from the following table, in which only the principal types of ships are listed.

Ships Built or Building	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Battleships, first line	17	27	10
Battle cruisers	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
Battleships, second line	23	25	2
Scouts	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
Destroyers	68	108	40
Fleet submarines	..	18	18
Coast submarines	58	157	99

From the naval standpoint we are not prepared to say whether this increase is necessary or not. The experts differ. At present our navy ranks third in size—a trifle behind Germany and a little ahead of France. We shall rank fourth, however, when the vessels now building are completed, unless in the meantime we authorize a considerable increase.

But tho we rank third, or even fourth on paper, our navy is probably unsurpassed in the world ship for ship and man for man. There is much evidence on this score, the armament leagues to the contrary notwithstanding. According to their testimony last week before the Naval Committee of the House, Admiral Badger, late commander of the Atlantic fleet; Admiral Fletcher, now in command of the Atlantic fleet; Admiral Fisk, of the General Board, and others would have us assured that the navy's efficiency and morale is unexcelled. "I do not know," said Admiral Fletcher, "that the efficiency and personnel have ever been higher than they are today."

As to the fleet's ability to render an account of itself against all comers, we quote some striking passages from the minutes of the House committee:

Mr. Trebble—Are we not now in a better position to control the sea than we have ever been?
Admiral Fiske—I should say yes.

. . . . . .

Mr. Witherspoon—Do you want us to understand that England is the only nation on earth that has a navy that we could not successfully resist?
Admiral Fletcher—I think that is a fair conclusion; yes, sir, at the present time.

. . . . . .

Mr. Stephens—How large a fleet would it have to be [to protect the U. S.]?
Commander Stirling—If the enemy should seek us out near our base an equal fleet.

. . . . . .

Secretary Daniels—Yes, we have a fleet sufficient to defend either coast.

. . . . . .

Thus our highest expert naval opinion holds that our navy could prevent any invasion of the United States, because our ships and men are as good as those of any other nation on earth and because no nation could operate its full strength 3000 miles from its base, and that would make our fleet in our own waters superior to all other navies but England, and it might make us even equal to hers.

Now, of course, if the American people want a navy

with which to acquire "a place in the sun" or to "lick all creation," our present navy is too small. Certainly Mr. Wilson's increase would be utterly inadequate. But there is no one in the United States who is willing publicly to aver that offense is what we want a navy for. The American people require a navy only for defense, and the sole question is whether Mr. Wilson's program is a luxury or necessity for this purpose.

While the President does not present any evidence that the administration's program is a necessity, yet it must be admitted that he has not gone beyond the best military advice at his elbow. His proposal only hastens somewhat the plans laid down for the last few years by the General Board for the further increase of the navy. We are willing to support Mr. Wilson, therefore, provided his program does not require too great sacrifices on the part of the American people. And this brings us to the second aspect of the case. Assuming that the President's program is desirable, or at least unobjectionable, are the means he proposes for bringing it about justifiable?

Secretary McAdoo claims we shall have a deficit of $252,701,000 "if legislation is not past to change conditions." President Wilson says by continuing the present taxes, especially the duties on sugar, this deficit could be reduced to $112,000,000, which is not much more than the proposed military increase. In other words, we shall come out nearly even at our present rate of expenditure if we do not go in for this extra preparedness.

Mr. Wilson most wisely does not propose a bond issue in order to raise the money. To tax future generations to pay the current expenses of this one would be a political blunder that ought to sound the death knell of any administration that fathered it. Nor does he hint at revising the tariff upward. That would Republicanize the Democratic party and be party suicide. The President proposes that the exemptions under the income tax be reduced, that the surtax on incomes be increased, that gasoline, automobiles, stationary engines, pig iron, fabricated iron and steel and bank checks be taxed. This will, of course, raise a howl. But it is the only thing to do. Put your tax as far as possible where it cannot be evaded, and in that way you will make the people realize what they are doing.

But are these revolutionary tax increases necessary? The sum derived from them added to our present military expenditures will total a sum greater than has ever been spent in time of peace by any nation on earth. As Representative Kitchin said in a recent interview:

> When you consider that the President's preparedness program demands at one bound, at one time, we shall increase our already immense naval expenditure by more than our total increase during the last fourteen years, and by more than the total naval increase of Germany during the five years preceding the European war, and by more than the combined naval increase of all the nations of the world in any one year of their history—is it any wonder that I feel that if this program goes thru it will be no longer a question whether we *may* become a nation given over to navalism and militarism, but that we *shall* have become one.

It might not be so bad to spend millions for defense if we were sure of getting a dollar's worth for every dollar spent. But it looks as tho much of our money is wasted. It costs, for instance, in this country over $1200 a year to support a soldier. In Europe it can be done for a third or even a quarter of that amount. The high cost of living in this country, and the fact that we pay our soldiers good wages while European nations pay theirs practically nothing, do not explain all the difference. In a striking leading article in the November issue of *Everybody's Magazine* the reason why our military expenses are so much greater than those of other nations is very searchingly discussed. We would not be understood as vouching for the facts there published. But the writer declares, and the presumption is with him, that of the $250,000,000 we have been spending a year for national defense, about $80,000,000 is wasted.

A few of the items that make up the total we epitomize as follows:

> The army is now divided among forty-nine army posts—most of them due to the greed of politicians. If these were reduced to eight, as recommended by the War College, $5,500,000 a year could be saved.
>
> To protect us against the Indians (!) we have spent $20,000,000 on Forts Apache, Clare, Huachuca, MacKenzie, Meade, Missoula, Robinson, Sill, Russell, Douglas, Leavenworth, Riley and Snelling.
>
> In the last fourteen years we have spent $14,000,000 without reference to military expediency on eight posts in Indiana, Georgia, Iowa, California, Oklahoma and Alaska.
>
> Nine navy yards on the Atlantic are unsuited to present and future needs of the navy. They have cost, including harbor dredging, $320,000,000.
>
> In fifteen years the United States has spent $1,656,000,000 on the navy. In the same period Germany has spent $1,137,000,000, tho our navy is rated behind Germany.
>
> Charleston Navy Yard is too shallow (cost $5,000,000), Port Royal had to be abandoned (cost $3,000,000). Naval training station on the Great Lakes accommodates 4000 men but has never had more than 600 (cost $3,500,000). Portsmouth somewhat unsuitable for purposes for which it was made (cost $20,000,000). Philadelphia shallow and inaccessible to part of navy (cost $13,000,000). Mare Island cannot berth largest ships (cost $20,000,000). Naval experts consider Norfolk best place for dry dock, but Pennsylvania Congressmen stopped it, and because it could not be put at Philadelphia whole thing has been abandoned, etc., etc.

The President has totally ignored in his message the questions raised by the above citations. The American people should inquire into them. Let the useless army posts and navy yards be forthwith abandoned. Let efficiency experts be employed thruout the army and navy, and when all the red tape has been snipped and the needful economies introduced, then the President's invitation to the American people to tax themselves severely for preparedness will come with a better grace.

We have, then, no objection to the President's program, as a military program, tho we wish he had thought it worth while to try to convince the country of its necessity. But we do strenuously object to having the country heavily taxed to carry it out, unless an attempt is made at the same time to abolish the pork barrel and put the army and navy on an efficient business basis.

PASSIONATE SYMPATHY

WE have elsewhere discussed at some length the President's message, which is devoted mainly to "preparedness." Our readers will properly hold different views as to the necessity of a considerable increase of the army and navy, and of the necessity of the expenditure in the next five years of some hundreds of millions in defense. We would here comment on a paragraph of the message which has to do with a great principle, but which is likely to pass comparatively unnoticed.

The President had spoken very strongly and properly of those citizens of foreign birth who have been guilty

of disturbing the peace and good order of the country by interfering with our manufactures and our commerce, led thereto by zeal for the country they had left, which overpowered their loyalty to the country they had adopted. He then turned to speak of certain native-born citizens who deserved, he said, yet severer condemnation:

> I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the Governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partizan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, tho born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practise disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind, and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possest and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

What the President here condemns is "passionate sympathy" with one or another of the nations at war, and this he characterizes as "disloyalty." What such sympathy, even tho passionate, has to do with loyalty we fail to see. One can approve warmly or disapprove strongly the position and doings of the Teutons or the Allies, and then express himself as vigorously as he please, without in the least affecting his absolute loyalty to his own country.

There is a principle here involved, the principle of free speech. Neither the President nor any one else has the right to challenge the liberty of an American citizen to speak his mind freely, so long as he abstains from violence. Further, it is only by free utterance, and even with indignation, which is passion, that public sentiment can be brought to bear on nations at war. If they are guilty of injustice or cruelty, they ought to be told what neutral nations think of them.

Here is a citizen, American-born, who, perhaps with certain prepossessions, is convinced that Great Britain has been guilty of shutting out Germany from the freedom of the seas and her legitimate "place in the sun," and has been long intriguing to force her into a defensive war. If Great Britain has done this it is very proper that one who believes it should express himself very strongly and should do his best to convince others that he is right. If another citizen, American-born, believes that Germany unprovoked brought on a needless war and was guilty of an international crime in invading and crushing Belgium, then he has a right to feel strongly and to tell as strongly what he feels. His loyalty to his own country may be as passionate as his indignation at one of the countries at war. One of those countries is Turkey, and we can have no respect for the man who would keep silent about the Turkish atrocities, out of any concern for the peace of neutrals.

But the President speaks also specifically of those Americans living abroad who give expression to their "passionate sympathy." We had not heard very much of that. Those Americans who are in the service of the Red Cross, or in the hospital service, or are missionaries in Turkey, whatever their feelings may be, have been prudently careful not to give offense. We hardly know to whom the President can refer, unless it be those Americans long living abroad whose feelings have been so wrought up that they have themselves enlisted in the war. They have thereby forfeited their rights to protection as American citizens, and they might properly have resigned their citizenship. It would be illegal and unjustifiable if here in America citizens should do any act in the nature of war against either belligerent, but it is not quite the same with American citizens abroad. It is what Byron did in Greece, and nobody blames him. And Dr. Samuel G. Howe was his companion in the same war.

Our contention is for freedom of speech, to express freedom of feeling. It is for freedom to utter the public opinion of the world. It is not for rabidness, or craziness, but for the liberty of intense passion. We would not have feeling silenced. The free expression of indignation if Great Britain seizes neutral ships on the open sea, or Germany blows them up with torpedoes, in no way weakens the spirit of loyalty toward our own country, and may well be to the credit of the man who speaks.

A SHARP WORD TO AUSTRIA

THE note to Austria-Hungary on the "Ancona" case is sharp and to the point. It does not argue the case, for it needs no argument. It demands what the United States has every warrant in international law and morals for demanding and what Austria has no right to refuse.

Vienna would do well to follow the example of Berlin and promise not to do it again.

We are determined to uphold the freedom of the seas, which to us means the right of noncombatants and especially of neutrals to traverse the high seas in safety so long as they offend against none of the laws of nations. We shall spare no pains and avoid no effort necessary to this righteous end.

THE BETRAYAL OF THE REPUBLIC

NEVER before in the history of the world has it been possible for a man to commit so gigantic a crime as Yuan Shih-kai has committed in signing away the liberties of four hundred million of people. It is the crowning act of his long career of intrigue and treachery. He has in turn betrayed all parties which have trusted him. He betrayed the Emperor and betrayed the Empress Dowager. He betrayed the Boxers and betrayed their opponents. He has betrayed the Manchus and betrayed the Chinese. He has betrayed the monarchy and betrayed the republic. Made President thru the self-abnegation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who accomplished the revolution, he used his office to make a god of Confucius and a monarch of himself. He is condemned out of his own mouth, for in 1912 he said:

> On the day on which the Republic was proclaimed I announced to the whole nation that never again shall a monarchy be proclaimed in China. At my inauguration I again took this solemn oath in the sight of heaven and earth.

From the rumors of risings in the north and south it appears that the Chinese people will not tamely submit to his usurpation of power. We hope they will not. The young Chinese who have been educated in republican America will, some of them at least, remain true

to the lessons they have learned here, even tho it may cost them their lives. Would that some of our young men might be inspired to join with them in their struggle for liberty, as the French came to our aid when we overthrew our king. Monuments would be erected in China to such volunteers of freedom as we erect monuments to Lafayette, and some day the United States would benefit by the gratitude of China as France is now benefiting by the gratitude of the United States.

The influence of the United States has twice saved Mexico from tyranny. But Yuan Shih-kai, like Maximilian, has made himself emperor, and like Huerta has abolished parliament and constitutional government. We are glad to see that Japan is doing what it can to prevent the usurpation of the throne, and the United States might well share the duty and high privilege of thus coming to the rescue of the Chinese people in the hour of their distress. At least we hope that our Government will be as slow in recognizing the empire as it was in recognizing the republic.

TWO FINE OPPORTUNITIES

THERE may conceivably be some political motive back of the appointment by Governor Whitman of Oscar Straus as chairman of the New York City Public Service Commission. But we do not care greatly whether there is or not. Of two things we are perfectly sure. Mr. Straus will not lend himself as a public officer to any political machinations. He is not that kind of man. Nor will he fail to keep the administration of his great office on the highest plane of integrity and public service. He is precisely that kind of man.

Mr. Whitman has done well in this selection. May he do as well when the next vacancy occurs in the near future.

Every Governor since Governor Hughes, even including on a previous occasion Mr. Whitman himself, has used the power of appointment to this commission for political advantage. Not only have the people of the city suffered from this misuse of a body of high importance to their comfort and welfare, but the whole movement for the administrative regulation of public utilities has been affected by it for ill.

Mr. Whitman has here a great opportunity to restore the former high character of the New York Public Service Commission, and to perform a notable service in the cause of efficient government versus political partizanship.

A similar opportunity confronts President Wilson. The postmaster of New York is close to the end of the term for which he was appointed. He ought to be reappointed. Mr. Morgan began his post office work at the bottom and worked up from the ranks to his present high position. He is a trained postal administrator, with a fine record for efficiency. His retention in office would not only be the best thing for the continued effectiveness of the New York post office; it would afford a splendid object lesson of the way in which a great business department of the government should be administered.

But will he be reappointed? We regret to say that it seems doubtful. For Mr. Morgan is a Republican. Already several candidates have sprung up with strong Democratic backing. There is no evidence that any one of them knows anything about what Congressman "Billy" Kent used to call "postmasting." If there is any one thing that Mr. Morgan does know, it is the Alpha and Omega of that highly specialized business.

Here is a fine chance to throw overboard political partizanship in the public interest. Will not the President seize it? We wish he might.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE FOR WOMEN

THE feminist movement in Germany has received a new impulse and direction from the war. The drafting of men to the front has opened to the women many fields of occupation hitherto barred to them and at the same time the success of the women's clubs in nursing the wounded and sick and in caring for the destitute mothers and children has shown that they possess a power of organization and efficiency of which their sex was formerly thought incapable. Besides this the women are becoming influenced by the spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice for the fatherland as now manifested by the men, and they are beginning to inquire if they, too, do not owe some service to the state.

From this has grown a demand on the part of the women for something corresponding to the period of military service required of every young man. A flood of pamphlets has come out on the question and the *Bund für Frauendienstpflicht*, the Society for the Duty of Woman Service, has local branches in all parts of the country. Its aims are, like all incipient movements, vague and various. But the idea is to give every young woman a year's training in those forms of activity by which women thru nature or custom are best adapted to contribute to the welfare of the state. They will be instructed in such subjects as hygiene, eugenics, the care and training of children, household economics, the science of nutrition, and the art of cooking. The necessary practise in these studies will be afforded by service in hospitals, schools, asylums and other public institutions.

By such a drill it is hoped to accomplish three objects. The first is to secure a sufficient number of trained helpers to take care of the cripples and orphans the war has produced. The second is to repair as rapidly as possible the injury done to the nation by raising the standard of household efficiency and health and by providing that the new generation shall be sound in body and mind. The third object is less concrete and comprehensible, but in the opinion of the advocates of the movement not less important. It is "the socialization of the feminine mind." The aim is to teach the women that they have duties to the state as well as to their families, that "good deeds" does not mean almsgiving, but sharing of another's burdens, and that the future of the race depends upon them as much as upon the men.

WHY HOLD IT ANYWHERE?

THE Democratic National Convention is to be held at St. Louis. There is probably no better place for it—unless it were in the Elysian Fields or on the banks of a canal in Mars.

The nominating convention is an outworn institution. But the politicians of the country do not know it yet.

The people who can elect a President without intermediaries could nominate a candidate for the Presidency with equal directness. The convention will vanish some day. The presidential primary will take its place.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

December 6—British on Tigris retire to Kut el Amara, 105 miles from Bagdad. United States sends "Ancona" note to Austria.

December 7—Germans gain trench in Champagne. German Field Marshal von der Goltz in command of Turks in Mesopotamia.

December 8—Active Turkish bombardment in Gallipoli. Conquest of northern Serbia complete.

December 9—New Spanish Ministry under Count Romanones replaces Dato Ministry. Italians continue bombardment of Gorz.

December 10—British and French withdraw from Serbia. French cruiser takes Germans from American steamer "San Juan."

December 11—President Yuan accepts throne of China. Lord Derby's plan of recruiting brings British volunteers up to four million.

December 12—Greece yields to ultimatum of Allies. Italians gain ground west of Riva.

Allies Driven from Serbia

It was the hope of the Allies that the French and British troops sent to Salonica might at least hold the triangle of Serbian territory between the Vardar and the Tcherna Rivers which could be used as a base for an advance into Serbia in the spring. The mountains here form a natural barrier thru which the railroad and the river run by deep defiles. But the collapse of the Serbian defense released the German and Austro-Hungarian troops in the north and some of them were sent to reinforce the Bulgars in the south. These combined forces attacked the French and British from three sides and in a series of bloody conflicts forced them to evacuate the Vardar valley and retreat into Greece. The French, who at one time had got almost as far as Veles and held both banks of the Tcherna, tried to make a stand at Krivolak, but this proving untenable retired to the pass of Demir Kapu. The Bulgars, however, ousted them by an attack on the right flank directed at Strumnitza Station, which is in Serbia. At the same time the British, who had advanced into Bulgaria almost to Strumnitza, were expelled by the Bulgars from their entrenchments between Lake Doiran and the Vardar. So both armies withdrew down the railroad toward Salonica and it is said that even Gheygeli, the last Serbian town on the line, has been abandoned.

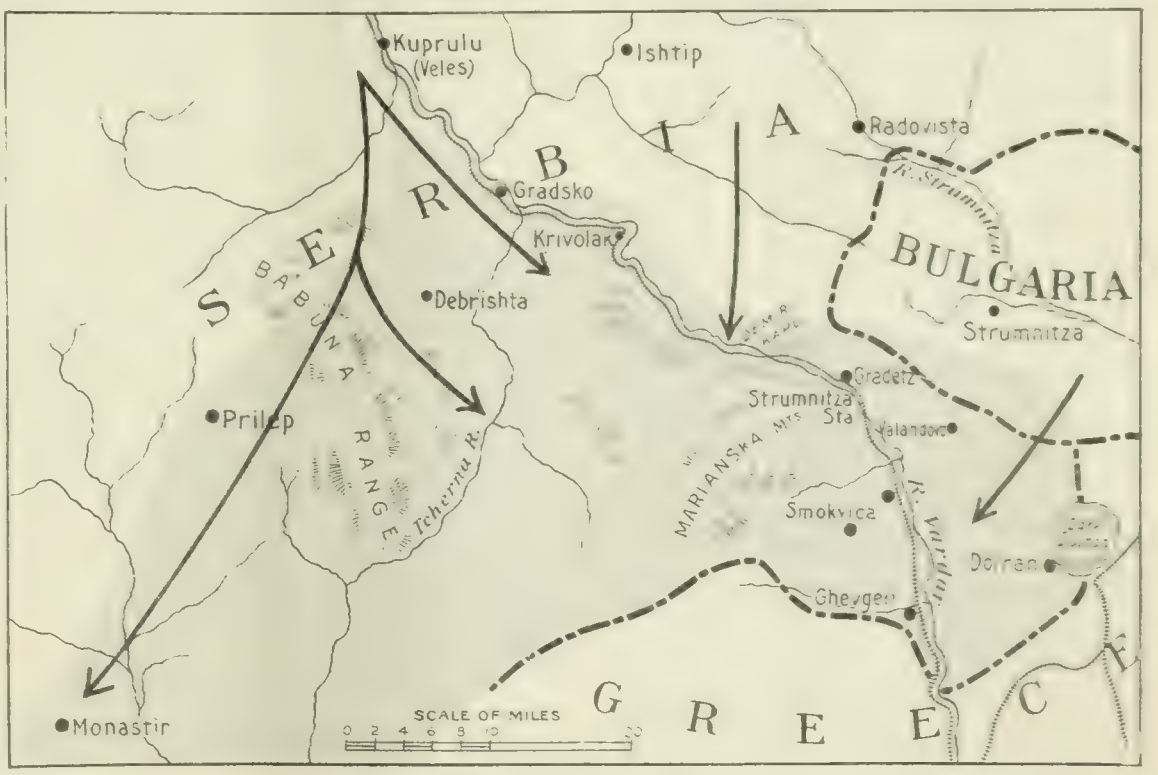
The question now arises whether the Bulgar and Teuton armies will pursue their foes into Greek territory and fight them there. They would have a legal right to do this, since the Greek neutrality has already been violated by the French and British, and they might be able to capture the Allied army or drive them from Salonica, since the French and British are outnumbered more than two to one. But the Greeks hate the Bulgars and they object anyway to having their country made a battleground, so there would be danger that the Greek army might fight on the side of the Allies.

The Greek port of Salonica is about thirty-five miles south of the Greek frontier and it seems likely that the French and British forces will make their winter quarters in and about the city. The Allies are reported to have sent an ultimatum to the Greek Government demanding that the Greek troops in the Salonica district be demobilized and that the French and British troops be allowed to establish themselves here as a military base. This ultimatum was accompanied by a threat to blockade all the Greek ports unless the demands of the Allies were promptly conceded. It is understood that the Greek Government has agreed to comply and will demobilize the Greek forces in Macedonia. The campaign for the election of a new Parliament is now on in Greece, the chief issue being between the policy of ex-Premier Venizelos, who favors entering the war on the side of the Allies, and that of King Constantine, who wishes to maintain neutrality.

Peace Talk in the Reichstag

On the assembling of the Reichstag, the Socialist leader, Dr. Philip Scheidemann, asked the question: "Is the Imperial Chancellor ready to give information as to the conditions under which he is willing to enter into peace negotiations?" Dr. Scheidemann recalled the words of the Emperor William that this was for Germany no war of conquest and he argued that since Germany had demonstrated her strength by her success in the field, she could now speak of peace without risk of being considered disheartened. The war was bringing all Europe to the verge of ruin, and if it continued much longer the United States would be the only victor. He protested against the idea of annexation of territory by Germany and equally against the idea held by the Allies that Germany should be crushed and should cede Alsace-Lorraine to France.

In his reply Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg stated that "Whenever our enemies make peace proposals compatible with Germany's dignity and safety, we shall always be ready to discuss them." He reviewed the work of reconstruction in the territory occupied. In Belgium the economical situation is almost normal except for the export trade which England prohibits. In Poland, Lithuania and Courland the terrible destruction caused by the Russians is being repaired. "Never in history when so many millions are fighting in a life and death struggle has so much peaceful work been accomplished behind the front." The construction of a bridge thru the Balkans, by the aid of King Ferdinand, has brought supplies from Turkey. "After the conclusion of peace this bridge will not resound with the tread of marching battalions, but will serve for works of peace and Kultur. The district reach-



THE EVACUATION OF SERBIA

The French and British troops have now withdrawn from the Serbian territory which they had occupied. They arrived at Salonica too late to be of any assistance, for before they could advance into Serbia the Bulgars had cut the railroad at Veles and the Allied troops could only halt and hold the triangle between the Vardar and the Tcherna rivers. A brave band of Serbs tried to defend the pass leading thru the Babuna Mountains to Prilep and Monastir, but the Bulgars broke thru and took these towns. This enabled the Bulgars to attack the French on the Tcherna side, while another Bulgarian force attacked the British between Lake Doiran and the Vardar River. The Allied army was threatened with being cut off and captured and so was forced to retire into Greece. The shaded area shows the territory controlled by the Allies about a month ago, but now relinquished

THE AMERICAN NOTE TO AUSTRIA

RELIABLE information obtained from American and other survivors who were passengers on the steamship "Ancona" shows that on November 7 a submarine flying the Austro-Hungarian flag fired a solid shot toward the steamship, that thereupon the "Ancona" attempted to escape, but, being overhauled by the submarine, she stopped, that after a brief period and before the crew and passengers were all able to take to the boats the submarine fired a number of shells at the vessel and finally torpedoed and sank her while there were yet many persons on board, and that by gunfire and foundering of the vessel a large number of persons lost their lives or were seriously injured, among whom were citizens of the United States.

The public statement of the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty has been brought to the attention of the Government of the United States and received careful consideration. This statement substantially confirms the principal declaration of the survivors, as it admits that the "Ancona," after being shelled, was torpedoed and sunk while persons were still on board.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has been advised, thru the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Germany, of the attitude of the Government of the United States as to the use of submarines in attacking vessels of commerce, and the acquiescence of Germany in that attitude, yet with full knowledge on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government of the views of the Government of the United States as exprest in no uncertain terms to the ally of Austria-Hungary, the commander of the submarine which attacked the "Ancona" failed to put in a place of safety the crew and passengers of the vessel which they purposed to destroy because, it is presumed, of the impossibility of taking it into port as a prize of war.

The Government of the United States considers that the commander violated the principles of international law and of humanity by shelling and torpedoing the "Ancona" before the persons on board had been put in a place of safety or even given sufficient time to leave the vessel. The conduct of the commander can only be characterized as wanton slaughter of defenseless noncombatants, since at the time when the vessel was shelled and torpedoed she was not, it appears, resisting or attempting to escape, and no other reason is sufficient to excuse such an attack, not even the possibility of rescue.

The Government of the United States is forced, therefore, to conclude either that the commander of the submarine acted in violation of his instructions or that the Imperial and Royal Government failed to issue instructions to the commanders of its submarines in accordance with the law of nations and the principles of humanity. The Government of the United States is unwilling to believe the latter alternative and to credit the Austro-Hungarian Government with an intention to permit its submarines to destroy the lives of helpless men, women and children. It prefers to believe that the commander of the submarine committed this outrage without authority and contrary to the general or special instructions which he had received.

As the good relations of the two countries rest upon a common regard for law and humanity, the Government of the United States cannot be expected to do otherwise than to demand that the Imperial and Royal Government denounce the sinking of the "Ancona" as an illegal and indefensible act; that the officer who perpetrated the deed be punished, and that reparation by the payment of an indemnity be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel.

The Government of the United States expects that the Austro-Hungarian Government, appreciating the gravity of the case, will accede to its demand promptly, and it rests this expectation on the belief that the Austro-Hungarian Government will not sanction or defend an act which is condemned by the world as inhumane and barbarous, which is abhorrent to all civilized nations, and which has caused the death of innocent American citizens. LANSING

ing from Arras to Mesopotamia cannot be crushed economically."

The Chancellor devoted part of his speech to the denunciation of British "atrocities"; the oppression of Greece, the murdering of the helpless sailors of a German submarine by the crew of a British warship sailing under the American flag; the joking way in which the London papers portray the slaughter of German soldiers as a sport. "To no German soldier is the killing of an enemy a joke or a sport."

The most definite statement made by the Chancellor as to the terms on which Germany would make peace is the following:

> In full consciousness of the successes in arms which we have attained, we disclaim responsibility for the continuance of the misery which is filling Europe and the world. No one may say that we wish to prolong the war unnecessarily to conquer this or that country as a guarantee.
>
> In previous speeches I sketched the general aim of the war. I cannot be more definite today, or say what guarantees the Imperial Government demands, for example, in the Belgian question, or what combination of powers seems necessary as a foundation for these guarantees.
>
> Our foes must tell themselves one thing —the longer and bitterer they wage this war against us, the greater will be the necessary guarantees.
>
> If our enemies wish to erect a barrier for all time between us and the rest of the world, I should not be surprized if we arranged our future accordingly that neither in the east nor the west might our foes control the entrance gates thru which they might attack or threaten us anew.
>
> As I said on August 19, we are not the ones who are threatening the small nations. We are battling in this struggle, forced upon us, not to subjugate foreign nations, but to protect our life and freedom. This war remains for the German Government what it was in the beginning and what has been maintained in every pronunciamento —a defensive war of the German nation for its future. This war can only be ended in a peace which, so far as human foresight reaches, will give us security against a recurrence. We are all united in this aim. That is our strength and shall remain so to the end.

American Ships Boarded and Seized

American shipping continues to suffer from the depredations of both parties in spite of vigorous protests. The French cruiser "Descartes" is stopping and searching the vessels of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company for Germans. The cruiser fired four blank shots and two solid shots at the "Coamo" in the night about twenty miles from Porto Rico and took off four German firemen. The "Carolina" was held up and the chief steward taken off. The "San Juan" was likewise overhauled and two German passengers arrested. The French lieutenant who boarded the "Coamo" said that orders had been issued to take off all subjects of Germany or her allies whether crew or passengers. Since these vessels all carry the American flag and are engaged in coastwise trade between two American ports the act of the French cruiser involves a serious breach of international law. During the Civil War the British Government, under threat of war, compelled the United States to release Mason and Slidell, Confederate commissioners who had been seized on a British ship.

Three American steamships, the "Hocking," the "Genesee" and the "Kankakee," which have been seized by British cruisers, are still held awaiting the decision of the London prize court. These vessels as well as seven others yet uncaptured belong to the American Transatlantic Steamship Company in which the British claim German capital is interested. The seizure is contrary to the Declaration of London but the British and French Governments have recently repudiated the clause which declares that the nationality of a ship is determined by her flag.

The Standard Oil tank steamer "Communipaw" is supposed to have been sunk by an Austrian submarine off the Tripolitan coast. A wireless message is thought to come from her was received on December 7 and no trace of her has been found since.

An Austrian submarine held up the American tank steamer "Petrolite" in the Mediterranean and forcibly took provisions from her.

In a debate in the House of Lords the Earl of Portsmouth declared:

> If the Declaration of London is not in force, why, in heaven's name, could we not fall back on the old sea laws of our ancestors, which gave them victory? The country wants to get rid of all this rubbish —the Declaration of London and the Hague Convention. We want to sweep away all radical nostrums and win this war by placing British interests and the interests of our allies as the only interests, first and supreme.

In reply Lord Lansdowne called attention to the fact that a treaty of arbitration was concluded last year between the United States and Great Britain and should not be disregarded. Viscount Bryce took the same side and said:

> A great deal of the fabric of international law has been shattered. The great task of the future will be to rebuild that shattered fabric. It would be most desirable at this country were to go beyond what has been considered to be settled international law and make her own will and her own necessities the judges of her actions.
>
> The plea of necessity has led to many atrocious actions. We came forward as the champions of international rights and the defenders of international law and it would be a misfortune if we were to depart from that position.

Constantine to America

To an Associated Press correspondent at Athens the king of the Hellenes gave an interview in which he explains his policy to the American people and protests against the violation of Greek neutrality by the Allies. Since little has been heard of the King's side of the controversy, we quote as fully as possible his statement:

I am especially glad to talk for America, for America will understand Greece's position. We are both neutral, and are together determined, if it is humanly possible, not to court destruction by permitting ourselves to be drawn into the frightful vortex of the present European conflict. Both are trying by every honorable means to guard our sovereignty, protect our own people, and stand up for our national interests without sacrificing that neutrality which we recognize as our only salvation.

America is protected from immediate danger by the distance which separates her from the battlefield. We, too, thought that once, but the battlefield shifted, and may shift again. What is happening in Greece today may happen in America, Holland, or any other neutral country tomorrow, if the precedent now sought to be established in the case of Greece is once fixed.

From the very outset of hostilities in the Near East, Greece's neutrality has been stretched to the utmost to accommodate the Entente powers, for whom we have always felt the keenest sympathy and the deepest gratitude. The Dardanelles operations were directed from Greek islands occupied by allied troops. When Serbia was endangered by the combined Austro-German and Bulgarian attack the allied troops landed unopposed on Greek soil, from which, with the second city of Greece as a base, they prosecuted not only unmolested, but aided in every way consistent with any sort of neutrality, their fruitless and too long delayed campaign to rescue their ally.

Yet, despite all these evidences of the good faith of Greece, the Entente powers now demand, in a form which is virtually an ultimatum, that the Greek troops be withdrawn from Saloniki, and that means all Macedonia, leaving our population unprotected against raids by Bulgarian comitadjis or all the horrors of war, which laid Belgium waste, should the Allies be driven back within our frontiers.

Just suppose the Germans were in a position to demand that your country concede the use of Boston or Seattle as the base for an attack on Canada. What would you say? And if all your military experience and the advice of your General Staff told you that such a landing was doomed to failure because made with an inadequate force, and you realized that the British troops in Canada would pursue the retreating Germans across New England, destroying as they went, would you accept the prospect without a struggle?



Press Illustrating Co.

FROM THE OTHER SIDE

A church at Maisnil, France, destroyed by British bombardment



Underwood & Underwood

ROADS LIKE THESE DO NOT HALT THE GERMANS

A hopeless road thru Serbia, littered with carts abandoned by the Germans, who have nevertheless managed to force the Allies out of the country

Another thing I want to make clear: It is said that M. Venizelos, with my assent, invited the allied troops to come to Saloniki. Nothing could be further from the truth. M. Venizelos may have exprest the personal opinion that if the allied troops landed at Saloniki Greece would not resist. How could she resist? But that M. Venizelos ever, as the responsible head of the Greek Government, formally invited foreign troops to enter Greek territory, is wholly untrue.

The Entente's demand is too much. They try to drive Greece out of neutrality, they come into Greek territory and waters as tho they were theirs. At Nautlia they destroyed tanks of petroleum, intended to kill locusts, on the ground that they might be used by German submarines. They stop Greek ships, they ruin Greek commerce—as they have done with American ships, too. They want to seize our railways, and now they demand that we take away the troops guarding the Greek frontiers, leaving my country open to invasion or any lawless incursion.

I will not do it. I am willing to discuss reasonably any fair proposals. But two things I will not concede: Greece shall not be forced or cajoled out of her neutrality; Greece will maintain her sovereignty and her sovereign right to protect herself at need.

President Wilson's Message

Congress assembled on the 6th after a recess of nine months, and on the following day President Wilson read his annual message in the Chamber of the House. During the great war, he said, we had stood apart, studiously neutral, and it had been our manifest duty to do so, for we had no part or interest in the policies which brought on the conflict and it was necessary that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin. The nations of America had become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest. Long ago, when the republics of Central and South America were fighting their way to independence, our Government looked upon itself as their guardian against encroachment from Europe, and played the part even without invitation, but with an unselfish spirit. It was difficult, however, not to offend the pride of those whom we sought to protect, or to avoid misconception of motives. Now there is no claim of guardianship, but, instead, a full and honorable association as of partners. Our interest is the same. We mean always to make a common cause of national independence and political liberty in America. But it is now well known that we have no selfish purpose, no thought of taking advantage of any Government in this hemisphere. We have stood the test in Mexico. The states of America are not hostile rivals, but coöperating friends. This is Pan-Americanism.

Turning to national defense, Mr. Wilson said that our passion is for peace. But we resent the aggression we will not practice, and have made common cause with all partizans of liberty on this side of the sea. We believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and the governments they have set up. War is a thing of disciplined might. The Government should supply to citizens the training that is needed. Congress should sanction the War and Navy Departments' plans for more adequate national defense. Mr. Wilson gave the details of these plans. So much in the way of preparation seemed absolutely imperative. "We cannot do less." Taking up the subject of the merchant marine, he asserted that we ought to have ships enough to handle our own



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OPENING THE NEWEST SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

Tho there is dissension in the suffrage ranks over the methods to be employed, the women workers are agreed in throwing their energies for the present into the fight to persuade Congress to pass a national woman suffrage amendment. A California petition with half a million names was carried by this delegation which stormed the Capitol at Washington

commerce. Private capital could not do the great task of a sudden. The Government should begin, and at once. Congress would be asked to provide for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the Government. He commended the bills to be submitted for altering the government of the Philippines and giving fuller political justice to Porto Rico.

The use of bonds to meet the additional expenses due to the military and naval plans he opposed. We should pay as we go. He recommended an extension of the term of the emergency currency law, and retention of the sugar duty. He then suggested an increase of income taxes by lowering the exemption limit and raising the surtax, and pointed out that taxes of one cent a gallon on gasoline, of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles, stamps on bank checks, and 25 cents a ton on pig iron and fabricated steel, would yield about $63,000,000.

He then very sharply denounced citizens of this country, born under other flags, who had poured the poison of disloyalty into the arteries of our national life. Our country had never dreamed that men of such origins and such free choice of allegiance could turn in malign reaction against the Government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them. But the ugly and incredible thing had actually come about and we had no adequate Federal laws to deal with it. He urged Congress to enact the needed laws at the earliest possible moment, to crush out such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy. They were not many, but they were infinitely malignant. They had formed plots to destroy property, had entered into conspiracies against our neutrality and had sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the Government in order to serve interests alien to our own.

In conclusion, the President said we should give intelligent Federal aid and stimulation to industrial and vocational education, and make some provision for rural credits. He also suggested that a commission should be appointed to study the transportation problem. The regulation of railroads by a Federal commission had shown admirable results, but the question was whether there was anything else that should be done to better the condition of the railroads and to make them more useful servants of the country.

Pursuing the Plotters

Our Government has decided to make a thoro investigation of the work of those who have plotted here to destroy ships and munition factories and to cause strikes among employees of companies that have war orders. Much evidence not given to the public has been obtained by the Department of Justice. In New York a Federal grand jury is making an inquiry about Labor's Peace Council, an organization formed in June last, and of which Congressman Buchanan was for a time president. The Federal District Attorney, Mr. Marshall, says in a published statement: "For some time I have had information that this organization was financed with money furnished by Franz von Rintelen thru David Lamar. A part of the activities of Labor's Peace Council consisted in stirring up strikes in various plants engaged in the manufacture of war munitions." Strikes were "purchased," he asserts.

Franz von Rintelen, now a prisoner in the Tower of London, left this country on a fraudulent passport soon after the arrest of General Huerta. It is alleged that the projected revolutionary raid of Huerta had been financed by him, and that as much as $30,000,000 was at his disposal to be used in his plots. The expenditure of $500,000 has been traced by our Government. It was thought that the Mexican plot would compel intervention and war, and thus prevent sale here of munitions to the Allies, because such supplies would be needed for our own use. It is said that $300,000 was spent in fomenting strikes. Germany now says that the man was not a representative or an agent of the German Government. Reports say that he was treated as a superior officer by Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the attachés whose recall our Government recently demanded. The Kaiser has consented to recall them and has asked our Government to procure for them a safe conduct.

Attorney General Gregory asks Congress to enact laws making it a crime against the United States to place bombs in outgoing ships, and for a person to escape from the interned warship of a belligerent. While the ship "Tyringham" was loading with sugar at a Brooklyn pier some days ago, a bomb exploded in her hold. After her departure and while she was at sea, a fire was started in her cargo by a bomb. The police arrested in New York, last week, an Austrian named Mente, who had in a tenement a laboratory stocked with explosives, acids used in making them, and clock movements. Fay and his associates, recently indicted for plotting bomb explosions to destroy ships, were indicted again last week. A man suspected of having caused the fire at the Bethlehem Steel works escaped three days after the fire, going southward on a ship bound for Rio Janeiro. Wireless messages led a British cruiser to take him from the ship a few days ago. It is not yet known whether the fire that, on the 9th, destroyed 400 buildings at Hopewell, Virginia, the new town of 25,000 people built up in a few months around a Du Pont powder factory employing 18,000 persons, was the work of plotters. A man believed to be a German spy had been arrested at the works a day earlier. He had nitroglycerine and other explosives in his possession.

Mr. McCall and His Successor

Owing to the charges made by a joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the two Public Service Commissions of New York, Governor Whitman has removed from office Edward E. McCall, chairman of the commission, whose territory is the southern part of the state. The stated cause of removal was the commissioner's relation to 387 shares of the stock of the Kings County Light and Power Company, a corporation under the commission's supervision. The Governor said, in his opinion, that the law plainly provided that no one should be eligible for the office who owned stock of a corporation subject to such supervision. Mr. McCall asserted that he had transferred the stock to his wife, but there is no evidence of such a transfer and no indication of any attempt by Mr. McCall to comply with the requirements of the transfer tax law. If a transfer was made, Mr. McCall's violation of the tax law was a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment. The Governor points out that the accused commissioner was for several

years a justice of the New York Supreme Court. And if transfer to his wife was really made, this was done in defiance of the spirit and intent of the statute. Mr. McCall was appointed by Governor Sulzer, at the request of Mr. Murphy, the Tammany leader.

In Mr. McCall's place the Governor has appointed Oscar S. Straus. President Cleveland made Mr. Straus Minister to Turkey, and he was reappointed by President Harrison and President McKinley. President Roosevelt made him Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and President Taft sent him to Turkey again, this time as an Ambassador. In 1912 he was the Progressive party's candidate for Governor of New York. He founded the National Civic Federation and has been president of the New York Board of Trade and the American Social Science Association

Alien Labor Law Sustained

About a year ago, the Bricklayers' Union in New York demanded enforcement of an old law of the state forbidding the employment of aliens on public works. This demand was aimed at contractors engaged in building the new subways in New York City. It caused some delay of the construction work, for many workmen were discharged. Two suits went to the courts. In one an injunction was sought, to restrain the Public Service Commission from forfeiting any contract for violation of the law, the plaintiff claiming that the statute was unconstitutional. In the other a contractor, the secretary of the General Contractors' Association, was attacked because in two or three small projects he employed a few aliens. The constitutionality of the law was upheld by the state's highest court. It has been sustained again, and finally, by the United States Supreme Court.

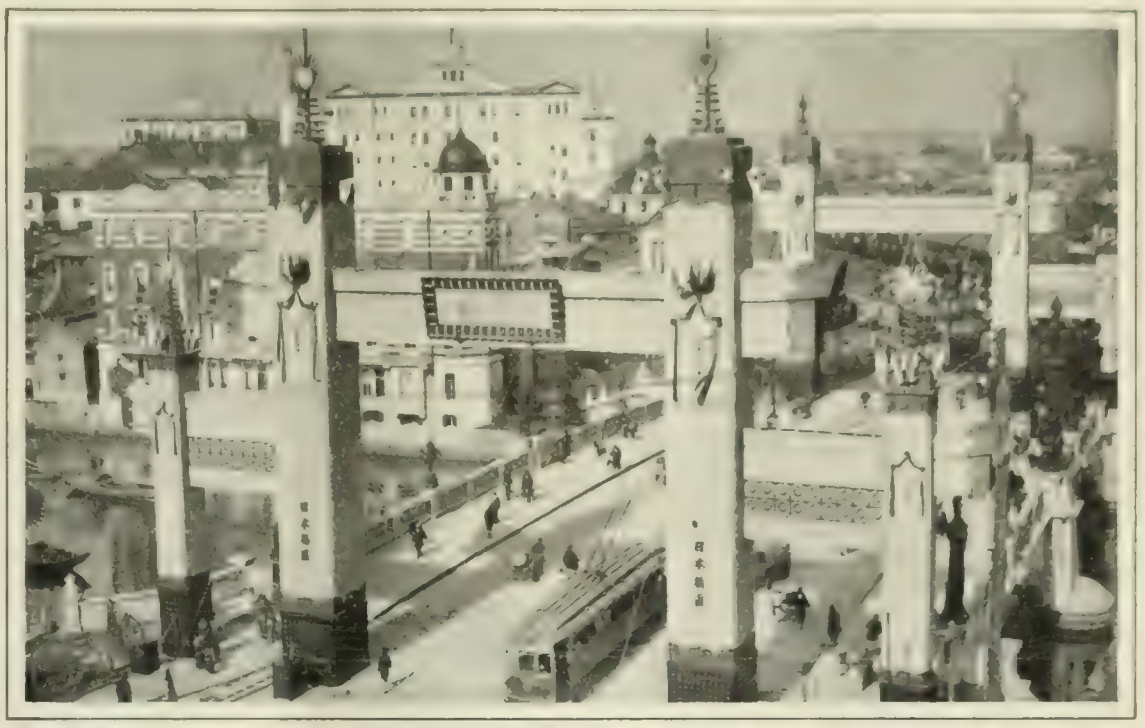
"It belongs to the state, as guardian and trustee for its people, and having control of its affairs," said the court, "to prescribe the conditions upon which it will permit public work to be done in its behalf, or on behalf of its municipalities. No court has authority to review its action in that respect. Regulations on this subject suggest only considerations of public policy." The court also held that the law was not at variance with the Fourteenth Amendment or the provisions of the treaty with Italy. Public work in New York will not be appreciably affected by the decision, for the law was so amended last year that the prohibition is removed, the modified statute saying that preference must be given to citizens, and that aliens may be employed when citizens are not available. The decision is not in conflict with the recent one annulling Arizona's anti-alien law, for that statute related only to employment by private firms or corporations.

The Situation in Mexico

General Carranza has named Eliseo Arredondo, his cousin and confidential agent at Washington, to be Mexico's Ambassador to the United States. It is expected that President Wilson will appoint Henry P. Fletcher, now Ambassador to Chile, Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Fletcher, a Republican, has been in the diplomatic service thirteen years. Great Britain has formally recognized the Carranza Government.

Villa's forces have been driven from the state of Sonora. His main army was whipped near Hermosillo by General Dieguez, and more than 1000 of his men surrendered. His Yaqui Indian general, Urbalejo, with 1400 followers, also submitted to the authority of Carranza. General Rodriguez, a Villa commander, who was driven from Cananea by Obregon, took his forces, several thousand men, to a point about twenty miles from Agua Prieta. There, in a two days' battle, he lost half of his little army and then retreated to Chihuahua. It appears that Villa is practically out of the field. Reports have come to General Funston, the American commander, that, in resentment for the recognition of Carranza's Government, he is planning guerrilla raids upon American towns near the border. Carranza has promised that there shall be no more bandit raids across the line if he can prevent them, but he adds that "recognition without physical assistance is of no value" and complains that our embargo on exports of arms and ammunition is ineffective. He and his forces have received 400 carloads of ammunition and food from our side of the line in the last ten days. The Yaqui Indians are again on the war-path, and American settlers in the Yaqui Valley who have suffered losses are calling upon our Government for help. By an agreement made in New Orleans and New York bankers with the Governor of Yucatan, the hemp growers in that state are to be assisted by advances of $10,000,000, upon the security of bills of lading and warehouse receipts.

A controversy has arisen about the harsh treatment of Catholic priests and nuns by Carranza's forces. Answering a brief inquiry from Dr. McGuire, of Trenton, New Jersey, Joseph P. Tumulty, President Wilson's secretary, wrote and gave to the public a letter of several thousand words, tending to



Paul Thompson

ANCIENT DECORATIONS—AND THE TROLLEY CAR



Paul Thompson

ANCIENT TRANSPORTATION FOR THE SACRED THINGS

THE ANOMALOUS CORONATION IN JAPAN



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CAPTAIN FRANZ VON PAPEN

The military attaché who has been recalled from the German embassy at the request of our government

discredit some of the reports and asserting, with reference to assaults upon nuns, that the State Department's files contained no official record of "a single proved case of this dastardly crime." There was a prompt response from prominent Catholic clergymen and editors of Catholic journals, including officers of the American Federation of Catholic Societies and Monsignor Kelley, the head of the Catholic Church Extension work, who assert that they have a considerable number of affidavits concerning the crime in question, sworn to in the presence of United States officers; that these have repeatedly been offered to the State Department, and that several of them were submitted to the President more than a year ago. A list of the losses of the church by spoliation in Mexico has been published. It relates to the destruction of convents, seminaries, churches, schools and the dwellings of clergymen, and the total is $4,399,000.

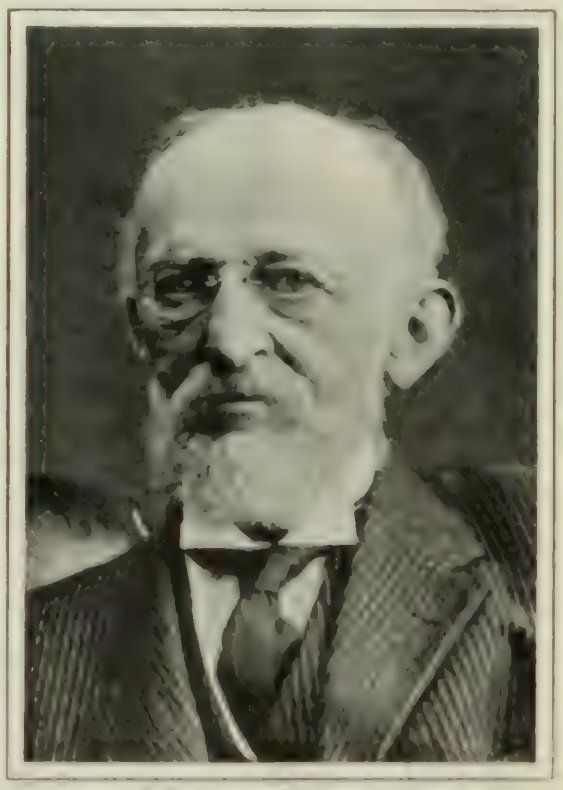
Overcrowded Porto Rico

At the recent Lake Mohonk Conference one of the speakers was Governor Yager, of Porto Rico, who said that the population of the island had become so great, about 1,250,000, that a considerable number of the inhabitants should be transferred to some other place. The great density of population presented an important problem, for the reason that any unforeseen calamity affecting the local industries would cause destitution which the insular Government could not relieve. "If, as now seems certain," said he, "under the present tariff law, the protective duty on sugar should be abolished, and the decline of the sugar industry, which everybody predicts, should take place, the problem of feeding the unemployed would become a very serious one." Here he referred to the statute which makes sugar free of duty after May next. Secretary McAdoo has given notice that he will recommend repeal of this law, because the Government will need the revenue.

Governor Yager suggested that emigration of Porto Ricans to Santo Domingo, only seventy miles away, with about thirty inhabitants to the square mile, as compared with Porto Rico's 350, with similar climate, physical characteristics, products, people and language, and large tracts of land awaiting cultivation, would be an ideal solution of the problem. The most direct and simplest way of getting the desired relief "would be the annexation of Santo Domingo," but this might be prevented by political and international difficulties. He urged that our Government should make treaties with Santo Domingo providing for the acquisition of land by Porto Ricans, and for guarantees that they would be protected in their rights. Thus both islands would gain benefit by a redistribution of population. He also recommended that United States citizenship should be granted to Porto Ricans, with power to elect their Senate, and deplored the grant of suffrage to all males over twenty-one years of age, saying that about 70 per cent of the voters thus made were illiterate, and that no healthy political life was possible under such conditions.

Yuan's Coup d'Etat

On December 11, President Yuan Shih-kai announced his acceptance of the throne of China tendered him by the Council of State. It has long been apparent that a movement was on foot for the overthrow of the republic and the reëstablishment of the monarchy and the representatives of the Allied Powers, Japan, Russia, Great Britain, France and Italy, advised the Foreign Office at Peking that any change in the form of government was inadvisable at the present time. The United States declined to join in the protest. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that since a majority of the provinces had voted in favor of the restoration of the monarchy it was impossible to do otherwise.



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OSCAR S. STRAUS

The new chairman of the Public Service Commission of New York. Former ambassador to Turkey, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in Roosevelt's Cabinet, and Progressive candidate for the governorship of New York. His appointment by Governor Whitman is undeniably good news and may be considered good politics.

Since the provincial notables to whom the question was referred were appointed or controlled by Yuan this so-called will of the people was obviously a mere reflection of his wishes. His repeated protests of reluctance to assume the throne and of loyalty to the republic have never found credence either at home or abroad. The republicans of China have distrusted him from the start and two years ago they started an insurrection in the south in order to depose the President before he should establish himself as monarch. But the rebellion was quelled and its leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, took refuge in Japan.

Dr. Sun is now apparently renewing the attempt to prevent the overthrow of the republic. Risings in which he is said to be concerned are reported from many points in both northern and southern China. At Shanghai a band of revolutionists managed to seize the Chinese cruiser, "Chao-ho," used as a training ship. They then opened fire on the arsenal. Two Chinese cruisers and a gunboat in the harbor surrounded the "Chao-ho" and fired upon her. In the ensuing bombardment several shell struck houses in the English city of Shanghai. The insurgents abandoned the "Chao-ho" in the evening for a hole had been put in her side and she had been set on fire by the shells. Many of the insurgents were caught and executed.

A month ago it was given out with great positiveness at Washington that Great Britain, France and Russia had asked China to join the Entente Alliance and there were rumors to the effect that President Yuan had offered his support to the Allies if they would recognize his sovereignty. But recently the Chinese Government denied that it had received any such proposals from any source or ever considered the possibility of abandoning neutrality.



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CAPTAIN KARL BOY-ED

Naval attaché to the German embassy, whose activities have made his presence objectionable to the United States Government

THE WORLD NEEDS MEN

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE FROM

CARDINAL GIBBONS

WHAT is the greatest need of our times for the betterment of Christian society? Is it churches? Temples of worship are indeed very necessary. The construction of elegant and well-adorned houses of worship is an evidence of the faith and devotion of the people. But they are not the most essential thing for our day. The primitive Christians paid homage to God in the catacombs, and some of our forefathers adored their Lord under the canopy of heaven, in secluded mountains, and in caves of the earth. And they were the best of Christians. Moreover, what would be the use of churches if we had no worshippers to frequent them?

Is it schools that are most needed? Christian schools are indeed demanded, for the preservation of the faith and morals of the rising generation. A parish is not complete without a school. But they do not constitute the most essential requisite. There have been dark periods in the Church's history when Christian schools were not tolerated, and their absence was supplied by heroic mothers who nourished the seeds of religion in the hearts of their children.

Is it hospitals and sanitariums that the time calls for? Hospitals are indeed the landmarks of Christian civilization, and contribute immensely to the alleviation of human suffering. But they do not constitute the greatest need of our day. They relieve the misery of only a small portion of the community.

Does the country need majestic and colossal state houses for our legislative bodies? The convention that met in Philadelphia in 1787, to devise the most momentous Constitution ever framed for the civil guidance of men, assembled in a hall not conspicuous for its majestic proportions.

The call of the times is for men, sturdy Christian men, and women too, endowed with the courage of their convictions. We need men who are controlled by conscience rather than by expediency, men who are guided by principle rather than by popularity, men who are influenced by a sense of duty and not by self-interest, who are swayed by a spirit of patriotism rather than by a desire of political preferment. Above all, we need men of strong Christian faith who are prepared to uphold their religious convictions in the face of obloquy and popular prejudice. In a word, we need men and women of upright Christian character.

But this fidelity to religious and moral principle demands no small measure of heroic virtue. Many a soldier who fearlessly rushed to the cannon's mouth has quailed before the shafts of ridicule. The man who calmly fulfils a duty against public clamor displays a higher courage than the captain who captures cities. The man who acts up to his conscience has but one master, and that master is God. But the slave of human opinion has as many masters as there are individuals whose censure he dreads, or whose smiles he secures at the expense of duty.

That is why I not only am hopeful, but feel a certain assurance that the republic of the United States will continue for innumerable generations to come. I base my belief on the genius and good sense of our public men, the wisdom of our legislation, and on the patriotism of our people at large. The evidence of these characteristics of our nation that the republic will persevere is all the stronger because we are a religious nation.

Amid the continual changes in human institutions, the Church is the one institution that never changes. Amid the universal ruins of earthly monuments, she is the one monument that stands proudly preëminent. Amid the general destruction of kingdoms, her kingdom is never destroyed. Ever ancient and ever new, time writes no wrinkles on her divine brow.

The Church has seen the birth of every government in the world, and it is not at all improbable that she shall also witness the death of them all, and chant their requiem. She was more than one thousand four hundred years old when Columbus discovered our continent, and the foundation of our republic is as yesterday to her. She calmly looked on while invaders swept like a torrent over Europe, subverting dynasties. She has seen monarchies changed into republics, and republics consolidated into empires. All this she has witnessed while her own divine constitution has remained unaltered.

What a subject of great glory to be a citizen of the Republic of the Church, which has lasted for nineteen centuries and will continue till time shall be no more, which counts her millions of children in every clime, which numbers her heroes and her martyrs by the thousand! Every individual has a mission from God to help his fellow-being! Differ in faith as we may, we stand united upon the common ground of charity and benevolence and of good will to all men.

Baltimore, Maryland

THE INSANITY OF PREPAREDNESS

AN INTERVIEW WITH CONGRESSMAN KITCHIN

BY CHARLES PHILLIPS COOPER

ON the eve of the opening of Congress, which promises to be the most tumultuous in years, almost overwhelmed with the details which fall to a floor leader, Chairman Claude Kitchin, the new head of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, outlined for the readers of The Independent his views on the pressing problem of the hour —preparedness. Mr. Kitchin before this has announced his opposition to what he calls the hysteria of the moment, and the "extravagant and revolutionary" ideas which the preparedness advocates wish Congress to sanction. His general hostility to the plans which are to be offered to Congress is no new thing, yet, as he said, "I am not opposed to preparedness, orderly preparedness, such a policy as we have followed for the past five years—it is this insane preparedness propaganda that arouses every bit of fight that is in me."



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CONGRESSMAN CLAUDE KITCHIN

From that declaration Chairman Kitchin, fresh from a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the old Congress, at which were discussed plans for organizing this new Sixty-fourth Congress, considered some of the problems which follow in the wake of preparedness legislation, some of the "sequelæ of the disease," as it was exprest by a medical man.

Chairman Kitchin's views as they are set forth in the following interview were carefully considered.

"I want to explain my position," he said. "I want the people to know what this movement means. I want them to know what it will mean in taxes, what it will mean in men.

"But first let me make it plain that there is no official hostility on my part to the President. Our relations are most pleasant. We thoroly understand each other. I know that he is convinced, deeply and sincerely, that his program is right. He knows that I am thoroly convinced that it is wrong. He knows, too, that my convictions on the subject are deep and sincere, and that I have given the subject mature study and thought, and have reasons for my position.

"A few weeks ago I had a most cordial and pleasant interview with him for an hour and a half. On this question we simply agreed to disagree, both expressing regrets, and I am sure sincere regrets, that I could not support the program. As he said in his Manhattan Club speech and assured me as well as others, this question is not a party question, but one for the thought and conviction of each individual."

To the great Ways and Means Committee will fall the duty of raising the revenue to meet the extraordinary expenses which the preparedness program will entail. It has been estimated that the five-year program will call for a billion of dollars in addition to the present revenues. Opponents of preparedness have said that this expenditure was the crux of the problem. The question was put bluntly to Mr. Kitchin:

"Grant for an instant that the preparedness plan is adopted by the present Congress. How do you expect to raise the money to pay the bills?"

The chairman's reply was prompt, and there was in his tone an inflection of decisiveness that made his hearer understand that in his opinion the people had not given the matter of dollars and cents sufficient attention.

"The Lord only knows," he said, "and I am sure that neither the Administration, the Ways and Means Committee, nor Congress knows."

It was after a hard day's work in the committee room that Mr. Kitchin discussed the program before the new Congress. He was sitting in his office in the Capitol, adjoining the big meeting room on the door of which are the words "Ways and Means Committee." When he reached this office at 9.30 o'clock in the morning, callers were sitting about anxious for a moment's conversation with the floor leader, the most powerful man of the House, since, in the days of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the Speaker's wings were clipped. At ten the committee met and the patient visitors were told that the chairman would return just as soon as he could. Many waited for him. Others, knowing the ways of Washington and the habits of committees, gave up their quest for the day. It was five in the afternoon before the chairman was released from his consultations with fellow members. His hurried dinner followed, and then an evening of more work in the plain old room in the Capitol.

"I am staying here until two in the morning these days," he said.

The new leader of the Democratic majority in the House is a big figure of a man. Six feet tall to an inch, he weighs 220 pounds, and looks as hard as an athlete. His iron gray hair is wavy over a broad forehead. In his speech is an indication of his southern origin, for he is essentially a southern man. He comes of a distinguished North Carolina family which has a record for raising statesmen. Born in Scotland Neck, a village of 2000 inhabitants in Halifax County, away over to the east near the Virginia line, he has lived there all his life. Down home he is a lawyer known to the youth of the community in the pleasing southern fashion as "Mr. Claude." Born on March 24, 1869, he was graduated from Wake Forest College in 1888, was admitted to the bar in 1890, and since that time has been in practise at his home town. Mr. Kitchin has nine children, six daughters and three sons. He has been in Congress since 1901 as a member of the Second North Carolina District. William

Walton Kitchin, a brother, was a representative from the Fifth District of North Carolina from 1897 to 1909, when he became Governor of his state for a term of four years. The chairman's father was the late William H. Kitchin, a member of the Forty-sixth Congress. In brief these are the main facts in the career of the man who, just assuming the duties of the chairman of the Ways and Means, and the floor leadership of his party, takes what has been described as the unpopular side in the great burning question of the day, seemingly to his own disadvantage.

"Do you expect to win this fight?" he was asked, "or do you expect the preparedness plan to go thru at this session?"

"I hope," the chairman replied, "that, even if we do not win the fight, the proposal will be modified considerably. Whether we defeat this extravagant program or not, it is our duty to fight it. And right here I want to say that in this matter I am fighting because I think the proposal is wrong—morally wrong. I cannot make this too clear, for I know that I am butting a strong tide now which is all for preparedness at any cost. I want the people to understand both sides of this question, for I believe that when they do understand both sides, as I hope they all will after it has been threshed out in Congress, they will oppose further steps in militarism.

"I have been here for more than a decade and have been in Republican congresses where opposition to the protective tariff I knew was hopeless, but my opposition was based on the conviction that it was wrong and we fought on, knowing that we would be defeated, but hoping that we would finally win. I fought the Payne-Aldrich tariff measure to the end, believing that in the end right would win.

"In that way I am fighting this extravagant preparedness program. I believe in normal preparedness, but not in the hysterical variety.

"The huge burden which this fabulous increase of appropriations for the army and navy will place upon the taxpayers can and will have to be borne in spite of their protests which will surely come in the future. This in itself to me is a cruel wrong. But the big overreaching objection to this stupendous program is that this sudden radical and revolutionary move for war preparation on our part is going to shock the civilized world, and, whatever may be the outcome of the present war, will alarm the world again into an armed camp. It will postpone for generations the day of universal peace, for which all Christendom has been praying. It will deprive this Government, thru its President, of the greatest opportunity to serve mankind that ever came to nation or to man, in the final negotiation of peace terms among the belligerents, to lay the basis of perpetual international peace.

"Now as to the matter of taxes which will follow upon the heels of preparedness. When we begin to frame revenue measures to meet the proposed gigantic increases in appropriations for the army and navy, the fellows who now are shouting for preparedness will be the vocal leaders in a howling chorus against any measure to lay taxes in order to pay the bills. If the measures proposed do not tax their particular business they will be all right, but just watch out for the howl that will come from the particular interests that are taxed, for we will have to pay for preparedness. It will be another case of the man who does not care if his neighbor's ox is gored. If the tax hits him he will alter his views on preparedness.

"When they begin to pay the taxes, the people generally, who now are crazy over preparedness and do not know what it means, are going to ask, 'What is this for?' When they find that it is to pay the preparedness bill they are going to damn preparedness.

"But let me say right here that if this 'outrage' is put upon the statute books I will cheerfully coöperate with the President in finding ways and means to finance it. The enormous sum to be raised ultimately will require the combined wits and brains of all of us."

Mr. Kitchin turned again to the present session of Congress and a consideration of its work. An anomalous condition such as has not existed in years prevails. With the Democrats in power and able to carry out any policy they as a party may elect, the House leader, a man from the South, at his first session, is off the reservation. Mr. Kitchin was asked to comment on the situation, especially as to the probable effect on his future political career. The chairman thought for a moment, then he said:

"In the face of the grave danger to our country and its institutions which this preparedness program presents, I do not consider my political career at all. I have been in Congress for fourteen years, and I never yet in casting a vote considered whether or not it would help me or harm me in a political way. That is how I feel about this."

"There have been reports, Mr. Chairman, that you are actuated in a degree by spite or pique in your opposition, on the ground that you did not receive your rightful share of North Carolina patronage from the Administration."

"There is not a word of truth in it," replied the leader of the anti-preparedness forces. "Every man in the Administration here and every man in North Carolina knows that there is no truth in that charge. It has not even been intimated here. If such a report has been circulated elsewhere, it is baseless.

"You ask why I fight preparedness; why I should lead a forlorn hope. First, I do not grant for an instant that it is a forlorn hope. It is true that I am taking the hard course. It would all be easy sailing for me if I went with the crowd. I would have nothing to lose and possibly might gain, but I choose, as a matter of conscientious belief, to go against the crowd. I knew that I would be reviled and misrepresented when I determined to oppose extravagant preparedness. I told my wife down in North Carolina that all sorts of attacks would be made on me as soon as I announced my opposition. 'Don't let it disturb you for a minute,' I said, 'for I expect it.' The attacks are not worrying me.

"As for my course at this session—I will fight to the end in opposition to the program as outlined today by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War. I am in favor of preparedness in the real sense; I am in favor of the normal, regular program. I favor going on gradually and steadily, but I oppose this revolutionary step.

"This is no new thing for me. I have been fighting against the Hobsons and jingoes here for ten years, and today am following the matured convictions which I have always held.

"No man in this country was more surprized than I was when about two months ago the President and Secretary Daniels changed their attitude on this question. I stand where they stood in 1913 and 1914, and I had been equipping myself during the summer to defend the naval policy which they insisted, at the last session, this country should pursue, against the attacks of the Hobsons, Gardners and jingoes. I have not changed.

"To sum it all up: This is not a party or partizan question. The President so declared in his Manhattan Club speech. It is one for the conscience and judgment of each individual."

Washington, D. C.



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THE IRONY OF THE TRENCHES

THE ROAD TO PROSPERITY

BY F. A. VANDERLIP

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

WE are in a wonderful period of the world's affairs. The times are so extraordinary that it is difficult to feel certain enough of one's bearings to attempt to speak with any authority even about the immediate conditions. When it comes to an attempt at gaging the future, the prophet faces peculiar difficulties; for in many ways we seem to have cut loose from old moorings. Precedents go for naught. Experience of the past we cannot feel sure is any safe guide to the future.

After several years of light trade and slack industry, of dormant enterprise and of small ambition for expansion, the business world is seeing signs of better times. We have been none too sure, however, of the character of these signs. We have distrusted the prosperity that seems to spring from calamity to other peoples. It has been an evident fact that much of this new prosperity, which is quickening many branches of industry, is related directly or indirectly to the war.

We know nothing of when the war will end, and nothing of how long this special demand will continue. We know that possibly before it ends foreign purchases in this market will have to be curtailed because the means of payment may be lacking.

In some quarters there is an easy-going optimism which seems to believe that these enormous purchases will go on somehow because the chief buyers must have the goods. Upon that theory some sections of the country declined to take any share of the recent loan, made to stabilize the exchanges, even tho those same sections were vitally interested in the exportation of products; and then even indulged in criticism of those who did participate, chiding them for making investments abroad, altho every dollar of the loan was to be expended in this country.

There is a class of business men whose concept of foreign trade seems not to be broader than their rule of cash at the dock! They seem to feel that foreigners must buy from us, and we have only to fix the terms and see that we get cash in hand before we ship.

That theory of imperative purchases is erroneous. No matter how much an individual or a country may need to buy, neither an individual nor a country can buy unless the means can be found to pay. Payment means something more than merely giving mental assent to a purchase.

I know of but three ways in which a foreign purchase may be paid for. The obvious way is to pay for it in gold, but of course very little can be paid for in that manner. The ordinary way is to pay for it by exchange credits, created by the sale of products, or, under special stress, by the sale of foreign securities and other forms of investment already existing outside the country which is making purchases. The third way is by effecting new credits thru loans.

All that seems a very simple and trite statement, but we should keep it quite clearly in mind. We can only be paid for our goods thru the shipment of gold; by means of exchange made thru the purchase by us of products or securities; or, lastly, by making loans to the purchaser.

When you have past beyond the use of credit, it means the transfer of property of some kind, and when you come to inventory the property of a country you find that little of it can be transferred across the ocean. You cannot move the lands or structures; you cannot afford to move any of the productive equipment, you cannot advantageously transfer the securities which represent interests in domestic corporations, for they are all subject to home taxation, and hence are not as good as the obligations of Governments themselves.

If we are to have important and growing commercial relations with the rest of the world, we must provide the rest of the world with the means of paying for products. We can only make this possible by buying what they have to sell us, that is, products, securities, or their own credit obligations.

A great stimulus to the industries of this country has been the war. The wheels have been started; the dead inertia has been overcome. Today the business machine is running at a speed and with a power never exceeded. On the one hand, the vast foreign trade balance in our favor has given us an easy money situation that is unparalleled, while on the other, a crop of unexampled value has added to the stimulation. It seems reasonably clear, then, that we may for some time look forward to a tremendous volume of business. Our problem now is to get ourselves independent of war business as quickly as possible, which, with the exercize of intelligence and coöperation, we can do.

Fortunately, this is a country of widely diversified resources. Its products and its industries are so well balanced that they are more nearly mutually supporting than those of any other country in the world. When we are doing the amount of construction which our national growth requires, we have good times generated within our borders with little help from abroad. That is a position that we want to get into.

In the past, we have had to look to Europe for capital to finance every great movement in our development. Under present conditions we could not do that, and, fortunately, have no need for doing it. There is capital available in this country to inaugurate enterprises that will employ every man in the country without a dollar's worth of war business.

If conditions can be created that will give confidence to capital, so that the owners of it will be disposed to invest it freely, both in internal development and in granting external credits which in turn react favorably upon our industries, we will become independent of war orders.

There is no lack of capital, I believe, for all the needs of our domestic commerce, and an ample surplus to use in granting credits to other countries. We scarcely comprehend our own wealth. Give to investors such confidence in the security and profitableness of the investments offered them that they will put their full capital resources into active reproductive work and the available total will meet any demands we can foresee.

There has been a demonstration in the world in the past fifteen months of the wonderful extent of credit when the people are aroused and in earnest. We have seen unheard of sums raised with apparent ease. If Great Britain and Germany can each raise approximately six billion dollars in fifteen months for war purposes, what could the United States do for industry, for its own progress, and to support the progress of the world in this time of universal calamity, if a spirit of unity and high purpose could direct its action?

Suppose, if you please, that it were possible for a wise and benevolent despot to direct the affairs of this country for the next few years, what an opportunity he would have to place this nation rightfully and usefully in the van of the world's progress. He would threaten no existing industry, but breathe into every one a new confidence in its future. He

This article was recently delivered as an address by Mr. Vanderlip in New York.

would find a way to deal with piratical acts in the business field without, in doing that, putting restraint on all enterprise and initiative and a clog upon all progress. He would see that the transportation systems of the country were brought up to the highest state of efficiency, but in demanding efficiency he would also recognize that these transportation systems serve every other industry, and that reasonable profits for the transportation lines is the truest economy for all interests. He would recognize some of the great lessons that this war has taught, one of the most important of which is the tremendous efficiency that an industrial machine can attain if there is a unity in its direction. Lacking a benevolent despot, a wise and patriotic Congress and political administration could do all that.

We have a motto in this country, holding that, "United we stand; divided we fall." That is just as true in industrial and commercial affairs as in political life. The efforts that have been made to enforce competition have been without any care for the economic effect resulting; without any regard for the increased costs. Lawmakers in seeking to cure unfair practises, which form but a fraction of a per cent of the total business, have hampered all business in a most costly manner. We have paid a tax to this theory of enforced competition that might almost be compared to the cost to some of the belligerent nations of the war, and that tax has been laid upon all of us.

No consumer of goods can escape it and people of small incomes suffer most from it. Increased pay affords no relief to the wage-earning people from the burdens of wasteful production, for every increase in wages means an increase in living costs to the entire population. The only way to better the condition of the millions is by more effectually organizing the forces of production, so that the output may be increased.

This benevolent despot, whom I have been picturing as controlling our destinies for a time, could give to our business life a security that would attract the idle capital of the country to the work of more thoroly organizing, perfecting and developing the existing manufacturing establishments. He would see to it that industry adopted policies toward the working forces of the country calculated to draw from them their most willing, interested and helpful cooperation.

He would instil into every employer and wage earner alike the importance at this time of establishing the industries of this country upon an unassailable basis of efficiency and low costs. He would encourage the employer to supply the best possible tools that capital can provide, and the best organization that management can devise; he would call for such a fair division with labor that workmen would give the best energy and skill at their command to accomplish the desired end of efficiency and low costs. He would keep our heads level and hold us down to real work. He would show us that prosperity is to be found, not in the deceptive profits of the stock market, not in higher prices for the things we buy and sell to each other, not in higher wages that must in turn be offset by higher prices, but in a greater production of goods at a low cost, leading to a broader, surer position in the world's markets.

OUR OPPORTUNITY

There is capital available in this country to inaugurate enterprises that will employ every man in the country without a dollar's worth of war business.

We scarcely comprehend our own wealth.

If Great Britain and Germany can each raise approximately $6,000,000,000 in fifteen months for war purposes, what could the United States do for industry, for its own progress, and to support the progress of the world in this time of universal calamity, if a spirit of unity and high purpose could direct its action?

This is the richest country in the world in liquid wealth, and in equipment for the production of everything the world wants, either in war or in peace.

It has the instinct and experience of growth.

We know how to expand.

There is no royal and easy road to placing this country, its industry and its commerce, in the commanding position that is waiting for it.

There never was given to a people such opportunities as exist for the United States today.

What we make of these opportunities lies in no hands but our own.

The position, the prosperity, the influence of the United States for the next twenty-five years will be tremendously affected, and, indeed, almost determined, by the course we take in the next twenty-five months.

It is up to us.

The whole world is looking expectantly to the United States. This is the richest country in the world in liquid wealth, and in equipment for the production of everything the world wants, either in war or in peace. It has the instinct and experience of growth. We know how to expand. Our industries have practically doubled their output in ten years. And now we are the only great industrial nation at peace, and able to give our energies to production and to building-up, while the rest of the world is wasting and tearing down. There ought not to be an idle man in the United States for years to come, and if we could put ourselves under a wise and benevolent despot, or, in other words, if we could have a good organization and a good understanding with ourselves, and work to a common purpose, there would not be one.

The war has brought the world to a standstill, and for the time we are the only country that can contribute to its progress. From every quarter appeals come up to the United States for help. It is a new position and a new experience for us. We have been supplicants ourselves in the past, and we ought to know from our own history what an opportunity the undeveloped countries now offer to us. What would we be today if we had never had foreign capital to help us?

Our neighbors, the other countries of the Americas, have great stores of natural wealth and raw materials, which our factories can use, and they need capital, not in the form of money, but in the form of railways, warehouses, machinery and supplies of every kind, the making of which would help to keep our factories busy for years to come.

While a wise and benevolent despot might do some of the things I have outlined, and much more, we cannot have a wise and benevolent despot, and, for reasons much more important than any material prosperity, we do not want one.

What we could have, however, and what would accomplish all these things better than the wisdom and the benevolence of any human being would be wisdom and benevolence in the direction of our political affairs and in the conduct of our industrial and commercial life.

All this means that there is no royal and easy road to placing this country, its industry and its commerce, in the commanding position that is waiting for it. That road lies only along the path of individual wisdom, individual cooperation and high-minded conduct. That does not mean on the part of somebody else;

it means on the part of each one of us.

In whatever measure we individually will be ruled by the high motives, the foresight, and the wisdom that we would hope for in an ideal, benevolent despot, in that measure we will have contributed to this country's progress and to the preëminence and solidity of its commerce and industry. In the measure in which we are narrow, selfish, individualistic, in the measure in which we are satisfied with immediate profits, and work neither for fair division with labor which we employ, nor toward fair relations with our competitors; in the measure in which we are lacking both in moral fibre in the conduct of our own business, and in sagacious statesmanship in our contribution to the political life of the nation, in that measure will we hold back and misdirect the future.

I believe there never was given to a people such opportunities as exist for the United States today. What we make of these opportunities lies in no hands but our own.

If the full responsibility of all this can be borne into the minds of men who are directing large affairs, and who, because of their position, not only contribute to shaping our industrial life, but also to the quality of our political thought; if the true responsibility of citizenship can be brought home to them, we will not need benevolent despots.

But remember that a very small part of the responsibilities of citizenship lie in how we vote at the polls. The responsibilities lie 'way back of that. They demand that we act in our own business life in such a way that a political majority may not be misled, because of an occasional transgression in business life, to put shackles on all business.

The position, the prosperity, the influence of the United States for the next 25 years, will be tremendously affected and, indeed, almost determined, by the course we take in the next 25 months. To an unusual degree there will flow from the political, business and individual decisions that we make in the next two years, consequences that will for many more years affect our destiny. Seldom, if ever, were there needed in our political councils calmer minds, more far-seeing statesmanship, more practical grasping of the essence of business life. In the conduct of business there has seldom, if ever before, been greater need for broad vision, for a fresh imagination that will deal soundly and effectively with new opportunities of vast import.

The war is not going to prove a total loss to the industry of Europe. Some fundamental lessons of great importance have been learned. The efficiency of a central direction that has come to be little less than a vast experiment of state socialism is being tried and the least that will come of that will be important lessons in cooperation and unity. Why should we not learn some of those lessons without paying the awful tax that has come with them to the belligerent nations? Why should we not come to see that a unity of purpose in our industrial life will be needed to meet the competition of the future, and that whatever contributes to effective industrial organization, to cheap production, to elimination of waste, will eventually work to the good of all the people? It is up to us. We as a people will get out of the future what we prove worthy of getting. I believe a nation never had such opportunity for service to the world, to mankind, to its own people, and for a service that will be accompanied by benefits and rewards to all. If there are misfortunes ahead of us, they will be of our own making. That there are tremendous opportunities ahead of us if we are equal to grasping them and equal to discharging the responsibilities that go with them there can be no doubt.

New York City

THE ARRIVAL OF PROSPERITY

ROGER W. BABSON—World supremacy has been laid at our door.

SYDNEY BROOKS—New York is reeling, crazy drunk with money.

JAMES J. HILL—The Northwest will enjoy good business during the winter.

PAUL M. WARBURG—With rapid strides we are approaching the position of world bankers.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD—Business conditions thruout the country show improvement for November.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE—The United States is one of the richest and most hated nations in the world.

BROOKLYN EAGLE—Postal savings deposits in Brooklyn this year show an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY—Net earnings of $7,470,042 in the year ended September 30, against $3,508,993 in 1914.

SECRETARY NIEMOELLER, ASSOCIATE RETAILERS, ST. LOUIS—Retail business in St. Louis is better now than ever before.

PRESIDENT WILLARD—This October was the best month in the eighty-eight years of the Baltimore & Ohio Company's existence.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS—Colorado is prosperous and every workingman in the state is sharing in the general prosperity.

SECRETARY GITCHELL, DETROIT BOARD OF COMMERCE—Detroit's business situation is far better than ever before at this time of year.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—Further evidence of the return of normal conditions in general business is given by the report of orders for 34,100 freight cars in a single month.

JOHN H. PATTERSON, DAYTON, OHIO—The approaching era of prosperity will probably exceed anything this country has ever known.

PRESIDENT PARK, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA—A great wave of prosperity is sweeping over this section.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BURLESON—Postal receipts contain important evidence of healthy and well distributed prosperity in the country.

SECRETARY CLEVELAND, MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION OF CREDITMEN—Collections are better than in several years and there are fewer failures.

PRESIDENT HANNAFORD—The Northern Pacific in November moved about 20,000 more cars of freight than in the same month a year ago.

U. S. BUREAU OF COMMERCE—American export trade with almost the entire world has grown, only one country, Japan, showing a slight decrease.

WEATHERFORD, TEXAS, HERALD—With steer yearlings selling in west Texas at around $43, it is evident that prosperity has come to the cattle men of the state.

FRANCIS M. HUGO, NEW YORK SECRETARY OF STATE—Over 70,000 more automobiles have been registered in my office so far this year than in the same period of 1914.

SECRETARY GLENDENNING, KANSAS CITY COMMERCIAL CLUB—The crops and increased outputs of mines and factories have left a profit in Kansas City trade territory which will make the Christmas shopping season the most prosperous known in many years.

TACOMA DAILY NEWS—Straws in the wind of returning prosperity are seen in the accumulating reports of increased railroad earnings.

FINANCIAL CHRONICLE—Checks for $4,986,000,000 passed thru the country's clearing houses in the week ended December 4, and there never was a week like that before.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER—So great is the demand from firms wanting new vessels that more business is being refused than accepted by the Delaware River shipyards.

SECRETARY MAGEHEE, ATLANTA RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION—Atlanta stores have laid in larger stocks that usual and early Christmas trade is justifying these preparations.

LEON SIMON, GULF COAST DIRECTOR, U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Reports from wholesale merchants show increases in their November business of from 50 to 100 per cent.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—Building in Minneapolis the current year has been without much of the speculative spirit, and yet the record will surpass that of any other year in the city's history.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—The nation's principal farm crops this year are worth about $5,500,000,000, exceeding by more than $500,000,000 their value in 1914, the previous banner year.

SECRETARY MCADOO—There is certain to be a treasury surplus of $57,644,605 at the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1916, and if the duty is retained on sugar and the special war revenue law is continued, there will be a surplus of $101,644,605.

Mr. Pickwick's Christmas Revels

By Charles Dickens

THE best sitting room at Manor Farm was a good, long, dark-panelled room with a high chimney-piece, and a capacious chimney, up which you could have driven one of the new patent cabs, wheels and all. At the upper end of the room, seated in a shady bower of holly and evergreens, were the two best fiddlers, and the only harp, in all Muggleton. In all sorts of recesses, and on all kinds of brackets, stood massive old silver candlesticks with four branches each. The carpet was up, the candles burnt bright, the fire blazed and crackled on the hearth, and merry voices and light-hearted laughter rang through the room. If any of the old English yeomen had turned into fairies when they died, it was just the place in which they would have held their revels.

If anything could have added to the interest of this agreeable scene, it would have been the remarkable fact of Mr. Pickwick's appearing without his gaiters, for the first time within the memory of his oldest friends.

"You mean to dance?" said Wardle.

"Of course I do," replied Mr. Pickwick. "Don't you see I am dressed for the purpose?" Mr. Pickwick called attention to his speckled silk stockings, and smartly-tied pumps.

"*You* in silk stockings!" exclaimed Mr. Tupman jocosely.

"And why not, sir—why not?" said Mr. Pickwick, turning warmly upon him.

"Oh, of course there is no reason why you shouldn't wear them," responded Mr. Tupman.

"I imagine not, sir; I imagine not," said Mr. Pickwick in a very peremptory tone.

Mr. Tupman had contemplated a laugh, but he found it was a serious matter; so he looked grave, and said they were a pretty pattern.

"I hope they are," said Mr. Pickwick, fixing his eyes upon his friend. "You see nothing extraordinary in the stockings *as* stockings, I trust, sir?"

"Certainly not. Oh, certainly not," replied Mr. Tupman. He walked away; and Mr. Pickwick's countenance resumed its customary benign expression.

"We are all ready, I believe," said Mr. Pickwick, who was stationed with the old lady at the top of the dance, and had already made four false starts, in his excessive anxiety to commence.

"Then begin at once," said Wardle. "Now!"

Up struck the two fiddles and the one harp, and off went Mr. Pickwick into hands across, when there was a general clapping of hands, and a cry of "Stop, stop!"

"What's the matter?" said Mr. Pickwick, who was only brought to, by the fiddles and harp desisting, and could have been stopped by no other earthly power, if the house had been on fire.

"Where's Arabella Allen?" cried a dozen voices.

"And Winkle?" added Mr. Tupman.

"Here we are!" exclaimed that gentleman, emerging with his pretty companion from the corner; as he did so, it would have been hard to tell which was the redder in the face, he or the young lady with the black eyes.

"What an extraordinary thing it is, Winkle," said Mr. Pickwick, rather pettishly, "that you couldn't have taken your place before."

"Not at all extraordinary," said Mr. Winkle.

"Well," said Mr. Pickwick, with a very expressive smile, as his eyes rested on Arabella, "well, I don't know that it *was* extraordinary, either, after all."

However, there was no time to think more about the matter, for the fiddles and harp began in real earnest. Away went Mr. Pickwick—hands across—down the middle to the very end of the room, and half way up the chimney, back again to the door—poussette everywhere—loud stamp on the ground—ready for the next couple—off again—all the figure over once more—another stamp to beat out the time—next couple, and the next, and the next again—never was such going! At last, after they had reached the bottom of the dance, and full fourteen couple after the old lady had retired in an exhausted state, and the clergyman's wife had been substituted in her stead, did that gentleman, when there was no demand whatever on his exertions, keep perpetually dancing in his place, to keep time to the music; smiling on his partner all the while with a blandness of demeanor which baffles all description.

. . . .

Old Wardle led the way to a pretty large sheet of ice; and the fat boy and Mr. Weller having shoveled and swept away the snow which had fallen on it during the night, Mr. Bob Sawyer adjusted his skates with a dexterity which to Mr. Winkle was perfectly marvellous, and described circles with his left leg, and cut figures of eight, and inscribed upon the ice, without once stopping for breath, a great many other pleasant and astonishing devices, to the excessive satisfaction of Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Tupman, and the ladies; which reached a pitch of positive enthusiasm when old Wardle and Benjamin Allen, assisted by the aforesaid Bob Sawyer, performed some mystic evolutions, which they called a reel.

. . . .

Mr. Weller and the fat boy, having by their joint endeavours cut out a slide, were exercising themselves thereupon, in a very masterly and brilliant manner. Sam Weller, in particular, was displaying that beautiful feat of fancy sliding which is currently denominated "knocking at the cobbler's door," and which is achieved by skimming over the ice on one foot, and occasionally giving a postman's knock upon it with the other. It was a good long slide, and there was something in the motion which Mr. Pickwick, who was very cold with standing still, could not help envying.

"It looks a nice, warm exercise that, doesn't it?" he inquired of Wardle, when that gentleman was thoroughly out of breath by reason of the indefatigable manner in which he had converted his legs into a



WENT SLOWLY AND GRAVELY DOWN THE SLIDE WITH HIS FEET ABOUT A YARD AND A QUARTER APART

Drawings by Thomas Nast, from Harper & Brothers' 1874 Edition

a pair of compasses, and drawn complicated problems on the ice.

"Ah, it does, indeed," replied Wardle. "Do you slide?"

"I used to do so, on the gutters, when I was a boy," replied Mr. Pickwick.

"Try it now," said Wardle.

"Oh, do, please, Mr. Pickwick!" cried all the ladies.

"I should be very happy to afford you any amusement," replied Mr. Pickwick, "but I haven't done such a thing these thirty years."

"Pooh! pooh! nonsense!" said Wardle, dragging off his skates with the impetuosity which characterized all his proceedings. "Here; I'll keep you company; come along!" And away went the good tempered old fellow down the slide, with a rapidity which came very close upon Mr. Weller, and beat the fat boy all to nothing.



A LARGE MASS OF ICE DISAPPEARED

Mr. Pickwick paused, considered, pulled off his gloves and put them in his hat: took two or three short runs, balked himself as often, and at last took another run, and went slowly and gravely down the slide, with his feet about a yard and a quarter apart, midst the gratified shouts of all the spectators.

"Keep the pot a bilin', sir!" said Sam; and down went Wardle again, and then Mr. Pickwick, and then Sam, and then Mr. Winkle, and then Mr. Bob Sawyer, and then the fat boy, and then Mr. Snodgrass, following closely upon each other's heels, and running after each other with as much eagerness as if all their future prospects in life depended on their expedition.

It was the most intensely interesting thing, to observe the manner in which Mr. Pickwick performed his share in the ceremony; to watch the torture of anxiety with which he viewed the person behind, gaining upon him at the imminent hazard of tripping him up; to see him gradually expend the painful force he had put on at first, and turn slowly round on the slide, with his face toward the point from which he had started; to contemplate the playful smile which mantled on his face when he had accomplished the distance, and the eagerness with which he turned round when he had done so, and ran after his predecessor: his black gaiters tripping pleasantly through the snow, and his eyes beaming cheerfulness and gladness through his spectacles. And when he was knocked down (which happened upon the average every third round), it was the most invigorating sight that can possibly be imagined, to behold him gather up his hat, gloves and handkerchief, with a glowing countenance, and resume his station in the rank, with an ardor and enthusiasm that nothing could abate.

The sport was at its height, the sliding was at the quickest, the laughter was at the loudest, when a sharp, smart crack was heard. There was a quick rush toward the bank, a wild scream from the ladies, and a shout from Mr. Tupman. A large mass of ice disappeared; the water bubbled up over it; Mr. Pickwick's hat, gloves, and handkerchief were floating on the surface; and this was all of Mr. Pickwick that anybody could see.

Dismay and anguish were depicted on every countenance, the males turned pale, and the females fainted. Mr. Snodgrass and Mr. Winkle grasped each other by the hand, and gazed at the spot where their leader had gone down, with frenzied eagerness; while Mr. Tupman, by way of rendering the promptest assistance, and at the same time conveying to any persons who might be within hearing, the clearest possible notion of the catastrophe, ran off across the country at his utmost speed, screaming "Help!" with all his might.

It was at this moment, when old Wardle and Sam Weller were approaching the hole with cautious steps, and Mr. Benjamin Allen was holding a hurried consultation with Mr. Bob Sawyer on the advisability of bleeding the company generally as an antidote against any little bit of professional practice—it was at this very moment, that a face, head and shoulders, emerged from beneath the waters and disclosed the features and spectacles of Mr. Pickwick. "Keep yourself up for an instant—for only one instant!" bawled Mr. Snodgrass.

"Yes, do; let me implore you—for my sake!" roared Mr. Winkle, deeply affected. The adjuration was rather unnecessary; the probability being, that if Mr. Pickwick had declined to keep himself up for anybody else's sake, it would have occurred to him that he might as well do so for his own.

"Do you feel the bottom there, old fellow?" said Wardle.

"Yes, certainly," replied Mr. Pickwick, wringing the water from his head and face, and gasping for breath. "I fell upon my back. I couldn't get on my feet at first."

The clay upon so much of Mr. Pickwick's coat as was yet visible bore testimony to the accuracy of this statement; and as the fears of the spectators were still further relieved by the fat boy's suddenly recollecting that the water was nowhere more than five feet deep, prodigies of valor were performed to get him out. After a vast quantity of splashing, and cracking, and struggling, Mr. Pickwick was at length fairly extricated from his unpleasant position, and once more stood on dry land.

"Oh, he'll catch his death of cold," said Emily.

"Dear old thing!" said Arabella. "Let me wrap this shawl around you, Mr. Pickwick."

"Ah, that's the best thing you can do," said Wardle; "and when you've got it on, run home as fast as your legs can carry you, and jump into bed directly."

A dozen shawls were offered on the instant. Three or four of the thickest having been selected, Mr. Pickwick was wrapped up, and started off, under the guidance of Mr. Weller, presenting the singular phenomenon of an elderly gentleman, dripping wet, and without a hat, with his arms bound down to his sides skimming over the ground, without any clearly defined purpose, at the rate of six good English miles an hour.

But Mr. Pickwick cared not for appearances in such an extreme case, and urged on by Sam Weller, he kept at the very top of his speed until he reached the door of Manor Farm, where Mr. Tupman had arrived some five minutes before, and had frightened the old lady into palpitations of the heart by impressing her with the unalterable conviction that the kitchen chimney was on fire—a calamity which always presented itself in glowing colors to the old lady's mind when anybody about her evinced the smallest agitation.

Mr. Pickwick paused not an instant until he was snug in bed. Sam Weller lighted a blazing fire in the room, and took up his dinner; a bowl of punch was carried up afterwards, and a grand carouse held in honor of his safety. Old Wardle would not hear of his rising, so they made the bed the chair, and Mr. Pickwick presided.

THE WORLD OVER

Music from Light

Now that the attention of the public has been drawn to the use of the incandescent lamp, not only as a receiver in transcontinental wireless telephony, but as a generator of power necessary to transmit the voice in the first place it may be interesting to know that this incandescent lamp or audion has another entirely different field of utility—that of producing sound or music.

Tradition has it that on the plains of Egypt, three thousand years ago, the giant statue of the Memni emitted weirdly beautiful notes when struck by the first rays of the rising sun. Today, after three thousand years, it is interesting to know that we have at last reached the point of transmuting light rays directly into sound rays.

In Dr. Lee de Forest's laboratory there are a number of small spherical incandescent bulbs, from which can be obtained a succession of musical notes, clear and sweet, of surprizing volume, the pitch and timbre of which can be varied almost at will to imitate any musical tone of an orchestra.

During the work on the experiments in developing the audion as a wireless telephone detector and incidentally as an amplifier to be used on long distance telephone lines, the discovery was made that when the circuits of the audion were connected in a certain way, a clear musical note was heard in the telephone receiver, which was connected in one of these circuits. The pitch of the notes is very easily regulated by changing the capacity or the inductance in the circuits.

A scale has been arranged similar in function to that of an organ, with switches in place of the ordinary keys, so that by pressing certain keys the operator can cut out, or in, more or less inductance or resistance, thus changing the notes emitted from the telephone receiver at will.

In order to bring out the volume of sound fully it was necessary to connect a number of loud speaking horns connected with telephone receivers similar to those which you have sometimes heard in the central railroad stations as train announcers.

In its simplest form, used as a detector for wireless signals, the audion is a small incandescent lamp about 1½ inches in diameter, containing, besides the usual filament, a grid-shaped wire and behind that again a small rectangular plate of nickel, these elements being sealed inside the glass bulb, together with the filament. This bulb is perfectly insensitive until the filament is brightly lighted, whereupon it becomes, in connection with the aerial wire of any wireless receiving station, a detector of extraordinary sensitiveness.

So sensitive is this audion detector nowadays, that Dr. Austin, of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., has recently announced that it brings in the signals from the big navy station at Colon, Isthmus of Panama, 20,000 times audibility. The recent work of telephoning from Arlington to Honolulu was made possible by the use of the audion detector or amplifier at the receiving station.

Now, this same little bulb can be made to actually generate alternating current. It receives the energy which is expended in these currents from the dry battery or dynamo. The audion is in other words a transformer of energy. The alternating current, if of low frequency, can actuate the telephone diaphragm and make musical notes which the ear can hear, and this is the idea involved in the musical instrument.



© Thompson

AN ULTRAUDION LAMP



© Underwood & Underwood

THE YOLANDO II

A Queer South American Boat

"Skimming lightly over the water" is a trite description used of many a boat. It suggests a rather pretty picture—"like a bird" is the qualification it usually carries. But the boat that comes nearest to fitting that familiar phrase is a queer looking craft indeed—built not at all for beauty—not even for speed—but literally to skim over the water. The "Yolando II" is its name. It has a draught of only three inches.

Gonzalo Mejia, the builder, has the contract for carrying the mails in Colombia, South America. He found that, on account of the shallowness of the water, it was sometimes taking sixty days to make the journey up the Magdalena River, which during the dry season is often less than a foot deep. So he devised the "Yolando II," and expects to reduce the trip from two months to twenty hours.

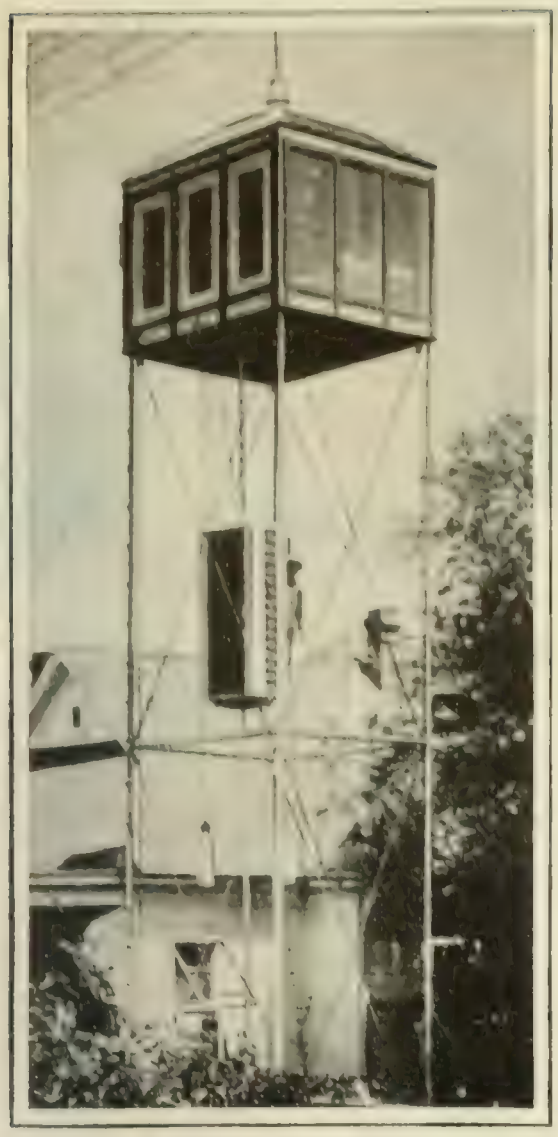
The boat is run by high powered engines developing 150 horsepower, and is equipt with two aeroplane propellers.

The Sacred Throne of China

China has changed its government, but the sacred throne room of the Son of Heaven is left untouched. The new republicanism halts at its door. Up to the time of the death of the old Dowager Empress, few foreigners had ever crost its threshold and not many have entered since.

There was looting in the Palace during the Siege of Peking, but the soldiers did not reach the outer portals of the sacred room. There are doors within doors like those of an old Shinto shrine.

As might be expected, the throne of a long line of heavenly sons is enriched with every device known to the ancient arts of the Empire. Lacquer, bronze and porcelain, carved, wrought and decorated with a cunning beyond



A NOVEL BEDROOM

the skill of any modern artists, make a background so dazzling that only the coronation robes of a Chinese Emperor could hold their own against it. Imagination adds the vivid and kaleidoscopic picture of a coronation party in gold embroideries and rich brocades.

Old, old are the iron lanterns that light the throne. The bronze urns upheld by gold elephants had been made for centuries when Columbus set out to find a short cut to East India. Even Chinese tradition places no dates on the panels of the lacquer screen. Every line of embellishment is symbolic.

Grim tales the old throne room might reveal—and may some time. When all the living Chinese diplomats have been sleeping for a few hundred years and when future historians can view the Dowager Empress with the same perspective that we now turn upon Queen Elizabeth—then the inner history of the sacred room perhaps will be written. And it will be worth coming back to this old earth to read.

A Castle in the Air

The city engineer of a small town in California, who desired to sleep in better air than the usual sultry bedroom, hit upon the ingenious scheme of building an elevated sleeping apartment, far enough above the ground so that there would be a noticeable change in the temperature and the purity of the air. The result of his efforts is veritably a nest in an iron tree. He erected four stout iron pipes, braced them securely and built a comfortable sleeping room at the top. The distance between the ground and his bedroom floor is nearly forty feet, and it is safe in all weather. Its builder estimates that it will withstand a two hundred miles-an-hour hurricane.

Aside from the idea itself, probably the most unique feature is the means for reaching the lofty sleeping room. A small, box-like elevator, guided by a two-inch galvanized iron pipe, is lifted by the strength of a one-sixth horsepower electric motor. There are screens at two ends of the house, so that the ventilation nearly approaches that to be had by sleeping in the open on a hill top.



Feature Photo Service

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S PERMISSION TO BUY MILK

A Municipal Milk-Ticket

In the first part of the war a large part of the cattle of Germany were killed to save fodder during the winter. This has caused a shortage of milk this year; so in order to see that all the babies got their proper share monthly milk-tickets were issued. The one reproduced on this page is issued by the Berlin suburb of Neukölln and entitles the holder to purchase every day from the dairy of J. Smidt's Sons a liter of milk at a cost of 28 pfennigs, about eight cents a quart.

A Cent's Worth of Electricity

One cent's worth of electricity will make four cups of coffee, or cook a steak, or boil two quarts of water, or make a Welsh rarebit, or operate a seven-inch frying-pan for twelve minutes, or an electric griddle for six minutes, or run a sewing-machine for three hours, or an electric flat-iron for fifteen minutes, or a luminous radiator for eight minutes, or a heating-pad for two hours, or a foot-warmer for fifteen minutes, or a massage machine for four hours, or a curling iron once a day for two weeks, or a dentist's drill for an hour and a half, or an electric piano-player for an hour, or vulcanize a patch on an automobile tire, or keep a big glue-pot hot for an hour, or brand electrically one hundred and fifty hams, or raise a passenger elevator five stories a minute, or raise two hundred and fifty gallons of water one hundred feet high, or raise ten tons twelve feet high in one minute.

Farthest South

Ushuaia is the most southerly town in the world; it lies in latitude 55 south, and is only seventy miles from Cape Horn. As the capital of that part of Tierra del Fuego which belongs to the Argentine Republic, it prides itself on being the residence of the Governor, and on possessing a wireless station, a fishing and canning company, several stores, a church and one hotel. It is also the penal settlement of Argentina; in the large building at the back of the town there are over 1000 men imprisoned for terms varying from five years to a lifetime.

Mount Olivia, which is 4600 feet high and the highest mountain in the island, overlooks the town; it is never entirely free of snow. For eight months in the year a hard sheet of ice covers the ground, on which the only vehicles to be seen are sleighs.



SEVENTY MILES FROM CAPE HORN, THE MOST SOUTHERLY TOWN IN THE WORLD

SECU

PURE
CREAM OF
TARTAR

A

WHICHEVER way you look at it, the Seal of Approval placed upon Royal Baking Powder by eminent chemists, physicians and food experts spells S-E-C-U-R-I-T-Y. Security for your family who eat the cakes and biscuits you prepare. Security from alum, from lime phosphate, from all unwholesome residues in

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the food. Royal Baking Powder, made from pure, grape Cream of Tartar, is the most satisfying of all baking powders because of its wholesome properties, which render the food healthful, appetizing and digestible. Pure food laws generally require that the ingredients shall be clearly indicated on the label. Study the label carefully.

KING POWDER

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THE NEW BOOKS

THE SPELL OF GREED

In the great revival of nationalist literatures like the Irish and the Welsh, the work of David Pinski in the racial interpretation of the Jews is deserving of more than passing attention. Aside from the literary standpoint even, *The Treasure*, his first play to be translated from the Yiddish into English, ranks high in dramatic quality, as is attested by its production in Berlin by Max Reinhardt, where it was acclaimed by no less a critic than Prof. Paul Schlenther. Harsh and bitter as is Pinski's study of first a family and then a whole village in the Russian pale, as it falls under the spell of greed for the mythical treasure found by the daughter of a gravedigger, there is more in it than the merely ethnic, the merely national. There is a deeper truth, reflecting man's continual struggle for earthly possessions in order to gain freedom and flexibility for life. The touch of romance added in the longing of the dowerless Jewish girl to escape her lot, and be, if only for a day, the great lady, lends an additional charm.

Admirably translated by Ludwig Lewisohn, *The Treasure* is a play that might well be staged in our spreading "little theaters," that are doing so much to revivify an ancient art.

The Treasure, by David Pinski. Huebsch. $1.

RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP

The relationship of the individual to government has been a most valuable index of human life. The increase of the proportion of mankind to be included in Aristotle's class "political animal" is seen, both by advocates and opponents, to center in the possibilities and effects of responsibility.

The New Citizenship, by Percy MacKaye, is the most definite evidence we have that the public recognition of entrance into citizenship is approaching the field of art. The persons in the ceremony include among many others Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Wilson, whose most impressive words join with the folk dances, hymns and other life products of immigrants in a conscious effort to bring the sixth of our population not yet Americanized into the melting pot.

But with its hospitable inclusiveness the state must recognize responsibility for new standards of fitness. Dr. Goddard's pioneer work in feeble mindedness takes on new significance in *The Criminal Imbecile*, a record of three murder trials in which tests of weakness of mind establish a new standard in criminal procedure. The right of the segregated to healthful occupation and "the pursuit of happiness" has its influence in opening avenues of industrial occupation to others whose lives are fractional. *The Work of Our Hands*, by H. J. Hall, tells of productive occupation for invalids and cripples according to their ability to work, whether less than an hour or eight hours a day. There are many suggestions here of the possibilities of the "work cure" as a means of keeping one's numerator up to par.

Dr. Steiner, in *Introducing the American Spirit*, personally conducts the skeptical Herr Director and the Frau Directorin thru New York City, Lake Mohonk, Chicago, the Mormon country and other representative sections of America in an effort to interpret to them the Spirit of America. The established citizen, as well, will find an enlargement of his own American spirit in these skilfully organized studies of the meaning of our life. C. S. Cooper's *American Ideals*, perhaps not intentionally, shows us the more adolescent and rhetorical America to which we so easily shut our eyes. The Open Forum Movement has had a most striking demonstration in Ford Hall at Boston. *Democracy in the Making*, by G. W. Cole, is the account of its work. What has been accomplished in ten years is uniquely shown in section three, where brief sketches are given of sixteen representative "Ford Hall Folks."

The New Citizenship, a Civic Ritual Devised for Places of Public Meeting in America, by Percy MacKaye. Macmillan. 50 cents. *The Criminal Imbecile*, by Henry Herbert Goddard. Macmillan. $1.50. *The Work of Our Hands*, by H. J. Hall, M.D., and Mertice M. C. Buck. Moffatt, Yard. $1.50. *Introducing the American Spirit*, by Edward A. Steiner. Revell. $1. *American Ideals*, by Clayton Sedgwick Cooper. Doubleday, Page. $1. *Democracy in the Making—Ford Hall and the Open Forum Movement*, George W. Coleman, ed. Boston: Little, Brown. $1.50.

TO READ ALOUD

If one wishes to know what a flight in an airship over a battle line is like, let him read the first of Donn Byrne's *Stories Without Women*. Then he will need no urging to those that follow.

Hearst. $1.25.

English society stories mostly, meant to be ironic and just amusing and succeeding pretty well, fill *Off Sandy Hook*, by Richard Dehan.

Stokes. $1.25.

The Book of Wonder, by Lord Dusany, reprints bewildering grown-up nonsense tales from *The Sketch* and *The Saturday Review*.

Boston: Luce.

Scally, by Ian Hay, is English too, with a curate, an admirable instead of a timid one, and a nondescript dog remarkable for size and amiability, as main characters.

Houghton, Mifflin. 75 cents.

The real England of today is the theme of three delicately handled stories by H. Fielding-Hale in *The Field of Honour*, but the tale of the French bell-ringer is as good as that of the old English soldier.

Houghton, Mifflin. $1.50.

What a pity Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews could not let the fine idea of *The Three Things* lie long enough to ripen and gather form and lose some superfluous sentiment so that it might the better have stood beside her other deservedly popular little stories.

Boston: Little, Brown. 50 cents.

New England as the story tellers' mine is not quite worked out and Dorothy Donnell Calhoun has found some pleasant and characteristic and amusing people and incidents to record in *Blue Gentian Folk*.

Abingdon Press. 75 cents.

Blessed be the writer who can make men laugh. Men certainly do laugh over *Speaking of Operations* by Irvin S. Cobb. Women laugh too, but less unrestrainedly. Thus is evidently a man's story.

Doran. 50 cents.

Elizabeth Woodbridge's humor is quieter, but there is very excellent humor to be found in the "simple life" described in *More Jonathon Papers*, and there is charm in the out-of-door world in which the writer and the fisherman spend their holidays.

Houghton, Mifflin. $1.25.

BUILDING A HOUSE

Harold Donaldson Eberlein has made an admirable book in *The Architecture of Colonial America*. He considers the early Dutch and Swedish types; the English of New England and of the South; the Georgian; the classic revival; the church buildings, with some account of materials and of the early architects. Many of the excellent photographs with which the book is very fully illustrated were taken by Mary A. Northend, whose *Remodeled Farm Houses* with its pictures of "before and after" are warranted to tempt any reader to the purchase of a few gray shingles and a fireplace. These farmhouses are all in Massachusetts and all homelike, but one feels that one has stepped suddenly from the home into the palace when one opens Porter Garnett's *Stately Homes of California*. Perhaps these magnificent residences are yet too new to fit into the landscape or look used or usable. The color prints from the *Sunset Magazine*, however, are attractive.

Architecture of Colonial America, by Harold Donaldson Eberlein. $4.50. *Remodeled Farm Houses*, by Mary A. Northend. $2. *Stately Homes of California*, by Porter Garnett. $5. Boston: Little, Brown.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE

In her new book, the only likeness to the Zona Gale the public knows is the title, *Heart's Kindred*. It opens with realistic scenes in a miner's hut and the saloon of a western town where bloodletting, both of animals and men, seems a bit exaggerated till one realizes that one is reading not a novel but a tract. The reader suspects this on finding himself in the midst of a Chicago mass meeting called to avert our entering the war, and is sure of it when, hustled on with the characters to Washington, he attends the Woman's Peace Meeting

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Observe, first, how much more softly the Cadillac clutch engages and how much more smoothly the car glides into motion.

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Depress the accelerator and observe how much more quickly the Cadillac responds—no hesitation, no "loginess," but an instantaneous "get-away."

You come to a bad stretch of road, with irregular, weaving wheel tracks. Observe how much more easily the Cadillac is controlled—how it holds the road.

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And then, the breaks. Observe how much more easily those of the Cadillac are applied. No straining of the muscles, no delay in the effectiveness—just a gentle pressure of your foot and the brakes are "on"—lightly or firmly as the conditions demand.

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Add to these the things which you have demonstrated to yourself—the extreme ease of operation and control—the absence of fatigue.

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and hears by way of speeches quotations from various women writers. There are two difficulties with such a composition, the first is that writers equal to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Lay Down Your Arms" are more rare than poets. To be effective one's story must grow out of the cause, not be dragged across the continent by the hair of the head in order to meet its topic. The other, in this particular case, is that however dreadful be the killing of men, before men can be persuaded to give up arms as a final resort, they must be shown at least that the teacher of the new way sees the necessity of some forcible settling of essential differences between nations. That it is our business to find this same road to peace now while this horrible slaughter is before our eyes is the solemn belief of all the laborers for international agreement, but the cause is to be forwarded only by a frank admission of all the difficulties. To one facing these "Killin' is killin'" is not a convincing answer.

Heart's Kindred, by Zona Gale. Macmillan. $1.35.

ROYALTY AND BRAINS

Quite apart from the gossipy inanities that make up most court memoirs is the clever and interesting volume of the Infanta Eulalia, the aunt of the King of Spain. Altho primarily an intimate, vivid glimpse of European royalty, and the home life of palace prisoners, it is even more the autobiography of a princess and her fight for the birthright of any free, normal and intelligent human being against caste and etiquet, systems designed to make of royalty nothing but mere figureheads for the state.

The exchange of a palace for a Normandy cottage, of belief in the divinity of kings for belief in the democracy of men, would represent a great mental evolution for any man or woman; how much more for a descendant of the house of Bourbon, who sees "the world waking to the fact that the rule of money is no better than the rule of rank," and who looks forward to the day "when the inequalities of property will have no more authority than the inequalities of rank to oppress mankind." Truly here is a case for the student of heredity and environment!

Valuable as are the Infanta's keen analyses of the Kaiser and the Czar, the fundamentals of whose complex and baffling characters she has come close to striking, equally so are the intelligent and experienced observations of the causes of the present war, and its effect on the questions of armament, democracy, and prohibition in Europe when peace shall be restored.

Court Life from Within, by H. R. H. Infanta Dona Maria Eulalia. Scribner. $3.50.

A CYCLOPEDIA OF MUSIC

Mr. Arthur Elson seems to be as fond as James Russell Lowell pronounced himself to be of the full and descriptive title-page. That of his latest volume, keeping up the tradition of his earlier publications, reads: *The Book of Musical Knowledge: The Ho-*

tory, Technique, and Appreciation of Music, Together with Lives of the Great Composers, For Music Lovers, Students and Teachers. And this epitomizes fairly well the contents of a bulky octavo, constituting a systematic cyclopedia of music designed for popular use and planned with a view to placing before the general reader the main facts that will enable him to appreciate music intelligently. In his biographical and critical accounts of famous music-makers the author follows the beaten paths. There is a well-written and readable sketch of the development of music. Several chapters are devoted to the elucidation of musical form. Several others deal with the various instruments. The author also touches on orchestration, conducting, and acoustics; and with the aid of diagrams in notation tells how to read music. An appendix lists the more important musical terms, and outlines, with bibliographical references, a more extended course of study.

The Book of Musical Knowledge, by Arthur Elson. Houghton, Mifflin. $3.50.

HOW TO START LIFE

To bridge the gap properly between the school and the working life and to launch successfully the youth upon his natural vocation is the problem to be solved by vocational instruction and guidance. Meyer Bloomfield, director of the Vocation Bureau of Boston, contributes some valuable help in solving the difficulties involved in this task in his *Youth, School, and Vocation.* He discusses the waste and inefficiency inherent in the present lack of system, the value of suitable instruction during school life, and the efficacy of well organized vocation bureaus. The example and methods of Germany and England are carefully reviewed and are made to contribute many suggestions and plans.

In a larger volume Dr. Bloomfield has brought together from many sources a number of addresses and papers bearing on various aspects of vocational work. These *Readings in Vocational Guidance* are by such well-known educators and workers as ex-President Eliot, Dean Keppel, Professor Hanus, C. A. Prosser and Dr. Charles R. Richards. Almost every phase of the subject is treated in these two volumes, which make no other claim than to put into our educational and social system the fullest measure of common sense in the interest of efficiency, suitability of life work, and individual happiness.

Youth, School, and Vocation, by Meyer Bloomfield. Houghton, Mifflin. $1.25. *Readings in Vocational Guidance*, Meyer Bloomfield, ed. Ginn. $2.25.

WHAT AILS OUR STAGE?

When it was announced that Prof. T. H. Dickinson, who prepared the useful anthology, "Chief Contemporary Dramatists," was about to issue a new book on the theater, it was our hope that in it he would take a more definite attitude regarding contemporary dramatists. Instead of which he is the author of a treatise on *The Case of*



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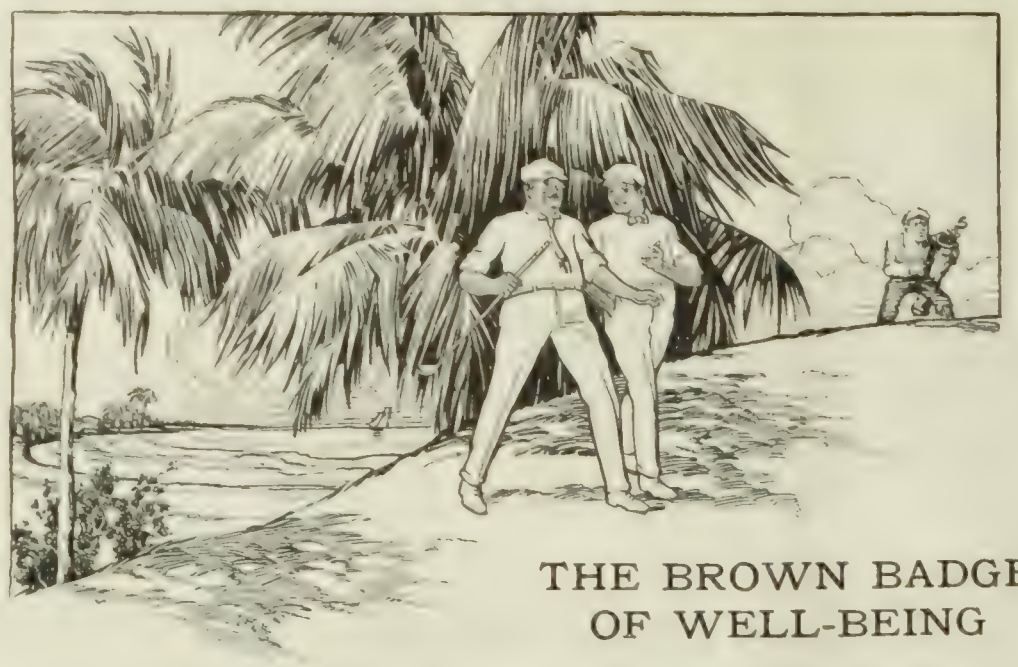
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American Drama, wherein he attempts to analyze the conditions confronting the theater at the present time, and to show what the theater will be in the future, subject to the demands of social democracy. The book is highly speculative in most of its chapters, altho it does enter into specific discussion of the festival and the pageant as forms likely to satisfy the instincts of the crowd. Professor Dickinson is the first of the younger men interested in the theater today, who has approached the subject in the spirit Lessing approached the State Theater of Germany. It is encouraging to hear a voice clamoring in the wilderness for critical standards in the theater, and tho we believe that Professor Dickinson very often blinds himself to theatrical conditions as they actually are, there is much suggestive material in his analysis of the life stuff out of which he believes American drama of the future is to be evolved. We agree with his point of view that the present theater has suffered because of fictitious values.

Fanny Cannon, the author of *Writing and Selling a Play*, has had practical experience in different phases of theater work, and advises the novice from the standpoint of the commercial manager. She warns the beginner as to the things not to be done, and pleads for a thoro understanding of the technic of the drama before the inexperienced writer attempts the dialog form. Altogether, this is a very practical little manual, which fills an immediate need.

The Case of the American Drama, by T. H. Dickinson. Houghton, Mifflin. $1.50. *Writing and Selling a Play*, by Fanny Cannon. Hoyt. $1.50.

LITTLE FOLKS' RIMES

Sandman Time, by Ilsien Nathalie Gaylord. A half dozen delicate little poems of childhood that should set well to music as lullabies.

Boston: Badger. $

Bears in Mother Goose Land. The text lines are by Hannah Rose, the old by Mother Goose herself, droll pictures of bears and lots of other friendly beasts besides the map of Mother Goose Land are by Frank Vel Beck.

Dorrance. $1.

A Child's Stands Book of Old Verses. A dozen or more favorite verses to be illustrated by pasting in a set of artistic postcard pictures, by Jessie Wilcox Smith, which comes with the book.

Penfield. 50 cents.

FAIRY TALES

Really Truly Fairy Stories, by Helen G. Wheelock, full of the happy, trickery, kindly fairies of rainbows and dreams, and wonders of star and spray and flower, and of Sylvia herself, who knew them all.

Dodge. $1.

The Fox That Wanted Nine Golden Tails, by Kathleen Gray Nelson, is an interesting story of a wonderful fox who dared to do the words with many other wild creatures less foolish than himself.

New York: Frank-Maurice. $1.

Stories Told to Children, by Mildred Fairborn, are an delightful as one would expect from the author of "The Road Mender." From the dreadful Griffin and gentle Fairies Tooloo these are all worth knowing.

Badger. $1.

STORIES FOR GIRLS

Jean Cabot at the House with the Blue Shutters, by Gertrude Fisher Scott, is the last of a popular series, and ends as such always do, with a romance.

Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $1.

Lotta Embury's Career, by Elia W. Peattie, is a good story of a girl who couldn't be a musician, but could make a success of her father's little store.

Houghton, Mifflin. $1.

The Three Gays, by Ethel C. Brown. For the holidays the Gay family went back to their grandfather's farm, where they cooked the Christmas dinner in the brick oven, had a live Christmas tree out in the snow, and did many jolly things that city boys and girls can never do.

Philadelphia: Penn Pub. Co. 80 cents.

Polly Comes to Woodbine, by George Ethelbert Walsh. Polly came from a children's home and Polly was blind. What happened to her, and what happened thru her to Jethro and anxious Miranda, make a happy story.

Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $1.

BOYS' BOOKS

The Twisted Skein, by Ralph D. Paine. A well-written story of Yale undergraduate life, dealing largely in athletics. The hero is an earnest, studious young fellow working his way thru college. The episode with "the wrong sort of a girl" and the threatened blackmail suit is inappropriate in a boys' book.

Scribner. $1.35.

In Camp on Bass Island, by Paul G. Tomlinson. "Instantly all was confusion. Every one was immediately wide awake and on his feet." And so on. Four boys camping in the Thousand Islands—fishing—swimming—"fire!"—a hermit's cave. About 300 pages of literary light-lunch.

Scribner. $1.25.

Arlo, by Bertha B. and Ernest Cobb. A simply and gracefully told little novel for little readers. A little boy, exiled from a dukedom, wanders for some years thru the country, finally to discover that his own father has become the reigning duke, and the memory of a song brings him home to his true parents.

Riverdale Press. $1.

The Fur Trail Adventurers, by Dillon Wallace. Big game hunting, exploring, snowshoeing, camping and kindred adventure in the snow-covered Thunder Bay District. Phil Porter, the hero, is the usual exaggerated superboy, who accomplishes wonders in bravery, skill and resourcefulness, so popular in this class of fiction.

Chicago: McClurg. $1.25.

Sandy's Pal, by Gardner Hunting. The story of a friendship between a boy who had everything and a boy who had nothing. Wholesome and democratic in tone.

Harper. $1.25.

The White Caravan, by W. E. Cule. A charming and tenderly told tale of a little English boy stolen from his beautiful home and who suffers loss of memory, which is restored to him when, after many adventures, he is returned to his family. It will appeal strongly to children of from ten to thirteen years.

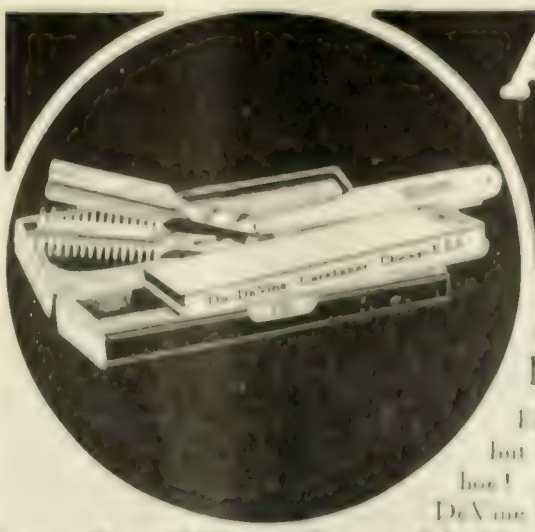
Dutton. $1.35.

The Lost Prince, by Frances Hodgson Burnett. A romantic and stirring tale for boys of a manly young royal exile from a Balkan country called "Samavia" and founded on an old Serbian legend of a young prince restored to the throne after 500 years' exile of his dynasty.

Century. $1.35.

The Swiss Family Robinson. A simplified form of this children's classic, clearly printed and well illustrated. It is made readable for younger children by the omission of the long and tedious disquisitions and moralizations.

Ginn. 50 cents.



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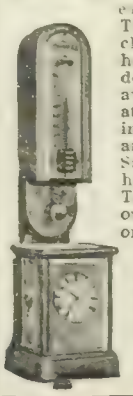
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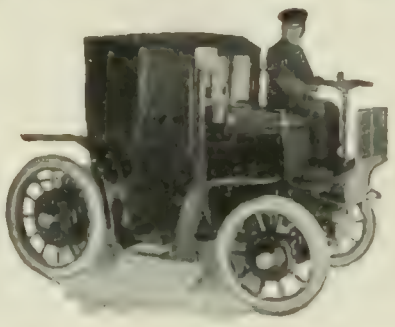
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The Master of the World, by Jules Verne. An attractive reprint of one of this prophetic writers last and most imaginative books and companion volume to his aeroplane-prediction romance "Robin the Conqueror." In this story, the scenes of which are laid in America, there is a machine, a sort of hydro-aeroplane, "The Terrible," that travels on the land like an automobile, under the water like a submarine, on the surface like a motor boat and in the air like an aeroplane.

Philadelphia: Lippincott. $1.

The Lion Hunter, by Rousleyn Gordon-Cumming, is the breezy, picturesque and vivid descriptions of a Scotch sportsman hunting big game in the heart of wildest Africa three-quarters of a century ago, when Livingston and Du Chaillu we e almost the only other white men who had braved those dangers. With crude, smooth bore guns and a small native following the author certainly accomplished wonders. The country was teeming with game and his adventures were thrilling and varied, Tho at times his sportsmanship would not measure up to modern ethics, his ingenuousness and simple honesty are appealing and the book is refreshing and delightful.

Outing. $1.

American Boy's Book of Bugs, Butterflies and Beetles, by Dan Beard. The author has given more wholesome, practical information on sports, mechanics and out-of-door life to boys than probably any other American writer. And he knows exactly how to interest them, what to emphasize and what to omit. He reaches his juvenile audience most effectively. In this book he tells how to collect and why, how to care for collections and then gives definite and accurate descriptions of the different species of insects. The book is well illustrated with sketches and diagrams and as practical as it is interesting.

Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.

The Book of the Thin, Red Line, by Henry Newbold. A timely and stirring book for older boys—stories of real military adventures by real men who won distinction and high command by their heroism and gallantry in action. There are six stories, the scenes in India, in Europe and one in our Civil War with Stonewall Jackson. The book is admirably illustrated with full-page color plates.

Longmans, Green. $1.50.

Thomas A. Edison, by Francis Rolt-Wheeler, is a sprightly, anecdotal and descriptive account of the great inventor's life and work, with untechnical explanations of his greatest mechanical discoveries.

Macmillan. 50 cents.

Great Authors in Their Youth, by Maude M. Frank. Scott, Stevenson, Thackeray, Dickens, Browning, Barrett, Tennyson, Brontë, Lamb, Austen and Ruskin revealed as children, with brief accounts of their homes and early associations.

Holt. $1.25.

FOLK WHO WRITE

It almost shakes one's faith in the newspapers to find that after all our obedient pains to rime Oliver Onions with lions according to instructions imported from England, here comes his own announcement that his family pronounce it the "common or garden way"!

For devotion to a loved pursuit it would be hard to match the life of Dr. Henri Fabre, who died last month in his little home in the Midi after a lifetime struggle with poverty and indifference. Darwin long ago recognized him, but he was eighty before his countrymen wakened to the fact that a great scientist was in their midst and saw to it that he should no longer dwell close to the edge of want.

What a pity the stage-struck Alcott girls could not have foreseen the success of *Little Women* as a play and now the putting on the boards of *An Old Fashioned Girl*

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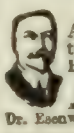
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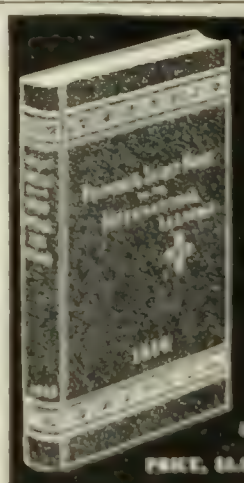
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PEBBLES

Extra! Spain will not enter the war.—*Syracuse Post Standard.*

Our own notion of a hard luck story is the top one of a London house.—*Columbia State.*

What has the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving to say to the "Oscar II?"—*New Idea.*

There seem to be two sorts of neutrality—neutrality and Greek neutrality.—*Kansas City Star.*

"Here's a man advertises a lecture on 'The Panama Canal,' illustrated with slides."—*Chicago Herald.*

Any way, those trenches should give Europe a wonderful subway system after the war.—*Columbia State.*

Half the time it's a question whether the Canal is in Panama or Panama in the Canal.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

Is any further proof needed that the Germans are in desperate straits? Berlin is manufacturing a substitute for beer.—*New York Telegraph.*

It is predicted that at the end of this war Europe will be in a state of anarchy. That will be quite an improvement over present conditions.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Considering the effectiveness of the relief expeditions to Belgium and Serbia, nobody could blame Greece and Rumania for demanding the relief first.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Men of France.
With hand on sword,
Cease your turmoil,
Buy a 4d.
—*Chicago Tribune.*

Dock Hocks, our blacksmith, went to the post office the other day without washing his hands, and accidentally cancelled several stamps the postmaster had on sale.—*Hogwallon Kentuckian.*

The expenditures of the New York suffragists in the recent campaign balance the contributions to a cent. Apparently the non-voters can teach something to the voters.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

If the statement of that former Austrian consul is true that German and Austrian agents have spent since the beginning of the war from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 in this country on their spy system, somebody over there is getting terribly buncoed.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A few days after a farmer had sold a pig to a neighbor, he chanced to pass his place and saw his little boy sitting on the edge of the pig pen, watching its new occupant.

"How d'ye do, Johnny?" said he. "How's your pig today?"

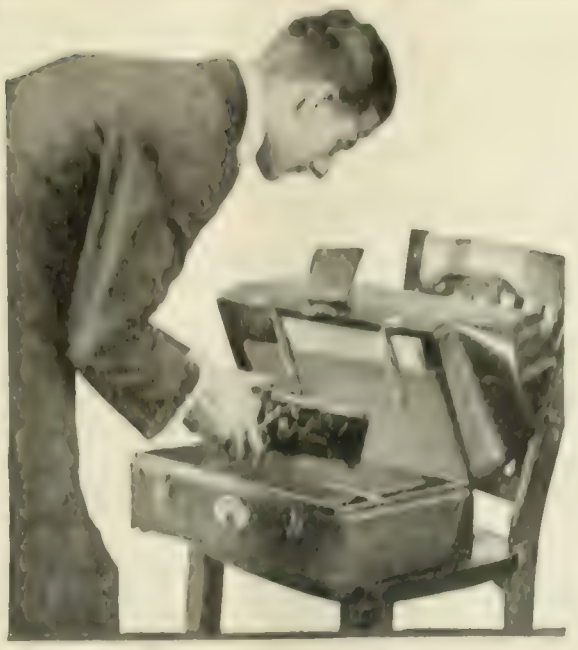
"Oh, pretty well, thank you," replied the boy. "How's all *your* folks?"—*Harper's.*

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At the time the accident occurred she was motoring with her cousin and had stept out of the car and was standing on the road when another car swept by, striking her. She received a compound fracture of the left thigh and two broken ribs on the left side. The attending physicians pronounce her condition satisfactory.—*New York Times.*

The dull boy in the class unexpectedly distinguished himself in a recent history examination. The question ran: "How and when was slavery introduced into America?" To this he replied:

"No women had come over to the early Virginia colony. The planters wanted wives to help with the work. In 1619 the London Company sent over a shipload of girls. The planters gladly married them, and slavery was introduced into America."—*Youth's Companion.*



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THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

THE INVESTOR'S SERVICE

The Independent is now offering a Service for Investors which will give personal attention to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot of course decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves.

THE YEAR IN FINANCE AND TRADE

BY FRANK D. ROOT

FINANCIAL EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT

AT the beginning of the present year the Great War was five months old. In 1914 its weight had been added here to other influences which were making the financial and industrial record one of depression and restraint. When that year closed there were signs of coming improvement, but the situation was quite unsatisfactory. For example, in the great iron and steel industry the output of pig iron had fallen in December to only a little more than 1,500,000 tons, and the net earnings of the Steel Corporation in the December quarter were so inadequate (less than $11,000,000) that they yielded nothing for the common stock and only $700,000 for the dividend of $6,364,000 on the preferred shares. The country's steel mills were working at not more than 60 per cent of their capacity and thousands of steel workmen were idle. Prices had averaged $2 per ton below those of 1913. The reduction of railroad earnings had been 6½ per cent for gross and 8¼ per cent for net, and the market prices of standard railroad shares had declined, the list showing considerable losses for the year.

The number of failures had increased from 16,037 to 18,280, and the liabilities from $272,000,000 to $358,000,000. The building industry showed a reduction of 9 per cent; gold exports had risen to $165,000,000; the price of copper (13 cents) was restricting production, and the price of cotton was less than 8 cents a pound.

But on the other hand, the crops had been large; it had not been found necessary to use the gold pool of $109,000,000 or the cotton pool of $135,000,000; the New York Stock Exchange, closed for several months, had been reopened on December 12, and an extraordinary increase of exports, with a great excess of shipments over the imports received, was making a great trade credit in favor of the United States.

Such a record and such a situation are in sharp contrast with our condition at the present time. Turning again to the iron and steel industry, we find that the output of pig iron has rapidly increased until the record was broken in October, when 3,125,491 tons were made. The steel mills have more work than they can do. They are rejecting orders. Prices are high. For several months past additions have been reported every week. The Steel Corporation's net earnings have advanced from $12,500,000 in the first quarter to $28,000,000 in the second, and $38,500,000 in the third. This probably foreshadows restoration of the suspended dividend on the common stock.

Our exports have been so large that in the twelve months that ended with October they exceeded the imports by $1,626,886,000. During the last four months there has been an unprecedented volume of railroad freight traffic. At and near the ports there is a remarkable congestion of export freight. Several railroad companies are refusing to receive freight

COURSE OF RAILROAD STOCKS

	1914 Open	1914 Close	1914 Net Change	1915 Open	1915 Highest	1915 Close Dec. 10	1915 Net Change
Atchison	93½	93	— ½	93	111¼	106	+13
Balt. & Ohio	92⅞	68¾	—24⅛	68¼	95⅞	93⅛	+24⅞
Can. Pac.	207	154	—53	155	194	179¾	+24¾
St. Paul	99¾	86¾	—13	87	98¼	93½	+ 6½
Northwestern	128	122½	— 5½	122	135⅛	132	+10
Del. & Hud.	151	141¼	— 9¾	142	154⅛	151	+ 9
Gt. Northern	126¼	113	—13¼	112¾	128⅜	125¾	+13
Lehigh	149¼	130	—19¼	130⅝	166¾	161½	+30⅞
Mo., K. & Tex.	19⅛	8⅝	—10½	8	15¼	6¼	— 1¾
Mo. Pac.	24¾	7¾	—17	7¾	18¼	4⅛	— 3
N. Y. Central	92½	84⅜	— 8⅛	84¾	104½	103	+18¼
North. Pac.	109	99⅞	— 9⅛	100	117¾	115½	+15½
Pennsylvania	109⅝	104⅝	— 5	104⅜	123	117¾	+13⅜
Reading	168⅜	143½	—24⅞	143	171¼	161¼	+18¼
So. Pac.	88¾	82	— 6¾	81⅞	103⅞	100½	+18⅝
Un. Pac.	155⅛	116	—39⅛	115¾	141½	137⅛	+21⅜

WAR ORDER STOCKS

	1914 Low	1914 High	1915 Open	1915 High	1915 Close Dec. 10	1915 Net Change
Am. Can	19¼	35⅛	7	49⅛	31	+ 24
Allis-Chalmers	6	14¼	25½	68½	59¾	+ 34¼
Am. Car & Foundry	42¼	53½	44½	98	78⅜	+ 34⅛
Am. Locomotive	20¼	37¼	23	74¾	68¾	+ 45¾
Am. Smelting	50¼	71⅛	56	101⅜	97⅛	+ 41⅛
Anaconda	24¼	38¼	25	91⅜	85¾	+ 60¾
Baldwin Locomotive	38½	52⅛	40	154½	111¾	+ 71¾
Beth. Steel	29½	46⅞	46¼	600	471	+425¾
Gen. Electric	137½	150⅜	140½	184½	175⅛	+ 34⅜
Gen. Motors	37⅜	99	82	545	526	+443
Maxwell	14½	15¼	15⅝	97	74⅛	+ 58⅜
Nat. Lead	40	52	44	70¾	62¾	+ 18¾
N. Y. Air Brake	58	69	59	164¾	134	+ 75
Pressed Steel Car	26¾	46	33¼	78¼	63⅜	+ 29⅝
Studebaker	20	36¼	36	195	164⅜	+128⅜
Indus. Alcohol	15	20	20	129¾	121	+101
U. S. Steel	48	67¼	49	88⅜	86⅞	+ 37⅞

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COURSE OF THE BOND MARKET

	Close, 1914	Close Dec. 9, 1915
Government 4s	108¾	110
Panama Canal 3s	99½	101½
Atchison gen. 4s	91⅝	94⅜
B. & O. gold 4s	89⅜	91¾
N. J. Centr. 5s	112½	116
Burlington 4s	89½	94¼
St. Paul gen. 4s	89½	92⅛
Northwestern gen. 4s	89¼	95⅝
D. & R. G. 4s	75	79
N. Y. Cent. deb 4s	88	92
No. Pac. 4s	89	93⅝
Penn. cons. 4s	98½	99½
Reading gen. 4s	93⅛	95
So. Pac. conv. 4s	83¼	89⅞
Union Pac. 4s	94⅞	97⅝
Interboro 5s	96⅞	99¼
Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	86⅞	91⅛
N. Y. Teleph. 4½s	95	98⅞
U. S. Steel 5s	100	104

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	Shares, number	Bonds, par value
1909	214,632,194	$1,317,291,000
1910	164,150,061	634,722,850
1911	127,207,258	890,210,100
1912	131,128,425	675,213,500
1913	83,470,693	501,571,020
1914	47,900,568	461,526,600
1915		
Jan.	5,076,210	$57,100,500
Feb.	4,383,449	43,842,500
March	7,862,308	63,214,500
April	21,022,930	110,359,500
May	12,581,040	64,284,200
June	11,004,042	57,957,000
July	14,371,633	55,535,500
Aug.	20,432,350	72,253,000
Sept.	18,399,286	80,741,000
Oct.	26,678,953	105,191,500
Nov.	17,634,270	130,088,500
11 mos.	159,446,471	$840,576,200

OUTPUT OF PIG IRON, TONS

1905	22,992,380
1906	25,307,191
1907	25,781,361
1908	15,936,018
1909	25,795,471
1910	27,298,545
1911	23,649,547
1912	29,727,137
1913	30,724,581
1914	23,049,792
1915	
January	1,601,421
February	1,674,771
March	2,063,834
April	2,116,494
May	2,263,470
June	2,380,827
July	2,563,420
August	2,779,647
September	2,852,561
October	3,125,491
November	3,037,308
Eleven months	26,439,244

STEEL CORPORATION'S NET EARNINGS, BY QUARTERS

	1915	1914	1913	1912
First	$12,458,159	$17,994,351	$34,426,801	$17,826,973
Second	27,950,055	20,457,596	41,219,813	25,102,265
Third	38,718,644	22,276,002	38,450,400	30,063,512
Fourth	.....	10,933,170	23,084,331	35,185,557
	.....	$71,661,149	$137,181,345	$108,178,307

for ocean shipment. Market prices of railroad shares show gains of from ten to twenty points. In the prices of the shares of manufacturing companies that are working on war orders the gains have been extraordinary and amazing. Business on the New York Stock Exchange has risen from only 5,000,000 shares in January to an average of nearly 21,000,000 in the four months ending with November. Copper at 20 cents, instead of 13, has stimulated production and increased mining companies' dividends. The price of cotton has risen from 7¾ to 12½ cents a pound. Gold imports of $326,000,000 have succeeded exports of $165,000,000. Our crops are greater than ever, and at the head of the list stand a billion bushels of wheat.

At first, however, the coming improvement was not clearly promised or foreseen. In January the prevailing sentiment was hopeful. Exports were very large. Neutral nations accustomed to borrow in Europe were coming to us for money. There were new loans to Sweden, Norway and Argentina, with others, at rates averaging a little more than 5 per cent, to Canada's provinces and cities. The gold pool was dissolved. Great exports had left no warrant for the use of it. And the pool made for the relief of cotton growers ceased to exist. Applications to the managers of it had called for only $28,000. Only a small part of the issue of $384,000,000 of emergency currency was still outstanding, and nearly all of the $215,000,000 of Clearing House certificates had been retired. The price of cotton was rising slowly in January, but was still below 9 cents a pound. The Stock Exchange was open again, but trading was restrained. Soon after the beginning of the year the payment of dividends on the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation was suspended, owing to small net earnings. This action deprest the stock market. Transactions on the New York Exchange amounted to only 5,000,000 shares in January, and in February were less by 700,000. But in February the excess of exports over imports rose to $173,500,000, which was to be the high record until October. Sterling

OUR GREAT EXPORTS

The remarkable growth of our exports, and of the excess of exports over imports, since the beginning of the war is shown below. In August of last year, the first month of the war, the excess, $19,400,396, was on the other side of the account, but there was a change to a credit balance of $16,000,000 in September, and thereafter the credit excess rapidly increased. The record was broken in October. The forthcoming official report may show as large an excess for November:

1914	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports
August	$110,367,494	$129,767,890	*$19,400,396
September	156,052,333	139,710,611	16,341,722
October	194,711,170	138,080,520	56,630,650
November	205,878,333	126,467,062	79,411,271
December	245,632,558	114,656,545	130,976,013
Five months	912,641,888	648,682,628	263,959,260
1915			
January	267,879,313	122,148,317	145,730,996
February	299,805,869	125,123,391	174,682,478
March	296,611,852	157,982,016	138,629,836
April	294,745,913	160,576,106	134,169,807
May	274,218,142	142,284,851	132,933,291
June	268,547,416	157,695,140	110,852,276
July	268,974,610	143,244,737	125,729,873
August	261,025,230	141,804,202	119,221,028
September	300,676,822	151,427,831	149,248,991
October	334,638,578	148,529,670	186,108,908
Ten months	$2,867,132,745	$1,450,811,211	$1,416,321,534
Fifteen months	$3,779,774,633	$2,099,493,839	$1,680,280,794

*Excess of imports

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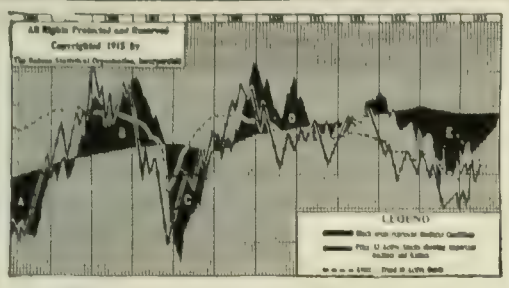
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Surplus and Undivided Profits - -	1,875,762.91
Deposits - - -	23,390,964.25
Total Resources -	27,958,984.72

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WILLIAM A. SIMONSON, Vice-President
DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier
JOHN S. SAMMIS, JR., Assistant Cashier
HENRY E. STUBING, Assistant Cashier

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THOMAS L. JAMES, Chairman of the Board

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $8,300,000

exchange declined to 4.79, and this was the subject of much comment. But there was soon to be a lower rate. The course of exchange pointed to the change that had taken place since the early weeks of the war, when the discount was against us, and exchange rose even to $7.

In March there was more activity in the market for securities. Congress had adjourned, the Ship Purchase bill had been laid on the shelf, and two decisions favorable to railroad interests were announced by the Supreme Court. One annulled West Virginia's two-cent passenger rate law, and the other rejected the law of North Dakota which reduced freight rates for coal. New York made a satisfactory sale of bonds, altho the interest rate had been reduced from 4½ to 4¼ per cent. The price of copper rose more than 2 cents a pound, to 15½; cotton was selling at 9¾ cents, instead of 7¾, and wheat was in the neighborhood of $1.60 at Chicago.

SIGNS OF BETTERMENT

There were plain signs of betterment at the beginning of the year's second quarter. Confidence in the ability of the nation to receive and pay for all the American securities which foreign holders might offer caused a removal of all minimum limits from Stock Exchange business. The steel industry was engaged at 70 per cent of its capacity, and the Corporation's earnings were rapidly increasing. It was in the first week of this quarter that trading and speculation in the shares of manufacturing companies at work on war orders attracted attention thruout the country. Because of this trading the New York Exchange's business, which had been only 4,300,000 shares in February, and less than 8,000,000 in March, leaped up to 21,000,000 shares. Bethlehem Steel began its upward march, rising to 83, and there were large advances for American Locomotive, New York Air Brake and the motor company stocks. Five-eighths of an order given to the Canadian Car and Foundry Company for $83,000,000 worth of shrapnel had been distributed in this country, and there were numerous reports about other orders. Purchasers of shares appeared to assume that the profits had already been gained and were soon to appear in dividends. A receivership for the Rock Island Railroad did not check the speculation movement, and days when the transactions exceeded a million shares ceased to be a novelty. The price of copper rose to 21 cents, sales of wheat at $1.65

THE YEAR'S CROPS

	1914	1913
Wheat	1,002,029,000	891,017,000
Corn	3,090,509,000	2,672,804,000
Oats	1,517,478,000	1,141,060,000
Barley	236,682,000	194,953,000
Rye	44,179,000	42,779,000
Buckwheat	16,350,000	16,881,000
Flax	18,416,000	15,350,000
Rice	26,251,000	23,649,000
Hay, tons	101,276	88,686
Potatoes	425,903,000	462,495,000
Tobacco, lbs.	1,050,025,000	1,034,679,000
Cotton, bales	11,161,000	16,134,930

were made and there was some gain for cotton.

Prices of commodities as well as those of securities suffered in May, because of the sinking of the "Lusitania." Stocks declined, the Exchange's business fell away to 12,500,900 shares, copper's price lost 2 cents, cotton was lower by 1 cent, and 20 cents a bushel were cut from the price of wheat. In June, the decision of the Federal Court at Trenton against dissolution of the Steel Corporation for violation of the Anti-Trust law started an upward movement, which carried Steel common shares from 55 to 69, but Secretary Bryan's resignation caused decline again. The importation of $40,000,000 of gold did not prevent a fall of exchange to $4.75¾. Copper prices were up again, but in anticipation of a crop of a billion bushels the price of wheat dropt to $1.04.

WAR ORDER SPECULATION

The Government's crop report indicated 963 bushels of wheat, and the price advanced a little in July, but the high rates of earlier months were not to return. At the beginning of the year's third quarter the wild trading in war order shares was resumed. It was in the first week of July that Muenter attempted to kill J. P. Morgan, Great Britain's agent with respect to orders for war supplies. Activity in the steel industry demanded attention, for now eighty-seven per cent of capacity was employed, and the Corporation's net earnings for the quarter ending with June had been $27,950,055, against only $12,458,159 in the preceding quarter. The Corporation had na war orders, but orders taken by other companies made a market for its crude forms of steel, and considerable quantities of these forms—especially the rounds used in making shells—were sold to foreign governments for munition factories abroad. The Corporation's monthly net earnings had steadily advanced from $1,600,000 in January to $11,300,000 in June, and the pig iron output from 1,601,421 to 2,380,827 tons. Official reports of the fiscal year's foreign trade



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The Oldest Insurance Company in the World

Chief Office in U. S., No. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

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Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1914

ASSETS

Real Estate in New York City	[illegible]
United States Government Bonds	[illegible]
Railroad and other Bonds, Guaranteed, Preferred and other Railroad Stocks and other Securities	[illegible]
Cash in Banks	[illegible]
Cash in Agents' hands and in course of collection	[illegible]
Other admitted items	[illegible]
	$4,859,614

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Unearned Premiums	[illegible]
Reserve for Losses in Process of Adjustment	[illegible]
Reserve for Taxes and other Liabilities	[illegible]
Surplus over all Liabilities	[illegible]
	$4,859,614

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

Herbert L. Griggs, Esq. Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq.

James Brown, Esq.

Fourth Street National Bank

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 10, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$37,702,570.15
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	1,303,240.26
Due from Banks	7,802,084.60
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,024,912.88
Cash and Reserve	17,944,502.13
	$66,777,910.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	6,626,626.39
Reserved for Taxes	20,000.00
Circulation	496,500.00
Letters of Credit Issued to Customers	1,307,916.36
Deposits	55,326,867.27
	$66,777,910.02

R. J. CLARK, Cashier.

Northwestern National Bank

Minneapolis, Minn.

November 10, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	[illegible]
U. S. and other bonds	2,347,013.75
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis	180,000.00
Banking House	575,000.00
Overdrafts	[illegible]
Cash and due from banks	[illegible]
	$51,589,792.72

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	961,321.24
Circulation	290,000.00
Deposits	44,338,471.48
	$51,589,792.72

OFFICERS

Edward W. Decker, Pres.; Joseph Chapman, Vice-Pres.; James A. Latta, Vice-Pres.; Alexander V. Ostrom, Vice-Pres.; Wm. E. Briggs, Vice-Pres.; Robt. E. Macgregor, Cash.

Report of the Condition of

The Bank of North America

(NATIONAL BANK)

Philadelphia, November 10, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$14,659,694.10
Due from banks and bankers	1,915,752.71
Clearing House exchanges	1,052,920.61
Cash and reserve	2,895,747.13
Treasurer of United States	45,000.00
Total	$20,569,114.55

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	2,380,877.04
Circulation	494,500.00
Deposits	16,693,737.51
Total	$20,569,114.55

S. D. JORDAN, Cashier.

Accounts of banks, bankers, corporations, firms and individuals solicited.

FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK

BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 10, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	[illegible]
Liability under letters of credit	225,076.72
Due from banks	[illegible]
Cash and reserve	[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,085,977.92
	$52,233,098.33

LIABILITIES

Capital	[illegible]
Surplus and net profits	[illegible]
Circulation	442,400.00
Letters of credit	225,076.72
Deposits	46,971,881.01
	$52,233,098.33

E. P. PASSMORE, Vice-Pres. and Cashier.

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Capital and Surplus, $600,000

Individual and Commercial Accounts Invited

OFFERS FACILITIES FOR FINANCING IMPORTS OR EXPORTS

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

November 10, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$3,246,371.48
Securities	1,669,100.41
Banking house and safe deposit vaults	117,250.00
Cash and due from banks	1,393,888.84
	$6,426,610.73

LIABILITIES

Capital	$
Surplus	
Undivided profits	
Circulation	
Deposits	
	$

Joseph Huber, President, John W. W[illegible]
Vice Pres't. Wm. [illegible] Dep. Vice Pres't.
and Cashier. Asael P. Verity, Asst. Cashier.

showed that the predicted billion excess of exports had been reached, the exact amount having been $1,094,422,792, with which may be compared the preceding year's $470,653,491. Wild speculation characterized transactions on the Stock Exchange, where the price of Bethlehem Steel rose to 275. Many warnings were published or given privately to traders by banking and brokerage houses. Large deposits were required from trading customers and new restrictions were imposed upon loans.

In August there was even a greater volume of trading in stocks (nearly 20,500,000 shares), and railroad securities were advancing until the movement was temporarily checked by the sinking of the White Star steamship "Arabic" and the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision granting to the western railroads a freight rate increase of $1,600,000 in reply to their appeal for $7,500,000. The commission also ordered a reduction of the freight rates on anthracite coal. Sterling exchange fell to $4.55½, altho $40,000,000 of gold and $65,000,000 of securities were received from England by way of Halifax, having been carried across the ocean on battleships. The price of wheat at Chicago dropt to 97½, mainly because of our favorable crop reports and an estimate that the world's crop of wheat exceeded that of 1914 by 13½ per cent.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CREDIT

There had been abundant evidence that some new provision must be made for paying the debts here of Great Britain and France. In September the Anglo-French commission, led by the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Reading, arrived in New York, where the two nations desired to negotiate a loan of $1,000,000,000. After several conferences with our leading bankers it was announced on the 28th that the loan was to be $500,000,000, for five years at 5 per cent, issued so as to yield about 5½ per cent, altho subscribers thru the banks of the large American syndicate would receive only a little less than 6 per cent. All the money was to be expended here, and the sum was inadequate, for arrangements have since been made for an additional credit of $50,000,000, which may be increased to $150,000,000. There was opposition from certain German-American organizations, which sought to restrain subscribing banks, but a great majority of our people realized that success of the project was required for the benefit of American trade, industries, and agriculture. Exchange de-

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, $21,000), market value	$21,400.00
Private securities (book value, $4,597,615.14), market value	4,522,009.43
Real estate owned	900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral	5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	17,897,197.86
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	8,966,829.78
Overdrafts	3,761.08
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	908,939.87
Specie	4,231,924.21
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	1,601,378.00
Federal Reserve notes	41,000.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	3,028,005.51
Other cash items	110,995.29
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)	125,000.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	86,400.00
Total	$42,449,841.03

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	118,705.41
Surplus on book values	6,155,611.12
Deposits:	
Due New York State savings banks	4,357,969.96
Deposits subject to check	16,420,924.81
Demand certificates of deposit	49,469.58
Cashier's checks outstanding	15,536.38
Certified checks	799,890.16
Unpaid dividends	471.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	13,004,190.83
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	125,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes	18,782.90
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	48,100.00
Total	$42,449,841.03

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of the City of New York

42 Wall Street

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City_____ State_____

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CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

declined to $4.50, but there was a partial recovery. In this month there was a furious and reckless movement in the stock market, where war order shares sometimes gained 30 or 40 points in a day. The price of wheat remained in the vicinity of one dollar, but the price of cotton (less than 8 cents when the year began) rose to 11¾ cents. While the railroads' gross earnings had shown a reduction of nearly three per cent for the first half of the year, their net earnings had been increased by 13¾ per cent. In this month the roads began to feel the severe pressure of freight for export, a pressure that was to enlarge their traffic and receipts.

The year's fourth quarter opened with a fresh burst of speculation in war order stocks. October's transactions on the New York Stock Exchange amounting to 26,678,953 shares. A succession of days showing from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 shares required work in the night as well as by day in banking and brokerage houses, where rooms full of cots for the clerks could be seen. Bethlehem Steel common shares rose to 459, and then, for a short time, to 600. There were extraordinary advances for the shares of motor companies and for those of other corporations working on contracts for arms, powder, and ammunition. No dividend has been paid on the Bethlehem Steel common stock since it was listed, nine years ago, and only once before this year has the price passed 50. Then, in 1912, sales were made at 51⅝. The price in January last was 46½; on October 22 there were sales at 600. A considerable part of the price has since been lost, sales having been made at 471.

A REVIVAL IN STEEL

It became known that in the steel industry a remarkable revival of activity was in progress, due partly to domestic demands, altho war orders —including those for rails, locomotives and cars—were still the most influential cause. The capacity of the mills was engaged for many months ahead, and offers of large premiums for early delivery on new orders had been rejected. At the furnaces the record for output of pig iron was broken in October, when 3,125,491 tons were made. The Corporation's net earnings for the quarter ending with September had been $38,718,644 (rising from $12,500,000 in the first quarter, and a little less than $28,000,000 in the second), and it is generally expected that the dividend on the common stock will soon be restored. For this reason the price of shares has recently been in the

Scottish Union & National Insurance Company
Of Edinburgh

Established 1824

Sir WALTER SCOTT, Chief Governor and President
Headquarters for North America, Hartford, Connecticut

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1914

Total Assets . .	$6,378,439
Total Liabilities .	2,752,339
Reinsurance Reserve .	2,445,682
Surplus over all Liabilities . . .	3,626,100

J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent
55 John Street New York City

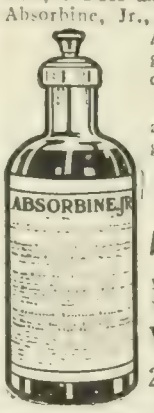
After A Hard Day's Work

rub the tired muscles with a few drops of the [illegible] You will find it pleasant and convenient to use and remarkably efficacious.

Absorbine, Jr., invigorates jaded muscles, limbers the joints and prevents the second-day soreness and lameness after a strenuous, tiresome day at sport or work.

Absorbine Jr.
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

combines efficiency with safety, being made of pure herbs, and is positively non-poisonous. Then, too, Absorbine, Jr., is a safe, powerful germicide which makes it especially valuable as an application for cuts, bruises and sores. No danger of infection if Absorbine, Jr., is applied promptly. A bottle of Absorbine, Jr., kept handy for emergencies is excellent health and accident insurance.



USE ABSORBINE, JR., wherever a high-grade liniment or a positive germicide is indicated.

$1.00 a bottle at druggists or postpaid.

A LIBERAL TRIAL BOTTLE will be sent to your address on receipt of 10c in stamps.

W. F. Young, P. D. F.
283 Temple St. Springfield, Mass.

Pell, Middlebrook & Company

EFFECTS ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE

25 Liberty St., New York

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Importers & Traders National Bank of New York

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 10th, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b)		$33,453,892.67
(b) Acceptances of other banks discounted		308,000.00
Overdrafts		9.76
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		50,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		1,000.00
(4) Bonds, securities, etc.:		
(c) Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)		99,500.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		609,663.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$450,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	225,000.00	225,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)		700,000.00
(10) Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,449,711.93
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 10 or 11)		208,528.07
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,829,150.56
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		36,712.33
Outside checks and other cash items		138,497.72
Fractional currency, nickels and cents		15,080.00
Notes of other national banks		10,039.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Coin and certificates		3,015,600.00
Legal-tender notes		1,119,403.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation) and due from U. S. Treasurer		38,500.00
Total		$44,378,287.98

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,956,454.48	
Reserved for taxes	86,377.54	
	$2,042,832.02	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	248,339.41	
		1,794,492.61
Circulating notes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (others than included in 28 or 29)		10,[illegible]49.43
Dividends unpaid		14,[illegible].00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		16,185,654.75
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		818,[illegible].00
Certified checks		14,[illegible].77
Cashier's checks outstanding		85,[illegible].43
United States deposits		1,[illegible].00
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources"		76,119.54
(Total demand deposits, $18,[illegible].51)		
State bank circulation outstanding		[illegible]
Total		$44,3[illegible].98

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible]th day of November, 1915.

CHAS. E. MCCARTHY, Notary Public, New York Co. No. [illegible]

Correct—Attest:

EDWARD TOWNSEND
JOHN J. WALTON,
WM. A. TAMSON,
} Directors

neighborhood of 87. In October several prominent railroads which have terminals at Eastern ports made new high records for both gross and net earnings. This has encouraged the companies to spend large sums for cars, rails, etc., and in this way the steel industry has gained something The Government's final report on grain satisfied those who had been looking for a billion wheat crop. The estimate was 1,002,029,000 bushels For oats also a new high record was made, and several of the other crops have never been equaled. The yield of corn nearly reaches the summit, and exceeds last year's crop by 400,000,000 bushels. Sales of cotton were made at 12½ cents. The month furnished much evidence of prosperity.

THE CONGESTION OF FREIGHT

There was additional evidence in November of general improvement At the steel mills the activity was without precedent, and the pig iron output was only a shade below October's. Export freight congestion at Eastern ports caused the railroads to reduce the free storage time allowed from 30 to 15 days, and a committee was appointed to deal with the problem from day to day. There were 50,000 loaded cars on side tracks near New York. The number of ocean carriers has been reduced by the war, but the exports very largely exceed the normal quantity. Shipments to the Allies in nine months were nearly $1,000,000,000 Canada's seizure of 17,000,000 bushels of export wheat caused an advance of about 10 cents a bushel in our market. In this month and the first half of December more attention was given in the stock market to railroad securities, although remarkable gains for several war order shares were recorded. Those of the General Motor Company (sales at 82 in January) rose to 558.

Extra dividends on the stocks of copper, oil and powder companies began to appear. The Allis-Chalmers Machinery Company paid something on its preferred shares for the first time in three years. There was a small reduction of the price of cotton, following the Government's report, showing a crop of only 11,161,000 bales, against last year's 16,134,000. The change is due mainly to a 14 per cent reduction of acreage Trading in stocks was restrained in December by the fact that Congress was in session and by some apprehension as to possible international complications Even the announcement that the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders had been increased in one month by 1,024,037 tons did not

DIVIDENDS

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 24, 1915.

The Board of Directors of The Baldwin Locomotive Works has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½%) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 11, 1915.

WILLIAM de KRAFFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

Meriden, Conn., December 15, 1915.

Coupons No. 26, of the Debenture Bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1916, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City. GEORGE ROCKWELL, Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.
43 Exchange Place, New York.

MANAGERS

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation payable Friday, December 31, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 18, 1915.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, Dec. 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share, payable December 31, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1915.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½c. per share) on the Preferred capital stock and a dividend of 2% (50c. per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable January 5, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 14, 1915.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.

120 Broadway, New York, December 8, 1915.

DIVIDEND NO. 30.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 30th quarterly dividend, One dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share, being at the rate of Fifteen per cent (15%) per quarter on par value, payable December 31 to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 16, 1915. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary

6% NET

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
680 BROADWAY

CAPITAL
SURPLUS AND PROFITS $27,042.62

VINCENT LOESER, President
OSCAR SEINER, Vice-President
[illegible] E. POWER, Cashier
H. V. L. TERRELL, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

[illegible]

Efficient Living

[illegible]

Write W. W. [illegible] 70 W. 40th St., New York, and [illegible] get this book free of charge.

stimulate the market. Not more than 900,000 tons had been expected. The quantity has been more than doubled since last December. Steel prices continue to rise. The average for all steel products is now $39.68 a ton. This, the highest average since 1907, shows a gain of $7.50 since August, and one of $9.74, or 32½ per cent, since the beginning of the year. Freight congestion on the railroads led two Eastern companies to proclaim embargoes even upon purely domestic shipments.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL LOANS

Our foreign loans since the war began exceed $1,000,000,000, and about 80 per cent of the money has been expended here. The Canadian Government, eight Canadian provinces and ten Canadian cities have borrowed $147,000,000. Latin-America is in the list for $44,000,000. We have made small loans to Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Greece. Great Britain, France and Russia were borrowers of the largest sums. Our net gain from immigration in the year was very small. Reference has already been made to our great trade with foreign lands. For the twelve months that ended with October the total, never before equaled was $5,010,382,000. With an import loss of $188,000,000 there was an export gain of $1,177,800,000.

In the closing weeks of the year all the reports from authoritative sources are highly favorable as to the condition of business and the leading industries. There has been a steady upward movement. Our crops have been very large, with a demand for the surplus at good prices. Money rates have uniformly been low. In recent months the traffic and earnings of our railroads have been growing. Our manufactures have been greatly stimulated by orders from belligerents and also from neutrals. We are planning to extend our trade in countries where in the past we had scarcely a foothold, and the plans are in the hands of men well equipped for the work. In the year 1915 no other country has been so fortunate as our own.

The following dividends are announced:

International Silver Company, Coupons No. 26 of Debenture Bonds, payable on and after January 1, 1916.

Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable December 1, 1915.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation, quarterly preferred, 1½ per cent; common, quarterly, 2 per cent; both payable January 5, 1916.

Baldwin Locomotive Works, preferred, semi-annual, 3½ per cent, payable January 1, 1916

Ray Consolidated Copper Company, quarterly. 50 cents per share, payable December 31, 1915.

The Brooklyn Savings Bank, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after January 20, 1916.

Utah Copper Company, quarterly, $1.50 per share, payable December 31, 1915.

KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

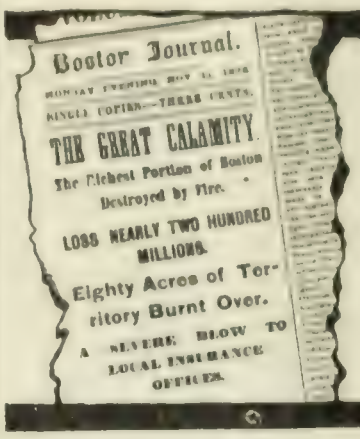
City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over $2,900,000

OFFICERS

TRUSTEES

ACCOUNTS INVITED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS



When Boston Burned

After the disastrous $80,000,000 conflagration that swept Boston in 1872, a Boston newspaper paid tribute to the Hartford Fire Insurance Company's prompt and liberal settlement of its enormous losses.

"All adjusted claims were paid at sight," said this newspaper, "without discount or delay. Such a record is its own argument for integrity, ability and determination. A policy in the Hartford is as good as a gold bond."

And it is worth adding that this disaster came less than a year after the great Chicago fire that cost the Hartford Fire Insurance Company over $1,933,562. Such is the financial strength back of the

INSURANCE SERVICE OF THE TWO HARTFORDS

For over a century the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, through war, panic and disaster, has met every honest obligation fully, fairly, and on the dot of time. As a result it writes today more fire insurance than any other company in the United States.

The Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company, extending the parent company's activities into the field of casualty and bonding insurance, has already earned a reputation worthy of the Old Hartford's best traditions.

The two companies, between them, write practically every form of insurance but life insurance.

Check on the coupon below any form of insurance in which you may be interested. Mail it to us and we will send you full information.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.
Hartford, Conn.

COUPON—CHECK—TEAR OFF—MAIL

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (Service Department 112) 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:

Please send information on the kind of insurance checked to the name and address written on margin of coupon.

- ☐ Fire
- ☐ Accident
- ☐ Health
- ☐ Auto Liability
- ☐ Auto Collision
- ☐ Auto Theft
- ☐ Auto Fire
- ☐ Baggage
- ☐ Motor Cycle
- ☐ Burglary
- ☐ Employer's Liability
- ☐ Workmen's Compensation
- ☐ Bonding
- ☐ Elevator
- ☐ Plate Glass
- ☐ Race Horse
- ☐ Tornado
- ☐ Hail
- ☐ Golfer's Policy
- ☐ Parcel Post
- ☐ Rent
- ☐ Merchandise in Transit
- ☐ Live Stock Transit
- ☐ Live Stock
- ☐ Sprinkler Leakage
- ☐ Marine
- ☐ Breeders and Exhibitors
- ☐ Teaming
- ☐ Salesmen's Samples
- ☐ Registered Mail
- ☐ Use and Occupancy
- ☐ Explosion

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

THE YEAR'S INSURANCE

Of course, it is impossible in advance of the actual figures themselves to present even an approximately correct statement representative of the progress made by the various branches of insurance during the year now drawing to a close; but to one serving as chronicler and commentator of that business, there come day by day numerous vague impressions which, cumulative in their effects, gradually harden into certain well defined beliefs as the calendar period approaches its end, and these fairly serve to indicate broadly what the result has been in sum. Upon just so shallow a base do I venture the statements which follow.

According to these indications the aggregate amount of premiums invested this year by the American people for insurance protection of all kinds considerably exceeds that expended by them in any previous year. We naturally expect there will be a steady increase each year; growth upward is to be looked for in an industry as vigorously cultivated as is that of insurance in the United States. But it seems to have exceeded the average in 1914.

In the life insurance branch we have about 250 life insurance companies which may be classed as old line, legal reserve. There are about 200 joint stock fire insurance companies and about 130 joint stock casualty and surety companies. In addition to these, there are something like 300 assessment associations and fraternal orders, furnishing life or accident insurance or both. Counting per capita, we are by long odds the most heavily insured people on earth.

Of the old line life companies perhaps thirty-five, all orthodox in the matter of calculating policy reserves, have probably written seventy-five per cent of the new business transacted in the year. Their efforts seem to have met with more than the usual measure of success and when the returns are fully made I expect to find that the greater number of them will have broken all previous records. The other 200-odd, using various modifications of the policy reserve principle, have, with some exceptions, either held their own or made satisfactory progress. A comparatively small number of the latter class, inherently defective either as to management or financial condition, offer little promise of long continuance of days. The companies in this class are to be carefully scanned by policyholders. Of more than 250 organized or projected within the past decade, into which stockholders paid in on capital account more than $41,000,000 and nearly $32,000,000 additional as surplus, exclusive of the expenses incident to organization, the latter estimated at over $100,000,000, sixty-five have already failed, merged, retired or otherwise ceased business. Of more than $7,000,000 of surplus which the sixty-five had when they started, but $1,000,000 remained at the end; and on a capital estimated at $15,000,000 they paid but about $100,000 in dividends to stockholders.

If the record of the fire waste in the United States and Canada is any indication of the experience of the fire insurance companies, the condition of the latter has materially improved during 1914. There seems to be a reduction of between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 in North America in favor of this year as compared with 1912 and 1913. The companies will doubtless reflect this experience, in which event there is some probability that there will be a satisfactory showing, especially among the leaders, in underwriting profit. There has been little adverse legislation to hamper their activities and no disturbances of a seriously obstructive character save in the State of Illinois, where the present Insurance Superintendent has been strenuously endeavoring since his accession to the office to make trouble for them in the courts. Up to the beginning of this year there was a marked tendency in a number of the western and southern states to deprive the fire companies of their rating privileges by making them subject to review by commissions appointed for that purpose, or by the commissioners of insurance. As it is, there are several states in which this condition now exists. While it is doubtless entirely useless for me to say so, this is a serious mistake and can only result in either driving the best companies from fields so afflicted or in raising the rates by increasing the cost of doing business. Fire insurance thrives best, at the lowest rates, where the insurers are not hampered by restrictive laws and regulations. This is proved by the figures of the older eastern states when compared with those shown by the western and southern states.

I may observe, incidentally, that some of the troubles with which the fire insurance business as a whole has to contend are caused by the tactless acts committed now and then by some of the largest companies engaged in it. One of these was recently indulged in by a large New York company in announcing that it would soon divide among its stockholders a surplus fund of $7,000,000 which, with the investment of an additional $1,000,000 by the stockholders, would be used in increasing the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000. It is not claimed that the $7,000,000 has not been fairly earned, nor that the stockholders are not fully entitled to it. In fact, I am quite sure that, upon investigation, it will be found to have been earned—not out of profits made on writing risks—on the investment of the assets. In the present state of the public mind the declaration of such a dividend was injudicious; and if it does not reëcho thru several legislative halls this winter, to the disadvantage of the whole fire insurance structure, I shall be happily disappointed.

Barring the personal accident and health branch of the casualty business, I am under the impression that it has prospered greatly this year. There is keen competition in the accident branch and, under the most favorable conditions, profits are small. Losses amounting to nearly a million dollars were incurred this year in the "Lusitania" disaster. There have been other heavy individual losses, especially in the State of Missouri as the result of a suicide law there which, thru court decisions, has been twisted to cover accident losses. All the other lines worked by the casualty companies, and especially that of workmen's compensation, seem to have realized substantial profits.

Considered as a whole, the insurance business is in a sound and healthy condition and has shared fairly in the unusual prosperity which has blest the United States this year.

L. C., Rice Lake, Wis.—If you will write to the United States Casualty Company, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City, they will furnish you with full particulars respecting a new policy they are writing which, excluding death benefits, provides weekly indemnities for accident and sickness disabilities. The rates, ages 18 to 49, are, respectively, $40, $47.50 and $53.75.

M. D. S., Enterprise, Ala.—The Knights and Ladies of Honor is not a life insurance company; it is a fraternal assessment life insurance association. It accumulates no reserve to offset the increasing death losses due to advancing age, and is compelled to adopt such methods as you describe. This order has been losing business steadily since 1907, the total insurance in force at the end of that year being $88,027,250, as against $62,728,000 at the end of 1914. During the same period, its total disbursements each year have used its total income. Either you must pay an annual rate sufficient to meet death losses (which are increasing every year) and expenses, plus a sum of money to be used as the nucleus of a growing reserve, or you must submit to a readjustment periodically that will result in raising money enough to make good accumulated deficits. If you can get a policy in a well established old line company with a good dividend record—

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

"PEACE ON EARTH"

HENRY FORD—Everybody is for peace—so why not have peace?

CARDINAL GIBBONS—Thank God we are at peace with the world

GUSTAVE RIVET, SENATOR—Who dares talk of peace at this time?

HERMAN BERNSTEIN, EDITOR OF *The Day*—The peace mission cannot fail

M. LOISY—Is Christianity bent upon destroying itself, or does it exist no longer?

ABBÉ WETTERLÉ—No peace is possible until Germany is completely crushed.

VICTOR BERARD—I say that it is criminal to talk of peace now.

LONDON POST—Germany can have peace as soon as she likes—but only on the terms of the Allies.

EMILE BOUTROUX, DIRECTOR OF THE THIERS FOUNDATION—The wise thing to hope for is a long war.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN—For the German people desire only a worthy peace, and will never diminish its aims.

COLONIAL SECRETARY SOLF—Germany asks nothing more than an honorable peace with guarantees for a happy future.

KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE—My people do not want war, and if they and I can help it we shall not have any.

PRESIDENT CHARLES WILLIAM DABNEY—The civilized world is looking . . . for truth, for righteousness and for peace.

POPE BENEDICT—Prepare for that peace which the whole of humanity ardently wishes for, that is, a peace that is just and lasting.

MME. DANIEL LESNEUR—A peace which would bring Europe back to the instability of the days before the war cannot be considered.

BONAR LAW—In spite of what is happening in the Near East, I am more hopeful than I have been for a good many months.

CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG—This war can only be terminated by a peace which gives human certitude that it will not return.

ADOLPHE CARNOT—An assurance of final triumph and we shall then be in a position to dictate peace. It is not for us to talk about peace until then.

PRESIDENT POINCARE, OF FRANCE—It was not to win a precarious peace that France rose up in mighty grandeur to the accents of the "Marseillaise."

ALBERT THOMAS, CHIEF OF MUNITIONS BUREAU OF FRANCE—There will be no peace until a system of right, founded upon the victorious union of the Allies and sup-



Bart in St. Paul Daily News

THE QUESTION

Build Your Own Business



Organized 1850

under our direct general agency contract. This is a liberal proposition for which men of ability can qualify. A few exceptional opportunities are open at present. For particulars address:

John F. Roche, Vice-President.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Co.

66 Broadway New York

DEATH

IS THE

DIRECT TAX COLLECTOR

An Income every month in every year can be guaranteed free of all taxes to wife and children.

The way is easy.
:: :: Consult :: ::

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

921, 923, 925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation

LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENG.

Samuel Appleton, United States Manager
Boston, Mass.

Cash Assets in the United States, December 31st, 1914..... $8,344,957.76
Surplus to Policy Holders..... 2,299,333.8

This Company issues all forms of Liability Insurance Policies.

Its well recognized practice of making prompt settlements of claims against its Policy Holders has commended itself to the judgment of its Policy Holders.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.

The attention of owners of automobiles is called to the policies of this Corporation insuring against liability for personal injuries, and also against damage caused to the Assured's car or to the property of others as the result of collision.

For Rates and Particulars, apply to

DWIGHT & HILLES
Resident Managers for New York State
56 Maiden Lane New York, N. Y.

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT

TO make permanent provision for dependents, securing to them a monthly income for life.

In order to acquire the protection which life insurance affords, it must be taken when you can secure it. When you become uninsurable you will feel the need of it—but it will be too late.

Berkshire Life Insurance Co.
Pittsfield, Mass.

1825 **1915**

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA

Cash Capital	$750,000.00
Reinsurance and all Liabilities	5,901,636.73
Surplus	2,188,553.34
Total January 1, 1915	$8,090,190.07

R. DALE BENSON, President
JOHN L. THOMSON, Vice-President
W. GARDNER CROWELL, 2d V.-Pres. and Sec'y
HAMPTON L. WARNER, Assistant Secretary
WM. J. DAWSON, Sec'y Agency Department

Get the Saving Habit

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Geo. E. Ide, President.
256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited

Sixty-eight years in the United States

Total Losses Paid in the United States Exceeds $146,000,000

Payments made by this Company in the larger conflagrations in the United States:

Chicago, 1871 - - -	$3,239,491
Boston, 1872 - - -	1,427,290
Baltimore, 1904 - - -	1,051,543
San Francisco, 1906 - -	4,522,905
	$10,241,229

New York Office: 80 William Street

Henry W. Eaton, Manager
George W. Hoyt, Deputy Manager
J. B. Kremer, Ass't Dep. Manager
T. A. Weed, Agency Superintendent

1850 1915

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

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ported by the free adherence of neutrals, has abolished forever the violence of war.

German Field Marshal von Hindenburg—This war must not end without the three principal sinners, Great Britain, Serbia and Italy, receiving just punishment.

Gabriel Hanatoux—We have already killed two or three million Germans and Austrians; since it seems that that is not enough, we shall keep it up until the survivors see reason.

Stephen Pichon, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs—Peace will be acceptable only when it can guarantee to France, the strength, prestige and prosperity of the victor, liberty and independence, a durable tranquillity.

Prof. Charles Richet, Member of the Academy of Sciences—The advantages of even a victorious peace seem to me mediocre in comparison with the blood which has been shed and the sacrifices made.

William Jennings Bryan—I hope that the Congress will at once assure the President of its readiness to support him in any effort which he may see fit to make to hasten the restoration of peace in Europe.

LOOK AFTER YOUR OWN FENCES

By William Frederick Dix

ONE eminent financier will predict that, in case this country should be drawn into the present European complications, an immense activity would be created, our foundries and mills and railroads would be rushed with work, stocks would rise and a general enthusiasm would usher in good times. Another will state that any such event as an entanglement with any warring country would be disastrous to America's prosperity, that the dangers and uncertainties and the fearful cost of warfare would cause a depression which we could not recover from in years.

Another expert in economics will say that, even if we keep out of the present war entirely, the effect upon us of a cessation of hostilities will be hard because Europe will have become well nigh bankrupt and exhausted, her purchasing power will be limited, that she will have to give up all luxuries for many years and that she will naturally have to encourage home industries and spend as little money outside her own frontiers as possible. Therefore, with poverty stricken foreign customers our own trade will languish. Another expert announces that American business will boom just as soon as the way stops because Europe will be in need of everything we can manufacture and grow and send over and that American goods will surely be in demand as never before.

One man will tell you you can make a fortune now by buying war stocks, another says it is too late and that some of them may collapse at any time. You hear wonderful tales of A, B and C buying something at 50 and selling at 500 and you wonder why in the world you didn't do the same. You perhaps scan the stock market reports and think that a fortune is within your grasp if

you can only hit it right. Many a conservative business man these days, weary of the daily grind and small margin of profits or no profits at all, is tempted to take one big plunge and see if he cannot somehow "win out big."

And in these days of disquietude and wars and rumors of wars and conflicting news and alarms and contradictory advice from the "men who know," it is a remarkably good opportunity to attend strictly to your own affairs and let the other fellow take the fearful risks and possibly rake in the winnings. A, B and C may, it is true, make large profits quickly. If they do you may be sure they will spread the glad tidings and tell you how easy it is if you were only as smart as they. But how about D and E and all the rest of the alphabet? How about the many who plunge and lose? Do they talk about it? Not much!

This is decidedly the time to look after your own fences, to see that they are sound and that your property is adequately protected. Do not speculate with your surplus earnings or your savings. This is the most favorable time to invest in good bonds, to increase your life insurance, to keep a good balance in your bank. It is not often that you can readily pick up gilt-edge bonds on a five per cent basis.

If you can introduce a little more economy into your personal and household expenses, do so now when you have such good company. "The best people are doing it." Do not strain your credit, reduce your debts, get yourself in as strong a position financially as possible. The whole world is in an abnormal condition and no one can possibly predict as to the immediate future.

The man who conducts his business and his household affairs along sound and conservative lines is the man who is in an admirable position. The man who, by some freak of the market acquires sudden wealth, may excite envy, but the man who pursues the even tenor of his ways, undisturbed by alarms, giving his energy and best attention to the business he knows best—his own—who thinks of safety first and who is wise enough to be thoroly conservative, is the man who will command, not the envy of the thoughtless but the admiration and the respect of the thoughtful.

New York City

THE BEGGAR

I will write no verses today;
From its blazing threshold the sun
Hath scattered its gold in my way;
I will walk till the daylight is done.

I will lie on the sweet-smelling grass
In my hunger to eat my bread,
Watching the clouds as they pass
In the azure seas overhead.

Beggar with thoughts in the sky,
Ragged among the flowers,
Earth-born and doomed to die,
Living eternal hours.

From "Our Gleaming Days," by Daniel Sargent (Badger)

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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

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Reserve, Re-Insurance (Fire)	9,347,813.44
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Marine)	472,500.50
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Fire)	803,875.08
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Marine)	223,779.62
Other Claims	884,109.96
Net Surplus,	**6,668,448.39**
Total Assets,	**$23,400,526.99**
Surplus for Policy-Holders,	**$11,668,448.39**

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Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

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Invites deposits from Individuals, Firms and Corporations, and seeks appointment as Executor and Trustee

THE MOVIES

BY MARGUERITE WILKINSON

Where double rows of sharp, unwinking lights
Curve to a vivid arch above the door
Of the "Palace Theater," there a rasping lilt,
The stedfast gayety of the phonograph
I heard. The thing was singing "Tipperary."
I stopped to look and listen with the crowd
And read the lurid promise of sensation
That billboards showed. "Loretta's Only Sin,"
"A Gentleman Convict," caught in high finance,
"A Fight with Lions," gory, two reels long!
I saw the posters, gaudy green and red.
A train wrecked, and a comet in the sky,
And tawny lions grinning at their prey
And flourishing stormy tails.
Then I looked in.
Envious of those who purchased happiness
With ten cent pieces at a picture show.
And all the time the insistent "Tipperary"
Was calling idlers from the cheerless street.
And *"It's a long, long way to Tipperary
It's a long way to go!"* . . .

Then I went in and joined a sodden crowd
In the stale smother of their own hot breath,
Gazing, as only such and children gaze,
Upon the glamor of a world unknown.
Women were there from tawdry furnished flats—
Drab wives with sickly babies in their arms,
Who came to find a little glimpse of home
As money or the country makes it fair:
And other women, whose vague dreams had vanished,
Blown as a candle's flame before a wind
Of swiftly driven sorrow, doubt or sin,
Who came to seek those dreams of other days;
And there were men, the solid workingmen,
Mechanics of untaught imagination,
Who came to see the antics of the rich
Displayed in pomp upon the pictured screen,
To help out piece by piece a vision of wealth;
And other men, the failures of the city,
The frayed and faded tissue of the race,
(Who work no harm to others and no good
Can compass for themselves)—they came to color
The dingy fabric of experience
With this poor, garish loveliness and light.
And there were lovers, laughing girls and boys
Who spent, with all youth's own brave gayety
The wages of an hour's dull toil, who came
To find their own romance and know no good.
And there were children, fruit too early ripe
For soundness, sad in grim sophistication,
And then a few, whose hands were sealed and heavy
Against their kind, who had drunk sin like wine
And now must taste the bitter, bitter dregs
And fasting long for respite—to forget!
Such were the folk who drew with subtle power
My soul into the current of their pleasure.
For as I watched, I loved and understood
Yes, *"It's a long, long way to Tipperary—
But my heart's right there!"*
For us the lions were life and life's adventure.
Danger and stress and glory and abandon,
The triumph and dumbness of the spirit
"Loretta" was a princess in a tower,
And the young clerk who saved and married her
Was Galahad or Launcelot or Arthur,
The "convict" Judas, Faust or Macbeth
And we, with eager, all-devouring eyes
Were savoring the very core of joy
And Tipperary was the holy land
The heavenly land of every heart's desire
Gone were the debts, discomforts and the homely
Gone the dull, petty travesties of life
Our souls were free as the white souls of babes
We traveled all the way to Tipperary
"It's a long way to go!"

The Independent

FOR SIXTY SIX YEARS THE FORWARD LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

DECEMBER 27, 1915

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THE BUILDER

America, thou Builder!
Thou reacher up to God!
Thou, whose tall cities grope with thrusting spires
Into the shining empire of the sky,
Stand now with thy good weapons in thy hands.
There's a task here for a Builder.

Hark the wind
That moans in from the sea! It hath no more
The song of proud ships going unafraid
Nor the sweet hum of cities at their mills;
The beat of souls is in it . . . and the wings
Of wasted dreams, and the great gasp of Death.

See, there's a flame to eastward! Half a world
Burns to its naked timbers! Heav'n itself
Is stained, and all the dynasty of stars
Which we had built our stone to like a song,
Is blotted by the angry bloodied fires!

They burn! Our brothers' cities! All those towers
Where History lay cradled and where Truth
Dwelt in her golden garments like a Queen,
And Art, her handmaid, brushing from her robe
The Dust of rotted centuries, stood forth
Clear-eyed, a star-smudged palette in her hand,
And God Himself upon her brush's tip—
They burn! Those ancient splendid cities burn!
What Art is left? What truth? What History?
The whole's to build again—and we alone
Are strong to build it! Now, my country, rise,
And take the stone up in thy straining hands.
To thee of all the nations and the tribes
That e'er have played the game of Destiny
Is given the task to shape the world anew!

Then wake, for dawn is shining on the stone!
Fling thy tall spires to Heaven like a song!
Come, lift the world up to the rising sun,
America, thou Builder!

—From *Poems*, by Dana Burnet, Harper & Brothers.

PLAYING THE GAME

One of the most stirring stories of British grit and courage in the war is undoubtedly that of the charge of the London Irish Rifles in the attack upon Loos. The graphic account of their gallant fight against tremendous odds as one of the wounded soldiers told it to a correspondent of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, has the thrill of old-time warfare, in interesting contrast to the mechanical monotony of much of the fighting today:

As soon as we heard the great bombardment start we knew the big advance was about to begin, and for nineteen solid days the guns banged away, till as one wit in the regiment put it, "It was a wonder the shells didn't bally well jam together in the air," so thick did they come.

One set of our men, footballers by profession, made a strange resolution. It was to take a football along with them. The officer discovered this and ordered the football to be taken back to the base. But the old members of the London Irish Football club were not to be done out of the greatest game of their lives—the last to some of them, poor fellows—and just before Major Beresford gave the signal, the leather turned up again mysteriously.

Suddenly the officer in command gave the signal, "Over you go, lads." With that the whole line sprang up as one man, some with a prayer, not a few making the sign of the cross. But the footballers, they chucked the ball and went after it just as cool as if on the field, passing it from one to the other, tho the bullets were flying thick as hail, crying, "On the ball, London Irish!" and they actually kicked it right into the enemy's trench with the cry "Goal!" tho not before some of them had been picked off on the way.

When we reached the German trench under a cloud of smoke we found nothing but a pack of beings dazed with terror. In a jiffy we were over the parapet and the real work began. A kind of madness comes over you as you stab with your bayonet and hear the shriek of the poor devil suddenly cease as steel goes thru him and you know he's "gone west." The beggars did not show much fight, most having retired into their second line of trenches when we began to occupy their first to make it our new line of attack. That meant clearing out even the smallest nook or corner that was large enough to hold a man.

When it came to cold steel, which they can't stand, they ran like hares. So, having left a number of our men in the first trench, we went on to the second and then the third, after which other regiments came up to our relief and together we took Loos. It wasn't really our job at all to take Loos, but we were swept on by the enthusiasm, I suppose, and all day long we were at it, clearing house after house, or rather what was left of the houses, stabbing and shooting and bombing till one felt ready to drop dead one's self. We wiped the Twenty-third Silesian regiment right out, but it was horrible to work on with the cries of the wounded going up all round.

The battle now became terrific. It seemed as if the whole of Krupps was being chucked at us wholesale.

We could hardly stand from fatigue, having been in action steadily since Saturday morning, but still we fought on almost blindly.

The last few hours, however, were terrific. Our own shells had come to our rescue and under their shelter new troops came to relieve us, together with the stretcher bearers for our wounded. As soon as we got to the back trenches in safety a huge cheer went up from all the others. "The London Irish—Hurroo!"



Underwood & Underwood

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE ENGLISH FORCES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM—GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

The Independent

VOLUME 84 DECEMBER 27, 1915 NUMBER 3499

THE DILATORY TACTICS OF AUSTRIA

AUSTRIA'S reply in the "Ancona" case is a legalistic attempt to befog the issue and delay a settlement. The points which it purports to make are these:

The United States has not precisely specified the facts on which it bases its case.

It does not designate the persons on whose testimony it relies.

It has not enumerated the particular points of law against which the commander of the submarine offended.

Even if its presentation of the facts were correct in all points and the most rigorous legal conception were applied to them, it does not in any way follow that blame should attach to the commander of the submarine or the Austrian Government.

The Austrian Government does not possess authentic knowledge of all the pertinent correspondence with the German Government on the similar, tho essentially unlike, cases to which the American Government seems to refer.

The Austrian Government is, as a matter of course, not bound by any attitude that the Berlin Government may have taken in those cases and reserves to itself full freedom of maintaining its own legal views in the present case.

These points, ingeniously as they are framed, are not well taken.

Amply sufficient evidence on which to base the American demand, even if no other were available, is contained in the official announcement of the Austrian Admiralty. There it is plainly admitted that the "Ancona" was torpedoed when it was no longer trying to escape and while passengers were still on board.

The mere statement of this fact carries with it the legal basis on which the American demand is founded. Such an attack is in direct contravention of the rules and principles of international law and equity.

The correspondence with the German Government was not referred to in the American note as in any sense binding on the Austrian Government. It was merely asserted there that thru this correspondence, which had been officially transmitted to Vienna, the Austrian Government was fully advised of the attitude of our Government toward such attacks.

The Austrian Government may not be bound by anything done by Berlin, but the American Government is bound to hold the Austrian Government to the same strict accountability to which it has held its ally.

There is no loophole of escape for Austria. Two courses are open to her. She can comply with the American demands or cause the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The United States—Government and people—has no intention of allowing the junior partner in the Teutonic alliance to take up the business of violating American rights on the seas at the point where we persuaded the senior partner to drop it. Those rights will be respected to the full or we will know the reason why.

It is gratifying to observe the rapidity with which the exchange of notes is going on. The submission of Germany to our demands puts us on the most solid ground. Austria would do well to come down gracefully—and speedily.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

THE retirement of Sir John French from the command of the British army on the continent is simply the public acknowledgment of what has long been apparent, that something must be done to retrieve British fortunes in France. Whether or how much he was to blame, what have been his merits and failings as a commander, are questions that will have to be left to the future historian who can study the full records of the campaign. It is sufficient for the present to know that he had one failing—he failed. Whether anybody else could do better remains to be seen and will now be tried.

"Lucky French" was the nickname given to him in the army by those who were astonished and perhaps envious at his continuous success and promotion to the highest command. But Solon's warning that a man may be called "lucky" but not "happy" until his life is over, comes to mind, for few men have suffered a more humiliating downfall than his retirement in the midst of a campaign which he had been planning for years and had conducted for nearly a year and a half. Lord Haldane stated in a speech last March that General French had for more than five years before the outbreak of the war devoted himself to the study of the anticipated conflict with Germany, with the idea of being given the command of the Expeditionary Force to be landed on the continent for the defense of France and Belgium. The *London Times History of the War* thus describes his preparation for what was to be the crowning triumph of his career:

> Particularly did he familiarize himself with Belgium, where he knew that the inevitable struggle would be contested, just as Marshal von Hindenburg spent years of his life in studying the bare plains and lonely swamps of Poland to which his name will forever be attached. Always a

believer in following out on the ground the lessons taught in the military text and history books, Sir John had made annual pilgrimages to Belgium for a number of years in succession, accompanied by one or two of his staff, visiting the battlefields of Marlborough's and Napoleon's campaigns, but always studying the ground with an eye to a possibility which he knew could not long be delayed. Among the Field Marshal's friends the name of "The Traveling Party" was given to him and his companions of these tours.

But unfortunately he was too late and had to fight in France instead of in Belgium, and with 80,000 men instead of the 160,000 which he had expected to have. Consequently he had to begin his campaign with a defeat and came near losing his whole army at the start. The foe met him at Mons only ten miles inside the Belgian border, on August 23, 1914, when the French had already begun their retirement. General French failed to coördinate his movements with those of General Joffre, and altho he managed the retreat skilfully, the British lost six thousand men in the four days following.

Since then the most that can be said is that the British have stanchly held their ground. Altho the British army has been multiplied by ten and the supply of ammunition is abundant, London has not yet been cheered by the news of any victory on land. Twice has Sir John French attempted to break the German line; at Neuve Chapelle, in March, 1915, and at Loos in September, 1915. But the loss of thousands of men advanced the British but a mile or two and the German line remains unshaken.

In both these battles the British lost their advantage and sacrificed their men thru deplorable mismanagement of their troops on the field. Whose the blame for these blunders it is hard to tell, but upon Field Marshal French falls the responsibility. Joffre has weeded out incompetent generals by the dozen. French should have done the same. But how could he when there was a shortage of officers of any kind?

By a magnificent effort of patriotism the British have raised an army of four million volunteers, but no effort of patriotism can provide them with trained leaders. The officers already in the service were not only too few but often unqualified for modern scientific warfare. The officers' corps had come to be regarded in England as a sort of social club for the sons of the rich and the titled classes, instead of a school of never ending study.

This defect in the British service had long before been noticed by military critics such as the late Lord Roberts and also by observant laymen such as H. G. Wells. On another page of this issue we quote an account by Wells of what might have been expected if the British troops went into battle under such officers as they had before the war, and we print in parallel column an account of what actually happened at Loos according to the German war correspondent, Kellermann.

Sir John, now Viscount French, was a dashing Irish cavalry officer; of the type of Sheridan rather than Grant. But trench-digging and long-range firing have antiquated the cavalry charge which used to inspire the painters and still arouses applause in the movies. The failure of French to cooperate effectively with Joffre on the one hand and with Kitchener on the other would alone justify his removal so long as these two men remain at the head of the French and British armies. Regardless of his merits, it is well that French is recalled and it would have been better—as we can now see—if he had been recalled long ago.

The British soldier is as brave and able as any in the world. Probably strategic genius is not rarer in the United Kingdom than elsewhere. But somewhere in the chain between the top and the bottom there is a weak link. French failed to find it. Let us hope that Sir Douglas Haig will be more successful.

SEEING THE LIGHT

A YEAR ago President Wilson received a delegation of women, who came to urge him to use his influence in behalf of a suffrage amendment to the Constitution, with a curtly polite negative.

Last week he promised a similar delegation to give the matter his best thought and to consult seriously with his colleagues in Congress.

The times are moving fast.

We congratulate Mr. Wilson on his new light.

SUFFRAGE AND FACTORY GIRLS

A LEADING religious paper in New York which is fiercely attacking woman suffrage and bitterly condemning the womanhood of the present day, gives prominent room to an article which charges that hundreds of thousands of young women have rushed into the factories because they despise the drudgery of housework in their parents' home or in domestic service. It declares that multitudes of women "who have never had to work or were supporting themselves by domestic service, rushed from the home. They were eager to do any work for the 'unjust male' for long hours and at a low wage rather than do housework for themselves or other women. They do not want to be servants, but ladies; they would rather toil in mill, factory or shop than do 'menial tasks.' The problem of domestic help as a consequence has become one of the most exasperating and imperative that a housekeeper and mother has to face."

How little the writer knows of the fact. These girls that rush to the factories are young things in their teens, hardly out of the grammar school. They have not run away from home. They have not resented household tasks, they have gone to the factory because they love their father and mother, their brothers and sisters and because home is the dearest place in the world for them. Before the day's work abroad is begun they are up early to help in the housework and they hasten home at night to wash and iron and mend, and have the comfort of their own homes, with their families and friends. They have gone out, as their young brothers have gone out, because their wages are needed to help pay rent and buy food and clothes for the household. They work hard on piece work and thousands of them carry home at the end of the week ten or a dozen dollars to a widowed mother for her support and that of the younger children. We know them and honor them for their love of the home God gave to them; all their money goes to their mother and she gives back to them what they need for personal expenses.

Of course they have not gone into domestic service. Why not? Because they love their home, another's home is not their home. To charge them with a lack of domesticity because they prefer to go out during the day and earn money to save their own home, rather

than to go out and work for strangers, without any home at all, with no mother, no brother or sister, where they are not treated as equals, this is a monstrous perversion of the facts. There are families in which the housemaid is treated with consideration and even love, and in which her place of work becomes a home; but how few are the cases in which the housemaid finds a home attractive enough to hold her for ten or twenty years.

Nor is it just to charge that these girls go to the factory because they do not wish to have a home of their own. The fact is that it is their desire and aim to leave the factory for a husband and a home, however humble. It is an unfortunate young woman among them who does not soon find herself attached to a young man whom she is looking upon as a possible husband. They know they stand a much better chance to get acquainted at home than at service; the home living room is much more attractive to desirable company than is the servant's kitchen, and the majority of mistresses do not desire that their maids should have "followers." For the sake of a prospective home of their own as well as for the enjoyment of their parents' home, working girls prefer the factory to domestic service.

The multitude of young women that crowd our factories present no argument against woman suffrage or against the decadence of the housewifely instinct or the loss of the feminine virtues. They are rather an emphatic declaration of women's love for their homes and so of the safety of giving them the ballot wherewith to protect the home.

THE PUZZLE OF PELLAGRA

ONE of the knottiest little problems which occupy the attention of the medical etiologist is that of the cause of pellagra. This curious disease manifests itself first in a reddening and roughening of the skin of the back of the hands and neck and later causes nervous and digestive disorders. It has long been known in parts of Italy, but is apparently a newcomer in this country, where it is spreading rapidly, especially in the South. Africa and South America have also been invaded by the disease.

Of course in such a case the first thought of the physician is to hunt for what the layman calls the "microbe," but which the bacteriologist, in the privacy of his laboratory, is most apt to call the "bug." Many investigators have thought they had found it, but have not been able to convince the others. The latest report of the discovery of the pellagra germ comes from Dr. B. W. Page, of Lumberton, North Carolina, who reports having observed in 600 cases "an actively and progressively motile cell-like body which rolls, turns somersaults, spins and darts across the field, but soon reaches a state of rest and later presents a beaded appearance." Such an athletic and versatile organism ought to be enough to account for the disease, but we must wait and see if other physicians find the same.

For while some are convinced that pellagra is due to some kind of a germ, others are equally positive that it is produced by an unbalanced diet or some particular food. Corn has been most suspected, especially moldy corn, or bolted cornmeal. It is the theory of Dr. Joseph Goldberger, of the United States Public Health Service, that pellagra is not a communicable disease, but is caused by a diet containing too much of carbohydrates and too little of protein, that is, mostly starch and sugar and not enough meat and milk. He has recently produced very convincing evidence in favor of his view by his experiments on eleven life prisoners in the Mississippi penitentiary who volunteered to take the test and were afterward pardoned by the Governor as a reward for their services to science. They were fed upon a diet of biscuits, fried mush, corn bread, sweet potatoes, rice, brown gravy, sugar and coffee. Three good meals of this, well cooked and as varied as possible, do not strike one as such bad fare; in fact, it is about what many people of that region live on from the cradle to the grave, and most of them don't get pellagra. But out of the eleven volunteers put on this ration six developed symptoms of pellagra within six months. From this Dr. Goldberger concludes that an unbalanced diet is the cause of pellagra; that the disease is neither infectious nor contagious and it can be cured or prevented by adding nitrogenous foods, such as fresh meat, milk, eggs, peas, beans and other vegetables. This conclusion has been confirmed by experiments in sanitariums and orphanages where pellagra used to be endemic but has been eliminated by a better balanced dietary secured by the increase of the nitrogenous element.

The yellow press writes up these experiments in the following absurd fashion:

> "I have been thru a thousand hells," sobbed a thin, gaunt man with glassy eyes and skin like parchment, as he staggered into a New Orleans hotel today.
>
> "Freedom is mighty sweet and I was willing to face death to secure it. But I believe I have paid in full for my crime. Nine months of torture, just think of it! Several of us tried suicide during the last few months, but we were watched night and day. At any time I would have gladly welcomed a bullet, but our guards only laughed when we attempted to escape."

Considering that there was no change in their diet during the first six weeks and that they were discharged within six weeks after the first reddening of the skin was observed and that "the nervous and gastro-intestinal symptoms were mild," it is hard to see where the "nine months of torture" comes in. And what about the millions of poor people who have to live in the "hell" of such restricted diet all their lives without the possibility of being pardoned out?

Their condition is indeed bad enough without any exaggeration by the yellow press and the only way to release them is by determining the cause of the malady to which they are liable. Dr. Goldberger's experiments, tho valuable, are not entirely conclusive and there is considerable evidence on the other side. Siler, Garrison and McNeal have been studying the cotton mill villages of Spartanburg, South Carolina, where pellagrins number 104 per ten thousand of the population. They have come to the conclusion that it is a specific infectious disease, for the disease spreads thru a household and to the near neighbors. They do not believe that the excessive use of cornmeal has anything to do with it and they find that the frequent use of milk and fresh meat does not prevent it. Whites are much more apt to contract the disease than blacks and women are more susceptible than men.

The facts that pellagra comes on in spring and summer and subsides in the winter and that it is often narrowly localized and that it is apt to appear upon the

hands and face, lead to the inference that it is due to a germ carried by some kind of an insect. Various insects are under suspicion, the stable fly and the buffalo gnat especially, but they have not yet been convicted.

And so the matter stands. When doctors disagree it would be rash for an editor to attempt to decide between them. We can only express the hope that the systematic researches now being carried on by the aid of public agencies and private philanthropy may soon solve the problem and so relieve humanity of this new scourge.

PLUCKING THE GOOSE WITH THE LEAST SQUAWKING

WHEN the income tax was enacted two years ago, it was so insignificant a burden on the vast majority of those who paid it that most of them told the truth in their declarations.

But now should the tax be increased, as the President proposes in order to put thru his preparedness program —the temptation to evade it will be very great. But the Government already has each man's sworn statement catalogued, and it will be very easy to inquire into the fiscal status of those whose new declarations disclose a smaller income than the old.

Thus the rich will find it practically impossible to shift their burdens under the more drastic law, and that is one strong point in favor of the new act.

WIVES FOR THE WOUNDED

THE rector and curate of St. Stephen's, Bristol, have advertised in the London *Times* for women who are willing to take as husbands the more or less crippled soldiers who are now coming back from France and Gallipoli in a continuous stream. It is proposed to establish a "League for the Marrying of Wounded Heroes," and the reverend originators of the plan argue for it in such language as this:

> The possibility that a man who has freely offered himself for his country has no alternative but to spend his broken life in grim untended loneliness or the gray depression of an institution is not to be tolerated. He is the very last who should be denied the shelter of a home and the joys of family life. Better for him otherwise if his days were ended on the field of battle. But there is hope. Maybe many noble-minded patriotic women will gladly give their lives and strength to ameliorate the conditions of such men, and that in the highest and best way, a consecrated marriage.
>
> Some of the best marriages have been those in which certain physical difficulties had seemed a barrier—lameness or armlessness or blindness, which has, however, not proved impossible to happiness. They were based upon high unselfishness and therefore lasting.

The scheme is well intentioned but unnecessary. On the basis of a half century of expensive experience we Americans can state with positiveness that this delicate matter can all be arranged without the aid of the clergy except of course in clinching the bargain. Only let the British Government pay such pensions as are deemed suitable by those most concerned, and then every veteran will on landing find himself beset by a bevy of sympathetic, charming and energetic ladies any one of whom will be only too glad to devote her life to his care. No soldier come from the wars is too old or ugly, none too crippled or battle-scarred, but that some woman will be found willing to wait upon his declining years and to extend them as long as possible.

MERCY AND JUDGMENT

THE German press is greatly surprized that both the English and the French are so much shocked at the execution of the English nurse Miss Cavell, who was convicted of the military offense of harboring certain Belgians and allowing them to escape the country. *The Kölnischer Zeitung*, one of the ablest and most representative of German newspapers, discusses at length the outburst of English indignation and says:

> If the English had shot a woman in similar circumstances, people in Germany would have regarded the victim as an heroic martyr, for nobody among us doubts that Miss Cavell acted from patriotic motives. But it would have occurred to nobody in Germany to make capital out of the matter, as evidence of the enemy's moral degradation. The difference in the way of thinking is explained by the difference of English and German views of justice—in a minor degree, no doubt, by the difference in views about woman's position.

The difference between the two cultures could hardly have been more clearly and frankly exprest. It has often been remarked—we remember very emphatically by Julian Hawthorne some years ago—that Germans pay no such respect to women as English and American courtesy requires; that it considers them not as something finer, not even as equal, but as markedly inferior; but it has not been so frequently remarked that German culture holds justice so sacred that it less inclines to mercy than is the case in Great Britain and America. We have suspected it, have seen evidence of that severity which prefers harshness to mercy, but that such is the German temper is here admitted on high authority. Our students in the German universities have not been pleased to see how ready their associates in the lecture room have been to take offense at a fancied insult which can be expiated only with a duel. It has seemed to them that in this German culture is a century behind the age.

Law is sacred but must not be, the English would say, too sacred. Mercy is even more sacred than justice. Mercy is the choicest attribute of God.

> "And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
> When mercy seasons justice."

The law is good, very good, but it is the balance of mercy and law, not the stringency of law alone by which we measure a nation's moral culture. Javert, the ideal of criminal law, is the most hateful of all Victor Hugo's characters. If it be true that Germans would not condemn the criminal execution of a German woman for a similar infraction of law, this would be evidence that Germany is a century behind the Christian conscience of the day. By going back a few centuries we can find similar crimes or worse committed in England under the pretext of law. In 1586 Margaret Clitherow was sentenced to a most cruel death for having harbored and maintained Jesuit and Seminary priests. She is counted among the martyrs of the church, and Miss Cavell's name will go down to history with that of Joan of Arc as martyrs of patriotism. It was a sad day for Germany when that blood was shed. It will be long remembered against Germany. The American Minister tried to save her at Brussels, but his plea was harshly refused and law allowed no delay. The Apostle James has pronounced judgment on those who condemned and slew her and on those who defend the crime. "He shall have judgment without mercy that hath showed no mercy; and mercy rejoiceth against judgment."

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

December 13—General de Castelnau appointed chief of staff under Joffre. The last of the Allies driven from Serbia into Greece.

December 14—Turks attacking British at Kut el Amara, Mesopotamia. 45 French aeroplanes drop bombs on railroad stations and works behind the German lines.

December 15—Sir Douglas Haig replaces Sir John French in command of British forces in France. Austria asks United States for evidence in "Ancona" case.

December 16—French Finance Minister states that France is spending $420,000,000 a month on the war. Italians continue bombardment of Görz.

December 17—Russians take Hamadan, Persia. Italian troops shipped to Avlona, Albania.

December 18—Germany denies instigating lawlessness in United States. British prepare to defend Suez.

December 19—Allies fortifying Salonika. American reply to Austrian note forwarded.

The German Campaign in Asia

As winter comes on the storm of war quiets down in the north and the cyclone center moves southward. The opening of a road thru the Balkans has enabled the Central Powers to enter Asia and here, during the next few months, we may expect some important and possibly decisive developments. A regular railroad service has been already established between Berlin and Constantinople, two trains each week running in either direction in thirty hours. From Scutari on the Asiatic side of the Bosporus from Constantinople a railroad runs to a point north of Aleppo where it branches; one line running south to Jerusalem and the other east toward Bagdad. Obviously the first is directed toward Egypt and the second toward India. Both railroads have been improved and extended by German engineers during the past year and are now in a condition to despatch Turkish or even Austro-German troops to either front. The German papers announce with glee that a blow is soon to be struck "at the Achilles tendon of the British Empire." But at which point, Egypt or India? That is the question which is now puzzling the British Government and since they do not know where the blow is to fall they must protect both the Tigris and the Suez Canal. The Germans have, as we see, acquired in Asia the same strategic advantage they have had in Europe, the power of taking the offensive at will on interior lines.

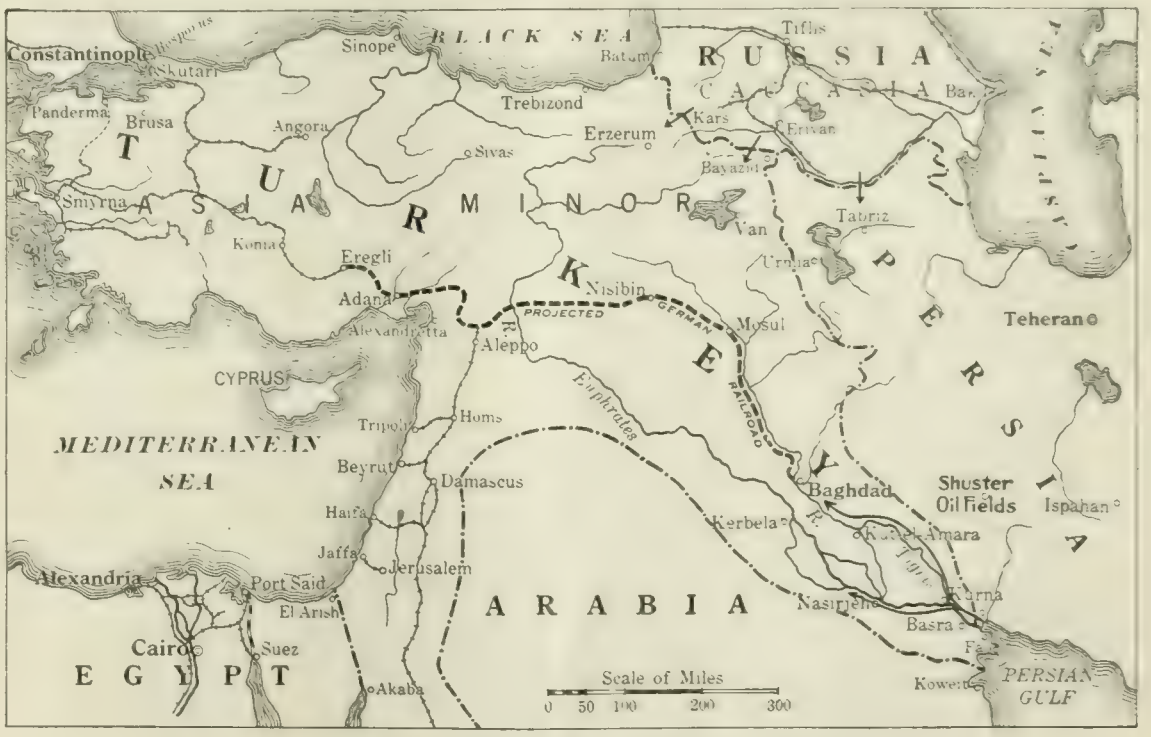
The German Bagdad railroad is supposed still to lack about 150 miles of reaching Mosul on the Tigris and then there is 150 miles further down the river to go before Samarra is reached, which is connected with Bagdad by rail. But this gap of 300 miles, half land and half water transport, may soon be bridged if it has not already been. At any rate it is not impassable as the British last month found to their sorrow when the arrival of reinforcements under German leadership at Bagdad drove them back down the river for a hundred miles. They established themselves at Kut el Amara, doubtless occupying the elaborate system of fortifications which the Turks had constructed here and which the British had taken from them a few weeks before. In their retreat from near Bagdad the British lost several river steamboats and a train of 700 camels and the entire expedition is imperilled by the attacks which are being made on it by the Turks and Arabs from three sides. So far these attacks have been successfully repulsed and reinforcements from India and Egypt are being brought up from the Persian Gulf as rapidly as possible.

But now come rumors that a force of several hundred thousand Turks is being trained in Palestine by Field Marshal von der Goltz for an attack on Egypt. The railroad to Jerusalem is said to have been double-tracked and extended to the Egyptian frontier. From this point it would be possible to push on rapidly a light track road in the rear of the army as it advanced across the desert of Sinai to the Suez Canal. Such an expedition would have a much better chance of success than that which the British repelled last February. It is then no wonder that the Dutch steamship companies have announced their intention to send their vessels around the Cape of Good Hope henceforth rather than risk the passage of the canal.

Changes in British Command

Sir John French, who has been in command of the British army in France and Flanders ever since it landed in August of last year, has resigned that position and has been appointed commander in chief of the troops in the United Kingdom. As a reward for his services in the Great War the King has made him a Viscount.

This dignity, however, will not conceal the fact that the change is made in the hope of bettering the British fortunes on the continent. As we explain editorially in this issue, it is impossible to say in how far French is to blame for their lack of success, but it is quite likely that some one else may be more useful. For one thing there has for years been a personal feud between French and Kitchener and especially between their respective partizans in court and camp. This is said to have originated in the feeling on the part of French and his followers that Kitchener did not give him sufficient credit for what he did in the Boer War in 1900. It was his famous cavalry charge which broke the Boer lines and relieved the siege of Kimberley. General French led this charge in person with Douglas Haig, who now succeeds him in France, at his side. The Lancers galloped in long lines across the open field in the face of the Boer guns and yet not one of them was killed. Needless to say this is not the sort of tactics which can now be employed against the German



WHICH WAY WILL THE GERMANS STRIKE?

The Germans, now in communication with Constantinople, can carry the campaign into Asia by two routes by railroad lines which they have been actively pushing during the past year. The Syrian railroad leading down thru Palestine has been extended to the Egyptian frontier. The Bagdad railroad reaches nearly to the Tigris. The British force, which came up from the Persian Gulf, had, as the arrow indicates, arrived within a few miles of Bagdad when it was driven back to Kut-el-Amara, where it is now besieged. The Persian force under German officers, which is assembled at Ispahan, may attack their line of communications from the eastern side

trenches, with their entanglements and machine guns.

During the present war the antagonism between the French and Kitchener factions has been increased by mutual recrimination. French was blamed because the great advance promised by Kitchener in the spring failed to come off. French in self-defense dropt a hint to certain newspaper correspondents at the front that the failure was Kitchener's fault for not supplying the proper kind of shells, that shrapnel was useless against modern entrenchments. This being made known in England thru the Northcliffe journals in spite of the censorship led to a reform. The manufacture of shells was taken out of Kitchener's hands and Lloyd George, as Minister of Munitions, undertook the manufacture of the high explosive shells demanded. Even with these, however, the expected advance did not take place.

Viscount French is now sixty-three years old. He was born the same year as Earl Kitchener, now Secretary of State for War, and General Joffre, who has supreme command of all the French armies.

French, like Kitchener, is of Irish blood, tho his mother was Scotch. His father was a naval captain and he also entered the navy at fifteen, but changed to the cavalry when he came of age. He was in retirement when the war broke out on account of becoming involved in the Home Rule affair and making terms, without the knowledge of the Government, with the officers who refused to coerce Ulster.

Sir Douglas Haig, who now takes command of the British forces in France, is fifty-four years old, and has been French's right hand man both in the Boer War and this.

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been placed in command of an army for the conquest of German East Africa.

The Struggle for Salonica

In spite of the protest of the Greek Government against the fortification of Salonica by the Allies the work is being pushed forward with feverish haste. The city is protected on the land side by a close semicircle of hills. On these heavy artillery is being mounted and the soldiers and Serbian refugees and any other men who can be hired are kept at trench-digging, night and day. The Anglo-French authorities have taken possession of all the railroads, yards and stations of this part of Greece for military purposes. They have also assumed control of the Greek customs at this port.

The first line of defense is established about twenty miles north of Salonica, which is half way to the Serbian border. Beyond this the French and British, in their retreat, laid waste the country and tore up the railroad and destroyed the tunnels and bridges so as to check the advance of the enemy. The Greek Government has finally consented to the demands of the Allies and withdrawn its troops from the prospective war zone.

So far none of their pursuers have crost the boundary into Greece, but it is said that an army of 200,000 Germans, Austro-Hungarians and Bulgars are assembling on the frontier for an invasion of Greece. Eight batteries, each composed of three 7½ inch guns, have reached Sofia for use in the attack on Salonica which, it is expected, will soon occur.

The election for the Greek Parliament took place on Sunday, December 19, part of the army being demobilized in order that the soldiers might return home to vote. Ex-Premier Venizelos, who was dismissed from the Government by the King because he favored joining the Allies, advised his followers not to take part in the election, realizing that he could not hope to prevail against the King.

The Bulgarian people are joyful over the conquest of Serbian Macedonia and the redemption of the Bulgars in this region, for which Bulgaria has fought three wars within three years. The Germans, too, regard the expulsion of the French and British from the Vardar valley within ten days as one of their greatest exploits in the war. The hights and passes of this region were, according to the Berlin report, occupied by 97,000 French and 75,000 British with 600 field guns, 130 mountain guns and 80 heavy howitzers. "The French fought much more bravely than the British." "Two British divisions were

THE EVASIVE AUSTRIAN NOTE

IN reply to the much esteemed note, No. 4167, which his Excellency Mr. Frederic Courtland Penfield, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, directed to him in the name of the American Government under date of the 9th inst., and in the matter of the sinking of the Italian steamer "Ancona," the undersigned, preliminary to a thoro, meritorious treatment of the demand, has the honor to observe that the sharpness with which the Government of the United States considers it necessary to blame the commanding officer of the submarine concerned in the affair, and the firmness in which the demands addrest to the Imperial and Royal Government appear to be exprest, might well have warranted the expectation that the Government of the United States should precisely specify the actual circumstances of the affair upon which it bases its case.

As is not difficult to perceive, the presentation of the facts in the case in the aforesaid note leaves room for many doubts, and even if this presentation were correct in all points and the most rigorous legal conception were applied to the judgment of the case, it does not in any way sufficiently warrant attaching blame to the commanding officer of the war vessel or to the Imperial and Royal Government.

The Government of the United States has also failed to designate the persons upon whose testimony it relies and to whom it apparently believes it may attribute a higher degree of credibility than to the commander of the Imperial and Royal Fleet. The note also fails to give any information whatsoever as to the number, names, and more precise fate of the American citizens who were on board of the said steamer at the critical moment.

Moreover, in view of the fact that the Washington Cabinet has now made a positive statement to the effect that citizens of the United States of America came to grief in the incident in question, the Imperial and Royal Government is in principle ready to enter into an exchange of views in the affair with the Government of the United States. It must, however, in the first place, raise the question why that Government failed to give juridical reasons for the demands set forth in its note with reference to the special circumstances of the incriminating events upon which it itself lays stress, and why in lieu thereof it referred to an exchange of correspondence which it has conducted with another Government in other cases.

The Imperial and Royal Government is the less able to follow the Washington Cabinet in this unusual path since it by no means possesses authentic knowledge of all of the pertinent correspondence of the Government of the United States, nor is it of the opinion that such knowledge might be sufficient for it in the present case, which, in so far as it is informed, is in essential points of another nature than the class of cases to which the Government of the United States seems to allude. The Imperial and Royal Government may, therefore, leave it to the Washington Cabinet to formulate the particular points of law against which the commanding officer of the submarine is alleged to have offended on the occasion of the sinking of the "Ancona."

The Government of the United States has also seen fit to refer to the attitude which the Berlin Cabinet assumed in the above mentioned correspondence. The Imperial and Royal Government finds in the much esteemed note no indication whatever of the intent with which this reference was made. Should, however, the Government of the United States thereby have intended to express an opinion to the effect that a prejudice of whatever nature existed for the Imperial and Royal Government with respect to the juridical consideration of the affair in question, this Government must, in order to preclude possible misunderstandings, declare that as a matter of course, it reserves to itself full freedom of maintaining its own legal views in the discussion of the case of the "Ancona."

In having the honor to have recourse to the kindness of His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of America with the most respectful request to be good enough to communicate the foregoing to the American Government, and on this occasion to state that the Imperial and Royal Government, to no less degree than the American Government, and under all circumstances, most sincerely deplores the fate of the innocent victims of the incident in question, the undersigned at the same time avails himself of this opportunity to renew the expression of his most distinguished consideration to his Excellency the Ambassador. [illegible]

December 15, 1915



D. F. Browning

FRENCH SOLDIERS DRAWN BY A SOLDIER-ARTIST

"En repos, Ville aux Bois, 23 Avril, 1915"—Resting in the City in the Wood. The work of M. Lambrecht

annihilated" and a large number of prisoners and guns were taken. The British give out a quite contradictory version. According to this, the losses of the Allies were small considering that they were outnumbered ten to one, and they retreated in good order, driving before them all the castle and sheep in this part of Serbia and "absolutely denuding the country of everything valuable to the enemy." Instead of "two divisions," that is, 40,000 men, which were destroyed it was two companies of an Irish regiment, the Inniskillings, who sacrificed themselves to save the army. Tho armed only with rifles and short of ammunition they held the crest of a hill in the second line all one morning against a heavy bombardment and repeated charges by the Bulgars until the third line could be strengthened behind them. "Hardly a man of them escaped."

Italy has sent a force across the Adriatic to Avlona in order to rescue the Serbian army which has taken refuge in Albania. Avlona is one of the ports which Italy desires to annex and it has been occupied by a garrison of Italian troops since the war began.

German Plotters Arrested

Charged with having plotted in this country the destruction of the Welland Canal in Canada, Paul Koenig, R. E. Leyendecker and Frederick Metzler were arrested in New York, last week, and held for trial, the penalty for such an offense being three years in prison. Koenig, heretofore known as the Hamburg-American Steamship Company's Chief of Police at our Eastern ports, is believed to be the head of Germany's secret service here. Leyendecker, a naturalized citizen and a merchant, accompanied Koenig when the latter, at Buffalo and elsewhere, was making plans for destroying the locks of the canal. This waterway, eighty years old, and constructed at a cost of $27,000,000, connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario and all transatlantic trade from the great lakes passes thru it to the St. Lawrence River. Metzler was Koenig's stenographer. For three months Federal detectives had been watching and following Koenig, who used no less than thirteen aliases in his plotting. The papers seized when he was arrested contain the names of nearly 100 men, who are said to be his agents.

A day or two later, Frederick Schleindl, an audit clerk in the foreign department of the National City Bank in New York, the greatest of our banks, was arrested for stealing dispatches from the Allies relating to shipments of munitions and giving them to agents of Germany. He has been in this country three years and a half, and he entered the service of the bank in October 1914. He virtually admitted his guilt, saying that he had been moved by patriotism. He also admitted, however, that he had received $400 for the dispatches. John Zwoboda, formerly employed at the works of the Du Pont Powder Company, in New Jersey, has been arrested because it is thought that he may have caused the explosion on November 30 that killed thirty-one men. Nitro-glycerine, dynamite and other explosives were found in his rooms.

In San Francisco there have been several arrests and indictments which involve the German Consulate. Among those indicted are Baron George von Brincken, an attaché of the consulate, and Charles C. Crowley, a detective employed by the German Consul, Franz Bopp. It appears that Crowley supervised a series of explosions in Pacific ports and at powder factories in California, Indiana and Michigan. Supplies about to be shipped to Russia by way of Vladivostock were destroyed at the ports. The powder factories were at work on war orders. Much evidence was furnished in the confessions of Johannes Koolbergen and Louis J. Smith, whom Crowley employed and who received from him considerable sums to pay for their work. Koolbergen was hired to blow up the bridges and tunnels of the Canadian Pacific road.

The German Denial

On account of the accusations of German interference in American affairs the German Government has issued a general repudiation of all such charges. The statement calls attention to the impossibility of keeping in touch with American sentiment and the unreliability of the information it receives from this country since the German



Underwood & Underwood

EIGHT MILES OF DAYLIGHT

These great searchlights with an eight-mile reach are used by the Germans on the coast of Belgium



Paul Thompson

THE WANING OF THE WAX WORKS

Auctioning off the million dollar glories of the long-famous Eden Musée, in New York, which has finally past away, done to death by newer thrills. Queen Victoria, jostled here by Coney Island, movie and dime museum buyers, was bundled out together with the Colonel, Washington, Lincoln, Wellington, Napoleon, Julius Cæsar and half a dozen other great ones for $230; twenty-six rulers of the world were sold for $23 apiece; and Governor Whitman fetched only $7

Government has no channel of confidential communication even with its own embassy.

Messages by cable must pass thrū the English censorship and messages in secret code by wireless are forbidden. Therefore misunderstandings are bound to arise, while explanations are often so circumscribed or belated as to be not wholly effective.

Apparently the enemies of Germany have succeeded in creating the impression that the German Government is in some way morally or otherwise responsible for what Mr. Wilson has characterized anti-American activities, comprehending attacks upon property and violations of the rules which the American Government has seen fit to impose upon the course of neutral trade. This the German Government absolutely denies. It cannot specifically repudiate acts committed by individuals over whom it has no control and of whose movements and intentions it is neither officially nor unofficially informed. It can only say, and does most emphatically declare to Germans abroad, to German-American citizens of the United States, to the American people, all alike, that whoever is guilty of conduct tending to associate the German cause with lawlessness of thought, suggestion or deed against life, property and order in the United States in in fact an enemy of that very cause and a source of embarrassment to the German Government, notwithstanding anything he or they may believe to the contrary.

Labor Questions

A strike which threatened to delay all railroad freight in the vicinity of Chicago, and which had the support of the three great railroad brotherhoods, or unions, was settled on the 17th, and the adjustment was due mainly to the work of G. W. W. Hangar, representing the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation. The strikers were employees of the Belt Line, at Chicago, which handles and transfers thousands of freight cars daily for the seventeen lines which enter that city. Much of their work is done at a suburban place named Clearing, where there are few dwelling houses, and the dispute related to the trains by which the company carried them to and from their homes, two or three miles away. Before a settlement was reached, 15,000 loaded cars were tied up. The three brotherhoods have $11,000,000 in their treasuries, and their officers exprest a willingness to use all of this money in the contest. For a time there was a deadlock, and some expected that all the seventeen railroads would be involved. In the settlement the company agrees to provide eight trains a day for the men.

There are indications that the strike of garment workers in Chicago, now three months old, in the course of which two persons have been killed and more than 1000 arrested, will soon be adjusted, and that the strikers will gain nearly all that they sought. But there may be a national strike of 70,000 makers of shirtwaists early in the coming year, for higher wages, as meetings relating to it have recently been held in several cities. There may also be, on or about May 1, a national strike of railroad workmen for an increase of wages and a reduction of hours. Union employees in the West recently consented to join those of the East and South in such a movement. In New York City 8000 waiters have been on strike for recognition of their union and an increase of 30 per cent. with a ten-hour day. About 200 restaurants have yielded, and 1500 of the strikers have been successful. Many foundries in the Pittsburgh district are idle, owing to a strike of iron molders for eight hours.

The Eastman Kodak Company will give $1,000,000 to its employees who have been in the service one year, as an annual wage dividend. Each is to receive 3½ per cent of his annual pay, up to five years, and 8000 of the 11,000 employees are entitled to the dividend. The Crane Company in Chicago is to distribute about $700,000 among its employees of six months' service, and the Scovill Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, which recently increased wages, will give a bonus of 10 per cent. In the same city a branch of the International Silver Company, which recently was disturbed by a strike, is to increase wages by 10 per cent and reduce the week from 60 to 55 hours.

War Taxes for Another Year

The Democrats of the House held a caucus to consider the proposed extension of the emergency tax law for one year. It was to expire on December 31. There were only two members who declined to be bound by the caucus decision, which was in favor of extension. When the joint resolution for extension was laid before the House, the committee explained that when the law was enacted, Congress did not expect that the war would be such a long one. But the end was not yet in sight, and our imports, with the duties, had been decreased on account of it. On the 16th the joint resolution was passed by a vote of 205 to 189. All the Republicans opposed it, and with them were five Democrats—Hilliard and Keating, of Colorado; Callaway, of Texas; Wingo, of Arkansas, and Buchanan, of Illinois. On several preliminary motions the margin was a narrow one, and the motion to recommit was defeated by a majority of only eight. Mr. Kitchin, the floor leader, said that failure to pass this resolution and to repeal the law making sugar free of duty after May 1 would cause a deficit of $81,000,000, while the action proposed in both cases would reduce the deficit to not more than $6,000,000.

The debate in the House and in the Senate on the following day was of a partizan character, relating mainly to the tariff policies and legislation of the two great parties. Republicans in the House asserted that the Government would not have needed these taxes if the Payne-Aldrich tariff had been retained. Mr. Cannon, formerly Speaker, had something to say about Democratic extravagance. In the Senate, where the extension was ordered by a party vote of 45 to 29, the chief speakers were Mr. Underwood, recently Democratic leader in the House, and Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania. Mr. Underwood earnestly defended the present tariff law with which his name is connected. At the end of the week Congress adjourned for the holiday recess, which will end on January 4.

The President's Wedding

President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, widow of Norman Galt, the daughter of the late William H. Bolling, of Virginia, were married on the 18th, in the evening, at

the bride's residence in Washington. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, in which Mrs. Galt is a pewholder, assisted by the Rev. James H. Taylor, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, which the President usually attends. Extreme simplicity had been sought and all display, official or otherwise, was avoided. There were about forty-five guests and nearly all of these were relatives of the President or of Mrs. Galt. There were no representatives of the diplomatic corps and only one Cabinet officer, Secretary McAdoo, who was present because he is Mr. Wilson's son-in-law. The floral decorations were elaborate and very beautiful, but there was no music, until a little was heard from a concealed orchestra after the ceremony. There were no bridesmaids or flower girls. Many gifts had been received from Cabinet officers, members of Congress and Ambassadors, but no list of them was given to the public.

At a little before 10 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left the house, and at 11:15 p. m. they started in a private car for Hot Springs, Virginia, where they intended to remain for two weeks.

New York's Public Service Commission

Since the removal from office, by Governor Whitman, of Edward E. McCall, chairman of the Public Service Commission whose territory is the southern part of the State of New York, the Thompson Legislative Committee, which asked for the removal of McCall, has taken testimony in which another member of the commission, Robert Colgate Wood, is accused of demanding and receiving bribes. This testimony has been laid before a grand jury, and the indictment of Commissioner Wood is expected. Walter D. Uptegraff, president of the Union Switch and Signal Company, testified that in the summer of 1914, he then being a vice-president, a bribery proposition from Wood was laid before a meeting of the company's board by Vice-President Sidney G. Johnson and the president, Colonel Henry G. Prout. It was rejected, and as a result of what took place at the meeting both Prout and Johnson were forced to resign. Johnson, now vice-president of the General Railway Signal Company, testified that Wood sent for him and said to him that for his influence and vote with respect to a pending contract which would give the company $200,000 for placing its signals on the Center street loop of the New York subway he ought to receive $5000. This was the proposition which came before the board. There was testimony that $1500 had been paid to Wood in connection with a signal contract for another railway.

Johnson had been with the Union Company fifteen years. According to his story, Colonel Prout said there must be no quarrel with Wood, but that negotiations should be continued. Colonel Prout himself testified that he had not felt like taking the responsibility of losing the contract or of paying the bribe, without authority given by the board. S. O. Levinson, counsel for the company, testified that at the board meeting both Johnson and Prout were anxious that action be taken at once because they had promised to pay to Wood the $5000. It was for this reason that they were compelled to withdraw from the company. The committee is also inquiring about a contract for about $1,500,000 which was awarded to the General Signal Company after Johnson had become vice-president of that corporation, altho the bid of the Federal Company was lower by $117,000. Alfred Renshaw, president of the Federal Company, testified that his vice-president, John T. Cade, told him that a former business partner of Commissioner Wood had assured him that for a "consideration" he could get this contract.

Wood asserts that the testimony of Uptegraff and Johnson is untrue. The punishment for the offense in question is ten years imprisonment, or a fine of $5000, or both.

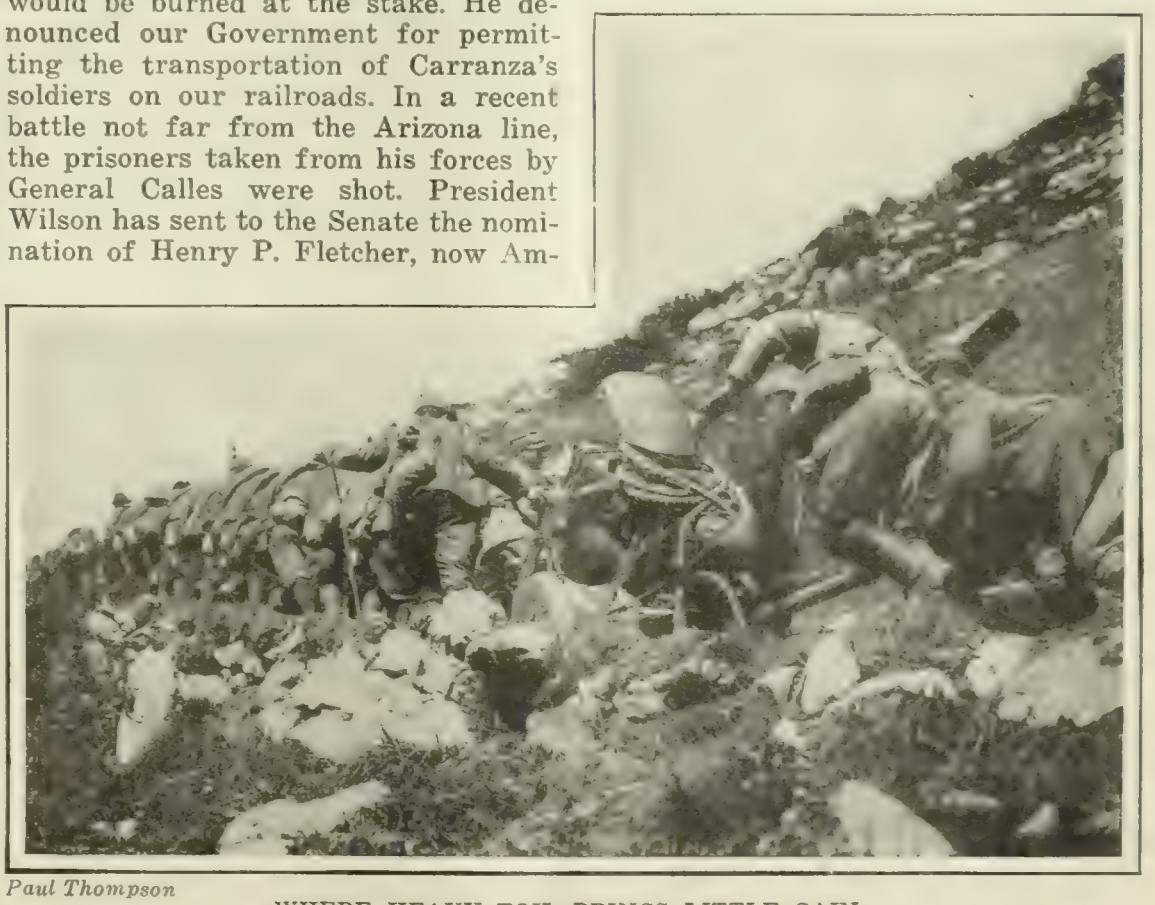
Villa Gives Up the Fight

Villa has decided, late reports from Mexico say, to give up the fight and leave the country. The officers under his command are discouraged and ready to accept Carranza's offer of amnesty. He calls them traitors. He has recently had about 4000 soldiers with him, and there were 2000 at Juarez. If he is permitted to live quietly in the United States, he says, he will cross the line; if not, he will go to Europe. There are reports that he has been engaged for a lecture tour in this country. Before he decided to quit, he and his forces had been pursuing a lawless course. In Madera, at the Pearson works, he demanded $250,000 and held thirty Americans for ransom. Those who refused to pay, it was announced, would be burned at the stake. He denounced our Government for permitting the transportation of Carranza's soldiers on our railroads. In a recent battle not far from the Arizona line, the prisoners taken from his forces by General Calles were shot. President Wilson has sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry P. Fletcher, now Ambassador to Chile, to be Ambassador to Mexico.

Monsignor Kelley, president of the Catholic Church Extension Society, and other prominent Catholic clergymen, have complained to the State Department that Carranza is not faithful to his agreement concerning Catholics. They have submitted evidence that race and religious decrees have been issued by Carranza Governors, and that the Governor of Yucatan has ordered all Catholic priests to marry and to work eight hours a day in the public offices; also that the university in Guadalajara has been closed, that the sacrament of penance is prohibited in Morelos, and that in several places the priests are required to wear peons' blankets.

Carranza has given notice that all acts, contracts, or concessions of the Huerta and Conventionist Governments are nullified, and those holding such concessions must apply again for them. His Minister of Finance will seek a loan of $50,000,000 in New York. At the Mexican capital there is an epidemic of typhus fever, with heavy mortality, and many deaths from starvation are reported. Considerable quantities of corn have been received, but officers of the Carranza Government, it is asserted, demand very high prices for it, in order to gain large profits for themselves.

By President Carranza's order, there are new and severe sanitary regulations, on account of the typhus, and the sale of intoxicating liquor is absolutely prohibited. The Carranza official newspaper recently announced that the head of General Juan Hernandez had been sent, as a Christmas present, to General Gonzales, commander at the capital. Hernandez, the father-in-law of one of Huerta's daughters, and formerly associated with Porfirio Diaz, was recently killed at Esperanza.



Paul Thompson

WHERE HEAVY TOIL BRINGS LITTLE GAIN

Italian artillerymen dragging guns into position over a difficult mountain trail. The Italians are well fitted for the new expedition thru mountainous Albania

FROM STATE TO STATE

ALABAMA: After a long fight for the establishment of dipping vats to rid Alabama cattle of ticks, State Veterinarian Cary and those who have aided him are jubilant over the recent releases from quarantine. The cost of dipping cattle in this state has ranged from less than 30 cents to about 55 cents a head, but cattle from the released sections are bringing $10 a head more than those in the quarantined districts. In a corner of one county the opposition to vats was so bitter that, when the county as a whole had voted overwhelmingly to establish them, that corner destroyed with dynamite all that were built there. The December releasing order frees the cattle of all that county except this corner.

ARIZONA: More substantial progress is now being made in the mining industry of this state than ever was known here before. Nearly all the old mines are increasing their output, and capital is rapidly coming in from outside for the development of new properties. Permanent building operations in the established sections have doubled and steady growth in population has followed. The confidence of operators has never been greater, but there is no indication of the old-time boom founded principally on expectation and imagination.

CALIFORNIA: The subject now uppermost in the minds of California people is the Federal Government's suit to dissolve the merger of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads. The prevailing opinion in the state seems to be that the chief result of separating these roads will be increased cost for poorer service to the public. The recent divorcing of the Union Pacific from the Southern Pacific has resulted, it is said, in no reduction of fares or freights, but has greatly increased the inconvenience of shippers and reduced the financial power of the companies to extend and increase their service.

COLORADO: Last year the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce conducted an advertising campaign in national magazines, setting forth the Pikes Peak region as an all year vacation resort. Tabulated returns show so many visitors attracted by this advertising that a similar campaign is to be made this winter and next spring. Thousands of persons on their way to and from the California expositions were tempted by the advertisements to stop at Colorado Springs, and a large number of them declared their intention of coming again for longer visits.

CONNECTICUT: Never before in its history has this state been so busy as it is now. Labor troubles have not quite ceased, but the few that remain are inconsequential. Nearly every city reports that practically all its industries are running either full time or overtime, and many of them tell of large increases in floor area devoted to manufacturing, the employment of enlarged forces of workmen and the output of record volumes of product. Working hours are shorter and wages higher than they ever have been before.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The largest plant in the world for aeronautical experiments is at the Washington navy yard. It is known as the wind tunnel, and was worked out by navy designers. It is practically a big wooden box in which an eighty-mile gale can be created and its effect upon the planes of a proposed aircraft can be weighed to within 1/2000 of a pound. A huge weight-carrying biplane is soon to be constructed at the navy yard on data gathered from the tests made in this wind tunnel.

KANSAS: The secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture has just completed the tabulation of the egg and poultry sales of the state as reported by county assessors. It shows that these sales amounted to $11,761,798 in the last year. This does not take into account the poultry and eggs used by the farmers themselves or the thousands of backyard flocks kept by city dwellers. Kansas won more than forty first prizes in the poultry show at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in which there were upward of 8000 entries.

LOUISIANA: This state has the distinction of leading all others in percentage of illiterates. Last year the Legislature enacted a law authorizing compulsion of attendance at the public schools in the rural districts and making it a matter of local option. As yet no parish has done more than approve the plan, but now it is said Calcasieu is to make an experiment in order to ascertain by actual experience whether compulsory attendance is a good thing.

MAINE: The lobster industry is one of the most important in this state. To protect it there is a state law providing for lobster wardens and giving them the right to search fishing vessels suspected of having short lobsters on board. The captain of a Boston smack recently refused to let a warden board his vessel. He was subsequently arrested and found guilty by a lower court. On appeal the matter is now in the hands of the Law Court, whose decision will be final. It is believed that if the law is held to be unconstitutional the Maine industry will be ruined by the Massachusetts smackers.

MARYLAND: The method of handling coal at the $1,500,000 Baltimore & Ohio coal pier just contracted for at Curtis Bay is said to be radically different from any now in use on the Atlantic seaboard. The new pier, which will be 700 feet long and 115 feet wide, will be only eight feet above mean low water. The coal for export will be stored and classified in the yards at Curtis Bay, which will be increased to a total capacity of 4000 cars. From the storage yards loaded cars will be run over the car dumpers, of which there will be two, each capable of handling forty 100-ton cars per hour, and then on to the "empty" yard. The coal will be dumped into counterbalanced bins to prevent breakage, and thence fed thru hoppers to belt conveyers. There will be four movable loading towers with cages that can be raised and lowered a maximum of twenty-seven feet.

MASSACHUSETTS: At the recent state election a constitutional amendment was adopted empowering the commonwealth "to relieve congestion of population and to provide homes for citizens." Now the State Homestead Commission is preparing to go before the Legislature in January with plans for carrying out this purpose. It will recommend the purchase of a tract of land near one of the larger manufacturing centers with a view to dividing it into house lots with garden plots of good size. This will be used somewhat experimentally in the hope of learning how best to attract city families to the country. The commission also hopes to establish city classes for instruction in some phases of agriculture as a preliminary, and perhaps an encouragement, to removal to the country.

NEVADA: With silver as one of its most important products, Nevada is looking forward to an era of unprecedented prosperity. On all sides one hears the argument that silver must soon go to a higher price and then remain there a long time, since gold will be eagerly sought by practically every nation on earth in its effort to maintain or reëstablish its credit. Therefore, it is argued, every such nation will need silver both to replace gold withdrawn from circulation and to tempt gold from its hiding places.

MINNESOTA: The attorney for the Minnesota Brewers' Association has opened an entirely new question in the litigation started by the association in the Federal courts to set aside the treaty of 1855 under which liquor is excluded from the Indian reservations in northern Minnesota. He says the treaty is invalid because it attempts to legislate in a way not provided for by the constitution, since no action on it was ever taken by the lower house of Congress. This question was not raised in the former litigation, which ended in 1913, when the United States Supreme Court affirmed the right of W. E. "Pussyfoot" Johnson to seize and destroy liquor found within the treaty limits. With this new point the association's attorney hopes to make the country's highest tribunal reverse itself.

NEW YORK: The prodigious accumulations of freight at the railroad terminals of New York Harbor resulted some time ago in refusal by many of the roads to accept certain classes of export freight for this port, but it was only recently that the embargo extended to any classes of domestic freight. Some of the roads refuse all export freight, excepting that consigned to foreign governments. This exception is made, they say, because governmental freight does not accumulate here, since the foreign governments can commandeer any vessels flying their flags either in this port or elsewhere. But coastwise vessels and even harbor facilities for domestic freight movement are wanting here.

NORTH CAROLINA: A case involving the constitutionality of the so-called quart liquor law has been decided in favor of the law by the Supreme Court of this state. Judge Allen, writing the opinion, held that the Southern Express Company was within its rights in declining to deliver from another state to a citizen of North Carolina more than a quart of liquor at a time or to deliver quarts at shorter intervals than the fifteen days provided for by the law.

TENNESSEE: The commission appointed to establish a state vocational school for girls in Tennessee has received offers of land and substantial contributions toward the erection of buildings from many different cities which bid for the school. The Board of Control, which has charge of all state institutions and lands, has not yet decided which of these cities is to have it, but the school is assured to the state.

WEST VIRGINIA: Delegates from the several local charitable and correctional associations of the state recently held a conference at Wheeling—the first ever held in the state—and, after three days of discussion, decided to organize the West Virginia Charities and Correction Conference. The purpose is to unify the work of the various associations having the same general objects in view. Many faults in both the state laws and the practises of courts were pointed out. The new organization hopes that thru the added influence which concert of action will exert it will be able to remedy many of these defects.

WYOMING: Governor Hadley has appointed a committee to act with a similar committee from Nebraska to investigate the feasibility of running a pipe line from the Wyoming oil fields to Omaha. The project as outlined by a joint resolution adopted by the last Nebraska Legislature is for a line with a daily flow of 10,000,000 gallons to start at Casper, Wyoming, and follow the Platte River, with a tax of six and one-half cent to the mile the cost not to exceed $8000 a mile. The distance is about 400 miles. It is proposed that the people of the two states build, own and operate the line.

CAN WE AFFORD PREPAREDNESS?

BY WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

THE question of the national finances is so intimately related to other vital problems which must be settled in the interest of the American people, that every right-minded citizen should want the truth in order that he may help form that intelligent public opinion out of which alone can arise sound and just conclusions. With this in mind, and in view of the many inaccurate and misleading statements which are being made, either deliberately or ignorantly, about the condition of the Treasury and the finances of the Government with respect to the current fiscal year and the fiscal year 1917, I feel that a true and accurate analysis of the situation may be of service to the public.

We began the fiscal year 1916 with a General Fund balance, not including amounts to the credit of disbursing officers, of $104,170,105.78. Under existing law the present duty of one cent per pound on raw sugar ceases May 1, 1916, and the present emergency revenue law expires on December 31 next. Assuming that these two sources of revenue are, and they ought to be, continued, the estimated total receipts for 1916 are $726,365,500. The total estimated disbursements for 1916, excluding Panama Canal payments, are $716,891,000, leaving a surplus or balance on June 30 next of $113,644,605.78. It may be assumed that there will be appropriated by the Congress for supplemental estimates and deficiencies for the same year the sum of $12,000,000. Panama Canal payments for 1916 are estimated at $25,000,000. These, under existing law, may be paid by the sale of bonds. If paid, however, out of current revenues, the amount must be deducted, leaving, on this basis, an available balance at the end of fiscal year 1916 of $76,644,605.78.

Now let us consider the fiscal year 1917, which we begin with a balance in the Treasury of, as shown in the foregoing paragraph, $76,644,605.78. Assuming again that present emergency revenue taxes and duties on raw sugars are continued, the total estimated receipts will be $730,500,000, giving a total for 1917 of $807,144,605.78. The total estimated disbursements, excluding Panama Canal payments, but including $93,800,000 new or additional expenditures for greater national defense or preparedness, amount to $832,951,000, leaving a deficiency, in 1917, of $25,806,324.22.



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SECRETARY McADOO

Estimated deficiencies and supplemental appropriations for 1917 will amount to $12,000,000, to which must be added a working balance in the Treasury to begin fiscal year 1918, of $50,000,000 and an additional $25,000,000 for Panama Canal payments if these must be paid out of the revenues. On this basis the total new revenue to be raised for the fiscal year 1917 is $112,806,394.22.

If, however, the Panama Canal payments for the years 1916 and 1917, amounting to a total of $50,000,000, should be paid from the proceeds of bond sales, then the amount of additional revenue which must be raised for the fiscal year 1917 is estimated to be $62,806,394.22.

It would not be an unusual thing to finance the Panama Canal payments by the sale of Government bonds; in fact, $138,600,869.02 of Panama Canal payments have been met by the sale of such bonds, twice during the administration of President Roosevelt and once under the administration of President Taft.

Under the present administration all payments for the Panama Canal have been made out of current revenues, amounting since March 4, 1913, to date, to $87,036,818.20. There is no necessity, in my opinion, for the issuance of bonds, notwithstanding the continuance of the European war and its inevitable effects upon the revenues. I believe that it would be far preferable to continue to pay the expenditures for the Panama Canal out of current revenues, especially since the Canal is almost completed and it is likely that the demands upon the Treasury from that source will largely decrease in the near future. If the policy is adopted of providing sufficient revenues to cover the Panama Canal payments, as well as all other demands upon the Treasury, it will probably be broad enough to take care of any ordinary fluctuations in the revenues and expenditures of the Government in the future.

If bonds are not issued for Panama Canal payments, therefore, the total amount of new revenue required for the fiscal year 1917—assuming, as before stated, that the present duty on sugar and the present emergency revenue taxes are continued—is $112,806,394.22, in which is included the sum of $93,800,000 for preparedness or new measures for the national defense. This amount can easily be raised by internal taxation without appreciable burdens upon the American people. The resources and wealth of the country are so great and are increasing so rapidly that the needs of the Government for its normally growing expenditures and for the carrying out of the larger program for national defense can readily be met.

Merely as suggestions I would say that consideration may well be given to increasing the rates of taxation on individual and corporate incomes and of reducing the exemption under the present law of $3000 for single and $4000 for married persons to $2000 and $3000 respectively. The surtax could begin at $10,000 or $15,000 instead of $20,000, as provided at present. In addition to any increases that may be made in the corporation and individual income taxes, a tax could be imposed on such products as gasoline, crude and refined oils, horse power of automobiles and other internal combustion engines, and various other articles not necessary to mention. These taxes would be widely diffused and scarcely felt. Certainly the nation is willing, when it is able to do so, to raise by taxation the amount needed for such a vital purpose as national preparedness and defense.

It is, of course, the function of the Congress to determine what revenues shall be raised and how, and these views must not be considered as a program, but merely as suggestions for discussion.

Washington, D. C.



Karl Struss

BUBBLES

OUR LOST BARGAIN

HOW WE JUST MISSED GETTING THE DANISH WEST INDIES

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

ON the evening of January 7, 1865, there was in the city of Washington a cross French cook. He had reason to be cross, for his dinner was spoiling, tho not from his fault. It was a special dinner, too, given at the French Legation to the Secretary of State and certain members of the diplomatic corps, and none knew better than the cook how critical of culinary art diplomats become in the course of a career spent largely in dining out. The hour set had come and past and still his master failed to give the signal. All the expected guests had arrived, so the anxious cook learned from the servants in the reception room, but they were as much puzzled as he over the delay. It seemed that Secretary Seward had come surprizingly early. So by a curious coincidence had the Danish Minister, General Raasloff. The two had at once retired to a secluded sofa and engaged in earnest conversation. The other guests came, looked into the room and forbore to disturb them. They were talking too low to be overheard, but from their manner it might be inferred that Mr. Seward was urging something and that General Raasloff was opposed to it. The hungry diplomats, while keeping up a lively conversation about nothing to cover the delay, were silently speculating as to what was in the wind. They recalled that at the last White House reception to the diplomatic corps President Lincoln had singled out the Danish Minister for special attention, had talked with him in fact some minutes longer than to any of the others, a significant thing doubtless—if one only knew its significance.

Fifty years have elapsed since that dinner got cold and what neither cook nor diplomats could understand is open to anybody who cares to know. The Administration was trying to buy the possessions of Denmark in the West Indies. The war had demonstrated the need of a naval station in the Caribbean. The British and French harbors had been hospitable to Confederate cruisers and blockade runners, but the Federal warships found it hard to get shelter or coal there. This attitude persisted in England up to the present war, as one can see by referring to the latest British work on the West Indies, *The Cradle of the Deep*, published in 1908. The author, Sir Frederick Treves, rejoices in the escape of the "Alabama" from the "Iroquois" and calls it the "basest meanness" that a Yankee vessel in the harbor of St. Pierre signalled her movements to her pursuer by a rocket. Now, of course, England takes a different view of blockade runners and commerce destroyers. Probably Sir Frederick would not regard it as an act of "basest meanness" if a British vessel had indicated to a British cruiser the whereabouts of the "Emden" in the Indian Ocean.

If it had not been for the friendliness of Denmark our vessels would have had a bad time in the Caribbean during the Civil War so President Lincoln was disposed to be generous in his offer for the islands out of gratitude to the Danes. The purchase of Alaska was in part payment of a war debt of the same sort.



THE CROSS-ROADS OF OCEANIC COMMERCE

The three Danish Islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, stand at the intersection of the routes between Europe and Panama and between North and South America. Before the war the Germans were developing a great commercial port at this strategic point



FREDERIKSTED, THE CHIEF PORT OF SAINT CROIX OR SANTA

The price we paid to Russia, $7,200,000, tho less than we have got out of Alaska in a single year, was considered absurdly high by both Russians and Americans at the time, and it was difficult to justify it on economic grounds, as the congressional debate shows. The real argument for it was the desire of rewarding Russia for the support she gave us in the Civil War when the presence of Russian battleships in Boston harbor was regarded as a proffer of aid in case England should make war upon us.

The purchase of the Danish islands was also urged on grounds of gratitude. Both bills were before Congress at the same time in 1867, but one was taken and the other left. It was Senator Sumner, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who defeated the Danish purchase and carried thru the Russian, tho why he did so has never been explained. For five years he held up the treaty and finally in March, 1870, he wrote "Adversely" upon the back of it and recommended "suspension of action." The Independent, I am proud to say, constantly opposed Sumner on this point, altho it was ordinarily among the foremost of his admirers and supporters. This rejection of the treaty of purchase by the American Senate after it had been solicited by the American Government, was a great disappointment to the people of the islands, who ardently hoped for annexation to the United States. When the question was put to vote in 1868, the people marched to the polls under the American flag while the band played our national tunes. In the island of St. Thomas the vote was 1039 to 22 in favor of annexation; in St. John it was 205 to 0.

In thus securing the defeat of the annexation bill, Sumner acted as the tool of Bismarck, altho we may well believe it was unwittingly, for it is only since the death of Bismarck that the secrets of his tortuous policy have been revealed. It must be remembered that at that time the United States alone among the maritime powers of the world had no foothold in the Caribbean, and they were determined that she should never get entrance here. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward carried on their negotiations with General Raasloff in the disguise of casual conversations, for they realized that if England, Prussia, France or Spain got wind of it they would try to block the plan. Three months after Lincoln and Seward had broached the question the first was killed and the second wounded by Southern assassins. Seward took advantage of his convalescence to pay a visit to the Danish islands ostensibly to recuperate his health. But Earl Russell, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, suspecting that he had a political purpose in mind, took measures to prevent it by securing from the Danish envoy in England a promise that Denmark would not consider the sale of her West Indies possessions without consultation with England. How the proposal was regarded in Great Britain may be seen by the following quotation from a British journal of December, 1865:

> This move on the part of the Americans has unquestionably altered all the relations between the countries in the event of war and is of fifty times more importance to England than all the maneuvers which have taken place about Turkey for the last hundred years.

The Danish Government when in the hands of the Conservatives refused to listen to the American proposals for purchase of the islands, but when the Liberals came into power in November, 1866, with General Raasloff as Minister of War, the sale was agreed to because Denmark needed the $7,500,000 offered for St. Thomas and St. John to be expended in fortifying her frontier against Germany, which had robbed her of Schleswig-Holstein. But the failure of the American Senate to support the Administration caused the overthrow of the Liberal Government in Denmark and the secret alliance which Bismarck arranged between the King of Prussia and the Czar of Russia made Denmark helpless. The chance we lost then never recurred in the forty years since.

From that time on Germany became increasingly hostile and Great Britain increasingly friendly toward American expansion. In Apia harbor and Manila bay German and American warships came close to a conflict. The Republican platform on which McKinley was elected in 1896 declared for the purchase of the Danish islands, but by that time Germany had got too strong a grip upon them. Realizing that the United States would never permit them to pass into the hands of another European power, the Germans had plans for their commercial conquest. A glance at the map will show that the islands stand at the entrance to the Caribbean and command the trade route from Europe to the Panama Canal. As Admiral Porter said: "St. Thomas is the keystone to the arch of the West Indies." It was the idea of the Germans that these islands might be made a great free port which would dominate the commerce of Central and South America as the British ports of Hong Kong and Singapore do that of the Far East. The Admiral said



ST OF THE THREE DANISH ISLANDS IN THE WEST INDIES

Handelsgesellschaft St. Jan was formed in 1899 to buy up the land of the island of St. John and develop its hurricane-free harbor of Coral Bay. But Herr Ballin, one of the greatest commercial strategists of modern times and the Kaiser's chief aid in the expansion of Germany, chose St. Thomas instead of St. John as the headquarters of the Hamburg-American line in the Caribbean.

Of course the United States had no right to interfere with the commercial development of the islands by German capital, but it was feared that this would inevitably lead to political control and in time to annexation by Germany. There was only one way to stop it and that was to buy the islands ourselves. Prompt action was necessary if the most progressive of our commercial rivals was not to get the chief benefit of our Canal. Fortunately we had men of foresight and decision at the head of the nation. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay at once offered $5,000,000 for all three of the Danish islands, St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, and it was accepted. Mr. Hay signed the treaty on January 24, 1902, and the President sent it to the Senate three days later.

But once again the Senate spoiled the project. The treaty was held up in the Senate committee for over a year before it was past, and by that time it was too late. German influence had been brought to bear thru the court and the treaty was rejected by the Danish Senate. The Danish people undoubtedly favored the sale of the islands. The Government would get some ready money instead of paying out between one and two hundred thousand dollars every year to make up the deficit in the insular budget. The treaty past the Folkething, which is the lower and popular house. But the upper house, the Landsthing, is composed of sixty-six members of whom twelve are appointed by the crown for life and the rest chosen by the leading taxpayers for eight years. Even in this aristocratic chamber it was difficult to muster enough votes to block the measure. There was a clear majority in favor of it, but at the final moment two of the crown's appointees were raised almost from their deathbeds to vote against it. One of these, Thygesen, was ninety-seven years old and had quite lost his mind. The other, Roben, was eighty-seven and so feeble that he had to be brought into the chamber on a litter and braced up by stimulants while he voted. By the presence of these two old men the vote was a tie and the treaty was lost.

Two arguments were used in Denmark and the islands against the sale, one sentimental and the other practical. The first was that it was derogatory to the dignity of the crown to sell its territory, and especially since the Americans, after offering to purchase in 1865, had backed out of the bargain. The second argument was the promise that if the islands remained in the hands of Denmark, millions of dollars of Danish and German money would be spent in developing their agricultural resources and placing their ports among the great commercial centers of the world.*

In the ten years following several millions were spent in the islands by the Danish West India Company, the Danish Plantation Company and the Hamburg-American Company, tho the results have in some cases been disappointing to the people. The war, however, has knocked out their prosperity and the fortunes of the islands have been thrown into the melting pot. Nobody knows who will own them when the war is over. It is rumored that the Allies have offered Schleswig, if not Holstein, to Denmark for her aid or friendly neutrality, and that in compensation the Danish islands are to be ceded to Great Britain or France. If on the other hand Denmark should become involved in the war and conquered by Germany, then the islands would pass into German hands. In either case we should have to decide whether such a transfer was a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, and if so whether we should prevent it by force. It would be the wisest course to avoid the danger of some time being placed in a position where we should have to decide this embarrassing question, and this we can only do by purchasing the islands whenever we get a chance. Such a chance is likely to come, if ever, within the next few months, for the general redistribution of territory which is bound to come at the end of the war will doubtless not leave the West Indies unaffected. The Danish Government is reported to be willing now to consider a proposition to purchase. If this is true we should open negotiations at once.

Altho by the acquisition of the vastly more valuable Porto Rico we have obtained the long desired foothold in the Caribbean and an outpost for the defense of the Panama Canal, still our position would be very much strengthened by the possession of the Danish Islands which

*On the various negotiations for the purchase of the islands see *Boston Advertiser*, 1869; Olive R. Seward in *Scribner's Magazine*, 1887; Are We Bound in Honor to Pay for the Danish Islands? by James Barton, 1867; Danish West Indies and American Ownership, by Stickles, *Jour. Amer. History*, 1913; Reports of 57th Congress, Serial 4239, 4407; Kraus's *Die Monroedoktrin*.

lie next to Porto Rico on the east and in fact within sight of it. The three islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John have altogether about twice the area of the District of Columbia and a population of 33,000, mostly negroes. The Danish Government has, as I have said, been generous in the matter of money in recent years, and given them on the whole a good administration, but there is now considerable popular dissatisfaction, which has taken the form of a protest to the king, and local disorder. The people have little sentimental attachment to Denmark and would probably vote, as they did before, for annexation to the United States if they got a chance. The chief opposition would come from those connected with the Danish administration or the German commercial interests. English is still the language of the islands, altho Danish is now required to be taught in the schools a few hours a week.

The islands have had many owners since Columbus first sighted them. St. Croix has been in succession Spanish, English, Dutch, Spanish, French, Maltese, French, and Danish. In 1753 it was purchased by King Christian VI for $150,000. Since then real estate has risen, and the islands would be well worth what we offered for them in 1903.

It would be a great inducement to the islanders to approve of annexation if we could assure them that they would not lose their present free port privileges. This concession we might well grant, at least for a stated number of years, for it would probably be as much in our interest as theirs. Many people are now urging that a free port district, like that of Hamburg or Antwerp, be established at New York or Panama. The Danish islands would have one decided advantage over either of these or any other continental port in that it is unembarrassed by a protected *hinterland*. They could then be developed under American auspices, even better than under German, into a great international *entrepot*, standing, as they do, at the cross-roads of the routes between Europe and Panama and between North and South America.

EFFICIENCY IS SERVICE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

A NOTED efficiency engineer, who works twelve hours a day and begrudges the time to sleep and eat, was asked the secret of his love for his work. "Efficiency is the science of improved service," he replied, "and the best fun I know is putting a smile on a face that wasn't looking for it." He was right—and the real measure of your efficiency is the number of smiles you can put on the faces of your clients, patrons or customers also of your clerks, friends and relatives.

"How can I serve you better?" is the question that should dominate the heart and mind of every ambitious man or woman. Greater is he who serves than he who receives; but greatest is he who both serves and receives. To obtain every penny that our time and toil are worth, but to give a graciousness, thoughtfulness and zeal so far above reward that money cannot pay for them; here is the ideal "trade balance" for a nation or an individual.

"Better service for patrons and employees" has come to be the slogan of the world's greatest business concerns. Good service benefits the server more than the served. It cements the served to the server, and makes a transient customer a lifelong friend. I know of numbers of people who do their buying at a certain store because once a clerk or official of that store did them an unexpected, uncalled-for service. Men have joined a church because the minister seemed as anxious to serve them when they hadn't joined as if they had. Young folks have selected a college because some teacher of the college, making a lecture tour, was genuinely kind to them in offering counsel about their education.

TO SERVE BETTER IS TO SAVE MORE

The first reason for efficiency is economy. Well, to serve better is to save more. The officials of one of the wealthiest corporations are so fully convinced of this principle that they have made their watchword "The customer is always right." Even when the customer is wrong, the fault he finds must be rectified to his own satisfaction. The loss of his good-will means more to the concern than the few minutes and dollars which he requires for adjustment of his grievance. Moreover, a grouchy customer often becomes the finest advertiser for the store when his complaint brings full redress; a man feels so almighty good and pleased with himself when the vast machinery of a modern business all whirrs to the tune of his command!

The costliest things are the needless mistakes, and the worst mistake in a trade or profession of the modern world is defective or deficient service. The service of manufacturer to wholesaler, of wholesaler to jobber, of jobber to dealer, of dealer to customer, of employer to employee, of employee to employer; these services, when properly rendered, will increase financial success all down the line. Apart from the spirit of altruism that should control and animate our work, the scientific reason for laying stress on service lies here; that *the man whom we serve is our best critic*. The faults in a clerk are sure to be known to his employer—and those in the employer to the clerk. A good move is to capitalize the custom of criticism, and to render ourselves more effective by stopping the mouths of our critics. We all want to please ourselves, and the quickest way to do it is to learn to please the hard-to-please. Don't ask me how—try it and find out.

I am speaking from experience—painful experience. It sometimes happens that a reader violently disagrees with me. When I was very young, upon the occurrence of such an event I would look down at the intruder and murmur, "How ignorant and coarse the fellow is, really not worth a second thought!" Later, when I acquired enough health to have some fighting blood in my veins, I would shout in my mind at the critic, "You're dead wrong; what you need is to have a hole punched in your head and some sense poured in!" Later yet, after the world had knocked and battered me around sufficiently, I came to look on every critic as a friend; the more he railed, the more I thanked him. For I discovered that every broadside of condemnation hit a weak spot in my character or equipment, and by marking these vulnerable spots I could strengthen my battle front. Any public service that I may now render has been largely due to the unconscious kindness of my enemies. How to arrive somewhere: Let your critic be your guide.

It is most encouraging to watch the trend of the world toward a sci-

versal application of the law of service. We find it everywhere—in commerce, finance, education, medicine, jurisprudence, reform, religion. Let us note a few recent examples.

HOW SERVICE SPREADS

The big automobile companies are establishing free "service stations" thruout the country for the benefit of customers; national manufacturers maintain "service departments" where counsel may be had without charge; some of the public utility corporations have reduced rates voluntarily, to meet the hard times and satisfy patrons; many of the great department stores provide special service to their visitors at less than cost; and the most famous merchant in the United States declares that he prefers the word "service" to the word "efficiency," as all efficiency is based on service.

The bankers have begun to formulate a system of rural credits and loans, thereby serving the huge agricultural populace; and to inculcate the habit of thrift by printing and circulating a set of instructions for personal means of saving. The teachers are giving free lectures to the parents of pupils; are visiting pupils in their homes; are turning the schoolhouse into a place of hospitality, a social service center. The doctors are abandoning drugs and substituting lessons in preventive hygiene; are distributing leaflets and bulletins, writing reports, books and magazine articles—all tending to deprive the doctor of his fee, but to serve his client more generously.

A commission has been appointed among lawyers, with ex-President Taft a member, to infuse more completely the spirit and fact of justice into the letter of the law; the office of "public defender" has been created for the righteous and impartial support of culprits who are without means; the night court, the juvenile court, and the woman probation officer all help to give a prisoner a square deal. Temperance reform takes on slowly the appearance not of hit-or-miss, holier-than-thou preaching, but of scientific, personal, sympathetic, detailed, study of the *causes* that lead to wrongdoing, and gentle, patient, psychological and biological treatment and removal of the cause. And in religion—dogmas are dead, while the beautiful deeds of human service are the acknowledged proofs of strength in a church. Everywhere, the aim of progressive people now is to serve.

I have seen the president of a national institution cheerfully do the work of his office boy when the boy was suddenly called home to attend a sick mother. I have seen the world's richest young man put himself out to accommodate a fellow whose pocketbook and head were, to all appearances, equally empty. I have seen a dignitary who holds thirty offices—some of them international—go into the kitchen and wash dishes. Are you as proud to do the humblest work well as you would be to hold the highest position? Then you're of the stuff that big men are made of.

The principles and motives underlying efficient service are as broad as life itself. Here no technical barrier divides the teacher from the millhand, the corporation president from the lowest clerk in his employ. Your work may be in a store, a factory, an office, an attic, a theater, a bank, a home, a school, or a church; no matter, the ideas and ideals of genuine, satisfying service will appeal and apply to you as of direct personal use.

What are the first ten points in efficient service? We judge them to be as follows, and would commend them to you for analysis and comparison relating to your business or profession.

WHAT EFFICIENT SERVICE MEANS

1. *A keen sense of personal responsibility.* This seems largely lacking in the make-up of the American child, and is not fostered by our educational methods, which reward grades in school instead of growth in character. The founder of scientific management says that the greatest drawback to industrial advancement is the prevailing tendency of the American workman to "soldier" on the job; he has to be watched, warned and threatened, or he slumps into laziness and carelessness. The first sign of a good workman is that he does his best work unwatched. Moreover, a man's work pays him just what he feels he owes to his work—little for little, much for much. The guarantee of our satisfaction and promotion is the willingness to sacrifice anything, everything, short of health and honor, to the claims of our calling.

2. *A scientific study of the needs and the wishes of our patrons.* The needs and the wishes do not always coincide, yet both should be granted. Thus, the largest newspaper in the United States prints flaming headlines, huge exposures, and volumes of political and "sporting" news—which is what people pay for: then provides the most thoughtful editorials and uplifting poems—which the people need, but wouldn't pay for. One of the biggest patent medicine concerns makes its remedy chiefly of colored water, then offers hygienic advice which does the work that the concoction is supposed to do. Many a public writer, now earning $5000 to $12,000 a year, once declared himself unappreciated and the world all wrong simply because he had failed to study his market—he would submit farcical jibes to the *Atlantic Monthly* or philosophical dissertations to the *Smart Set*. Study the needs and wishes of your patrons.

3. *A fresh and full supply of the best goods.* This applies not only to merchandise, but to every commodity and service. The cry of today is always for something new, and the way to meet the demand is to supply what is both new and true.

KNOW YOUR GOODS

4. *A thoro knowledge of the goods and pride in the service.* Here is a much-neglected field. The price of a ribbon and its place on the shelf do not form the summation of knowledge for a clerk. The ribbon should match the complexion, taste, purse, temperament and design of the intending customer. How many ribbon clerks are trained to see all this at a glance? How many have learned the psychology of color? How many can tell where and how to secure any ribbon out of stock that the customer may wish? How many really enjoy being accommodating when the service costs a little trouble? "I haven't this" versus "We will get it for you"—here in a clause we may note the difference between bad service and good service, and between bad salesmanship and good salesmanship.

5. *Technical training and superior skill.* To serve a patron effectively we must be able to do what he cannot, but must never show that we know we can. Here is where the average teacher falls short—he cannot teach in a superior fashion, but looks as tho he could. He must learn from the scientific salesman. Probably 500,000 American business men have taken special courses in practical business training. I doubt if nearly as many teachers have so prepared themselves for their life work before engaging in it. Hence a great number have to face disappointment, sooner or later. Promotion without preparation is unethical and unscientific; but thousands of teachers look for it. Every ambitious man or woman, bent on achieving the most possible, should take a residence or correspondence course in the professional or industrial subject bearing directly on his vocational career.

6. *Psychological price and a fixed, frank policy.* The psychological price of a thing is what people think they can afford to pay. Thus a $1.50 arti-

cle marked down to $1.49 satisfies cupidity and sells like hot cakes; while a $150 surgical operation marked up to $300 satisfies the awe and fear of the unknown, and is paid for without a murmur. To charge every cent that a commodity is worth, and not a cent more, is a fine test of commercial character. A new price plan, recently adopted by a national shoe company, a wealthy construction company, and a few other concerns, frankly and openly specifies "cost plus five per cent (or ten per cent as the case may be), and shows the customer an itemized bill of costs, proving the net gain to be as declared. This plan, taking your customer into your confidence, has points of merit worth noting.

7. *Cheerfulness without pay.* A little smiling service means more than a large frowning one. And smiles cost no energy, no money, no pains, merely a bit of thoughtfulness and friendliness. A railroad company last year installed efficiency methods which tallied a reported saving of $6,000,000. One of the new features was the adoption of this slogan: "Our Patrons Are Our Guests"—and a corresponding mode of behavior. Hint for every business man: Be as cordial and obliging to everybody, stranger as well as customer, as tho he were a guest in your home.

8. *Deference without servility.* And to the poor as well as to the rich. Here is a lovely Arabian Night's entertainment for a millionaire: Dress up in a beggar's old rags, then go shopping on Fifth avenue; when each clerk or other menial snubs you, flash a $1000 bill on him or her, then deliver a lecture on the folly and sin of snubbing anybody, then report the offender to the management.

9. *Prompt and full adjustment of all complaints.* In every line of business, a method of reports, tabulations and results in the complaint and request department should be made to guarantee satisfaction to the patron. How do you make sure that every patron is always pleased? How *will* you make sure? One of the first rules for business prestige is to make every critic a friend.

10. *Your word is as good as your bond.* I would rather lose a finger than break my word in business. A lost finger means inconvenience, but a lost reputation means financial as well as moral suicide. And a promise to a clerk is more binding than a promise to the richest patron; the patron goes, but the clerk stays to scatter seeds of trouble. In trade, as in friendship, the supreme and winning force is fidelity. So the word "Truth" has been made the watchword of the world's largest club of advertising men. Truth in promise, truth in performance, truth in ultimate purpose and immediate plan; here is the backbone of modern, broad, efficient service. To have your patron trust you as he would his best friend, this should be the aim and creed of every one who serves.

New York City

THE WAR AND WOMEN PHYSICIANS

BY JAMES J. WALSH, M.D.

THE war with its call for so many physicians has brought a distinct revolution of feeling with regard to women physicians in most of the European countries. While it has been perfectly possible for women to study medicine for many years in a number of European medical schools, there has never been any hearty welcome for them by the profession in general. Now with nearly one-half of all the physicians in the countries at war occupied with the care of wounded soldiers, there is no little regret exprest that more women physicians are not available for the needs of the civil population.

In England particularly, where conservative feeling has distinctly discouraged the study of medicine by women, there have been many expressions of this regret, and, according to the London medical correspondent of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, there is actually talk of the closing of hospitals in London for lack not of patients but of physicians.

This may seem surprizing, but the details of the enlistment of physicians makes it very easy to understand the conditions that have developed. Considerably over 5000 physicians are in full time service in the English forces. This leaves only about as many more of military age to take care of the people of England. It is true that there are a great many physicians above the age limit for military service who are engaged in active practise, but these older men are not the ones on whom falls the burden of caring for the poor in the cities and doing the hospital and, above all, the dispensary work. There was a distinct increase in the death rate from the infantile diseases grouped roughly under the term summer complaints among the children of London last summer, and this was attributed by good authorities to the lack of physicians because of the drain on the medical profession, particularly on the younger men, by the call of war.

For, while the recent publication of the announcement from a committee of the British Medical Association that 2500 more physicians are needed for the English army has led many people to think that physicians were probably slack in volunteering for the Medical Army Corps, the exact opposite is true. In spite of the fact that the death rate and still more the disability rate among the army medical corps is much higher than in any other department of the service, because its members have been ready to risk their lives to save the wounded, the number of medical volunteers in proportion to the whole number of the English profession has been very nigh. More of them in ratio to their numbers have been decorated for distinguished bravery than of any other of the army departments.

The physician is much more needed in modern life than was the case before modern developments in scientific medicine and surgery, and above all, in sanitary science and hygiene, took place. Physicians are now engaged not alone in the care of the ailing in their homes, as was true almost exclusively a century ago, but in extensive hospital work, in the time-taking requirements of the public health service, in school inspection with all its demands, and in factory hygiene, as well as in special work of various kinds. Many more physicians are now needed in proportion to the population than were required even half a century ago. It has taken this great war, with its demands upon the profession, to awake the people to this fact.

Hence the widespread feeling that women should be encouraged to enter the medical profession, and particularly now, when there are much fewer students in the medical schools than under ordinary conditions. It would seem almost inevitable that the war will bring, as one of its few desirable results, a new opportunity to women for professional study.

New York City



White Studio

PEW, THE BLIND PIRATE, ACCUSES HIS FELLOW BUCCANEERS OF TRICKING HIM

PIRATES IN A BAND BOX

WHO would expect that supposititiously stereotyped thing known as a Broadway audience to take to a play guiltless of sex interest, containing an entirely negligible quantity of femininity, and dealing only with such wholesome vices as piracy, mutiny, battle, murder and sudden death? Certainly not the stereotyped Broadway manager. But the unexpected has happened.

It is a tiny house, it is true—the Punch and Judy—with its 299 seats. But no play could fill even that scant number night after night and matinee after matinee with inevitable regularity unless it had found a way to the popular heart.

An odd number, is it not, that 299? Odder still by coincidence when you learn, or remember, that the Little Theater, the pioneer of the city's intimate playhouses, has the same number. The coincidence resolves into intention, however, as the fact appears that the difference between 300 and 299 is all the difference between a heavy municipal tax and a merely nominal one. The house is quite as odd as its size. Its front is like a playhouse cut out of cardboard—and a very jolly one, too. As you turn out of Broadway to approach it, if the hour and minute are right—8, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30 or just before the curtain of every act—a figure in herald's garb mounts its battlements and blows a jovial fanfare.

Within the unusual continues. The house is an oblong box, the seats on the floor look from the back for all the world like pews in a church, but from the other point of view—or contact—they are vastly more comfortable. The stage fills one end of the oblong, a row of boxes lines the two sides and the other end. Apparently, one can see all the stage from every seat in every box, and if that is not unusual.

But the play's the thing. And the play, if I may borrow a phrase from the boys who ought to be its chief auditors, is "some play."

Doubtless some one might have written a better story of adventure than *Treasure Island*, but doubtless no one ever did. From the first strains of "Fifteen men on the dead man's chest," to the last glimpse of Long John Silver slipping away in safety to oblivion, the book is true. Not tiresomely true to callous fact, but true to that more splendidly disturbing thing—romance. Such pirates may never have sailed the seas, but thousands of them have sailed time out of mind the vasty deeps of boyish fancy. Any boy, whatever his age, who does not like *Treasure Island* should be clapped into petticoats and set to doing tatting.

Well, the play is worthy of the book. One could hardly say more. The story has been followed with surprizing fidelity—books are so often taken as mere points of departure in play-writing. It is Stevenson—to the life. His characters live on the stage as he made them live in his tale. One would recognize them in a flash if not a name were spoken across the footlights.

The Boy is daring, resourceful, valorous, as every boy would like to be; naïve and trusting as every real boy is. The Squire is obstinate and guileless; Captain Billy Bones thirsty and blasphemous; old Pew of the blind eyes cruel and uncanny; Captain Flint the parrot glossy and verdant, but, alas, taciturn to a fault; and Long John Silver—but he deserves a sentence to himself.

Long John is as handsome as your heroic villain or your villainous hero ought to be. He has the one-leggedness of Peter Stuyvesant; the plausibility of a politician or an Irishman; the ingenuity of the devil; the *sang froid* of the Man Who Never Knew Fear; the ruthlessness of a buccaneer; the likeableness of—But I am not telling anything new. It is all in the book; and now here it all is upon the stage. Set in stage pictures of splendid picturesqueness. If the Admiral Benbow Inn, the "Hispaniola," and the island did not look like that, so much the worse for them.

So a long run and a profitable. One's only regret is that R. L. S. cannot slip into one of those boxes some night and see the play he unwittingly wrote. He would like it.

H. J. H.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND CONGRESS

BY A CORRESPONDENT IN WASHINGTON

A NEW epoch in the woman suffrage movement opened when the suffragists of the eastern states turned to the women voters of the West and asked their help in obtaining the passage of an amendment to the United States Constitution. When the leaders of the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage planned the appeal, they proposed to use the argument that the women of no state can be fairly represented in the National Government so long as any women remain unenfranchised, and that for their own sake the women who already have the vote should put national woman suffrage first, as the only method of obtaining full recognition by Congress of women's needs and women's interests. But when the great convention of women voters was assembled at San Francisco, last September, it was quickly discovered that an appeal to self-interest was weak and ineffective as compared with an appeal to the conscience, the nobility, the generosity of the women. The movement has already assumed such proportions that it was described by one of the most prominent lawyers of the Pacific Coast, in an attempt to explain the position to President Wilson, as one that must be taken into account by Congress and the Administration. "The women voters of the West," he wrote, "are standing together on this question of women's enfranchisement thru constitutional amendment with an almost fanatical solidarity."

The immediate result of this injection of some four millions of possible votes into the suffrage agitation was clearly to be seen in Washington during the two weeks of suffrage conventions and suffrage activity from December 6 to December 20. The first annual convention of the Congressional Union opened on December 6. In itself the convention differed little from many another suffrage convention that has been held during the sixty-seven years that have past since the women first met and organized the women's rights movement. The chief difference between the Congressional Union convention of December, 1915, and all previous conventions was the conviction that possest the women and pervaded all the proceedings, that the movement had reached the threshold of victory that it was only a matter of months before success should be attained. Self sacrifice was there, but that has characterized many a gathering of suffragists, and even the large amount subscribed for the work of the Congressional Union — over $45,000 — has been surpast more than once in the woman suffrage movement.

What was new concerning the convention of the Congressional Union was the fluttering of the dovecotes of the politicians caused by it. Both the Democratic and the Republican National Committees held meetings during the two weeks December 6 to 20; and, for the first time, suffragists appeared before the committees and urged the two great national parties to further the immediate passage of the Woman Suffrage Amendment. Representatives of the National Woman Suffrage Association and of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage were heard by these committees, as well as the envoys who were sent to Washington by the Women Voters' Convention of September 14-16, 1915. But no one who attended these hearings could have failed to be imprest by the keen interest shown by the politicians in the policy to be adopted by the women voters. Miss Frances Jolliffe, of California, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field, of Oregon, were the two envoys. Mrs. Field traveled all the way across the continent by automobile to bring the message of the women voters and the enormous petition gathered at San Francisco to Washington. Both these women had not only been voters but had been actively identified with one or another of the political parties. Their assertion that hundreds of thousands of women were pledging themselves that "henceforth they would know no party until women are enfranchised" was something much stronger than any academic argument.

The contention so constantly put forward by all suffragists that indirect influence is a poor substitute for the vote received another confirmation from the President himself. President Wilson had already taken the step of voting for woman suffrage in New Jersey, but until he met the envoys of the women voters he had always insisted that the question was one for the states and not for the National Government. After listening to Miss Jolliffe and Mrs. Field, he took another long step forward. "I can only say to you," he said, "that nothing could be more impressive than the presentation of such a request in such numbers and backed by such influences as undoubtedly are behind you." He promised to confer in the most serious way with his colleagues at the other end of the city "with regard to what is the right thing to do at this time concerning this great matter," and he finished by saying that the visit of the envoys with their message "will make it necessary for all of us to consider very carefully what is right for us to do."

It is no new thing for the Senate suffrage committee to grant hearings to suffragists, and not much can be deduced from the fact that representatives both of the National Woman Suffrage Association and of the Congressional Union appeared before the committee on December 15 and 16. But it is surely worthy of note that the Judiciary Committee of the House not only granted a hearing to both associations, but that the members of the committee spent so much time in questioning and cross-examining the speakers who appeared for the Congressional Union and the voting women that the hearing was not concluded in the time set for it. Every effort was made by members of the committee to draw from Miss Jolliffe, Mrs. Field, Miss Helen Todd and Miss Alice Paul all possible information concerning the sources and amount of their funds, their force of workers, their expenditures, and especially their future policy under all emergencies.

A Presidential election is due in 1916. No one imagines that the four million women who are entitled to vote will all stand together or will vote as the Congressional Union directs. But if the movement of the women voters goes on as it has begun, gathering strength and momentum during all the months that intervene between now and November, 1916, the vote that will be cast for suffrage first, regardless of party ties, will be a vote that cannot be thought negligible by any political party. In view of the anxieties and uncertainties of the leaders of both great parties, the Congressional Union considers it not unreasonable to believe that the embarrassing question of woman suffrage will be removed from the field of national politics before the meeting of the National Democratic and Republican Conventions next summer, and that Senators and Representatives will relieve themselves of further responsibility by passing the amendment and thus relegating the question to the state legislatures.

A. G. P.

PEBBLES

Peace-ships rush in where dreadnoughts fear to tread.—*Washington Post.*

Russia has placed an order for 3,000,000 pairs of shoes. It'll take a lot of steppes to wear those out.—*New York Tribune.*

Indignant Professor—Quit this quibbling, sir! Who was King Henry VIII? Answer "yes" or "no."—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Mudge—Your wife certainly has a will of her own.
Meek—Yes, and I am the sole beneficiary.—*Boston Transcript.*

One of the most pathetic sights in the world is a highbrow person trying to conceal his delight in the lowbrow comedy of a movie show.—*Calgary Eye Opener.*

FRIGHTFULNESS

NOTICE—I am ready to grind and serve my patrons. Fred Annis, Brookton, N. Y.—*Ithaca Journal.*

First Senior—I'm going to marry a poor girl and settle down.
Second Senior—Better marry a rich girl and settle up.—*Yale Record.*

In time some obscure American will gain world wide notoriety by publicly confessing that he does not know how to make peace in Europe.—*New York World.*

The German deserter who has been interned at Ellis Island will not be admitted to the United States, which, it seems, has no use for Teutonic citizens who are traitors to Germany.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Won't you take my seat?" said the man in the street car as he lifted his hat to the pretty girl.
"No, thank you," she replied. "I've been skating all the afternoon and I'm tired of sitting down."—*Puck.*

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia holds that a street car conductor can't make passengers "move up front." Which ruling exactly coincides with our observation of the facts.—*New York Evening Sun.*

German book laying bare intrigues between Belgium and England before the war shows that the scheming Britons enticed Germany into laying Belgium waste, so that England would have an excuse to enter the war.—*Wall Street Journal.*

FORTUNES OF WAR

First Recruit—What do you think of the major, Bill?
Second Recruit—'E's a changeable kind o' bloke. Last night I says to 'im, "Oo goes there?" An' 'e says, "Friend!"; an' today 'e 'ardly knows me.—*Punch.*

Wife—Oh, doctor, I think Henry is much better this morning. He took my hand just a minute ago and called me his own little tootsy wootsy.
Doctor—The case is more serious than I thought. It's a very bad sign when a patient becomes delirious.—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

WHY WOMEN SHOULD NOT PRAY
A PARODY ON WELL WORN ANTI-SUFFRAGE ARGUMENTS

1. Because a wife's prayers would either nullify or duplicate her husband's.
2. Because praying would distract a mother from her natural duty of teaching her children to pray.
3. Because the conditions of a woman's life are such that she can not know what it is wise to pray for. She might pray for rain when fair weather was needed or for fair weather when the crops required rain.
4. Because women already pray indirectly thru their sons, husbands, and brothers.—Alice Duer Miller, in *New York Tribune.*

Annual Sale
at McCutcheon's



While the cost of Linen Goods, on account of war conditions abroad, is of necessity a little higher than a year ago, the prices at which we are selling goods to-day are not nearly up to present-day values.



From these prices, however, in order that our January Sale may be held just as usual, we shall offer for the entire month of January

A 10% DISCOUNT.

We can do this because we were able to abundantly supply ourselves with Housekeeping Linens of all kinds some time ago, before prices had materially advanced. Under this heading are included the following:—*Napkins, Table Cloths and Fancy Table Linens. Tea Cloths with Napkins to match. Breakfast Tray Sets, Scarfs and Luncheon Sets, Doylies, etc.*

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Children's Wear

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The Independent as a Weekly Periodical Acceptable to Students

Since all teaching must have some definite relationship to life and since it is evident that a good weekly periodical will be a most valuable aid in transferring the interests awakened in the teaching of English to the interests of mature life, it is necessary to consider what periodical shall be used. The daily paper, however excellent it may be, includes a mass of hastily prepared material, much of which is purely ephemeral and much of which is all too often undesirable for consideration in the school classroom. It contains little or nothing of purely literary value. The smallness of type, the quality of paper used, and the necessary economy of space, forbidding much artistic effect, do not make the reading attractive to the eye. Many excellent magazines deal largely with fiction, and thus fail to connect with the broad currents of present-day creative thought. Other publications deal with specific fields of work—with distinct occupations, with religion, philosophy, literature or politics. Others give news and comment on current topics of interest, but omit articles of genuine literary value.

Many teachers testify that The Independent is a paper of the highest type. That it meets with the approval of students is shown by its wide circulation in schools and colleges thruout the country. In the Stuyvesant High School, where the purchase of any periodical is purely optional on the part of every student, The Independent is bought weekly by nearly one thousand of the students, who say that they prefer it to other publications of somewhat similar character. A class section of the senior class, on being asked recently if it wished to change from The Independent to another periodical, stated emphatically that it preferred to continue the use of The Independent.

FREDERICK HOUK LAW, A.M., PH.D.,
Head of the English Department, Stuyvesant High School, New York.

THE NEW BOOKS

VERSE—AND SOME POETRY

That vivid young pagan Rupert Brooke, who wrote superbly of the war, and died, has been twice discussed in The Independent recently, on November 1 and December 6, 1915, and his *Collected Poems* need little mention here. Barring the five sonnets, "1914," of which the best two have been quoted in these pages, his work is a curious jumble of moody fragments. Some of it is grotesque, much of it intensely cynical, some exquisite in its accurate rendering of a phase of passion or passionlessness. Brooke piles up adjectives in a splendid Elizabethan fashion; his phrases fairly stab; he handles rhythm with a delicate ear for variety. His war sonnets are thoroly of a piece, in thought, with his less enduring work, but they cap it all: they express richly the supreme reaches of his philosophy.

Such is not the case, one hopes, with Alfred Noyes. His utterances on the war—like most of the poems in *The Lord of Misrule*, are pretty poor stuff. "Thrice Armed" is vigorous, if not unusual, but a number of other poems on England's crisis are either frankly pedestrian or vaguely compounded of valiant words, scrappy historical allusions, and a rather nebulous religion. And in writing of "Canada, Canada, clear-souled Canada," he descends to shabby doggerel.

Mr. Noyes has always leaned heavily on his allusions and made large use of atmospheric proper names—*vide* Sherwood, Old Japan, the Mermaid Tavern—and in this collection he has occasionally carried the trick so far that he quite outruns the reader's interest or comprehension. It is good to write colorful ear-filling things that read aloud to perfection, but there is small virtue in throwing two or three romantic-sounding proper names together, turning them over half a dozen times in a lilting measure, and leaving it to the reader to extract an idea from the product.

Furthermore, Mr. Noyes is trying out so many kinds of uninteresting verse forms that he is in some danger of losing that prevailing singing quality which for most readers has been his greatest appeal. But there is now and then—as always in his work—a clear lyric note, or a gorgeous patch of color, or a fine moral strain. The title poem, tho a little silly in its confusion of concepts, is as buoyant and genial as Mr. Noyes should be. But after his "Collected Poems" the volume is unmistakably anti-climax.

It is a relief to turn to the American poets, who have no obligation to versify Lord Derby. A scant word or two is all that Sara Teasdale has to give to the war in *Rivers to the Sea*. A loosely organized sequence of direct and simple love lyrics is the foundation of the collection. They are penetrative and musical. Miss Teasdale sets much of her verse in a New York background, and the unaffected use she makes of the city is—to a New Yorker at least—charming. But her prevailing theme is the heart of a woman, and it is for the delicacy of her portrayal of a woman's moods, together with the rapid limpid verse in which she is at her best, that the book is chiefly to be welcomed.

The love episode of which she writes was incomplete. But George Herbert Palmer has "reluctantly," thirteen years after his wife's death, published a group of poems which Alice Freeman Palmer wrote during the late years of her life, forming together *A Marriage Cycle*. Those who read Mr. Palmer's biography of his wife will need no testimony as to the spirit of these poems. They are completely informal in expression, and many of them have not a little lyric charm.

The rather dignified verse which Thomas Walsh has gathered under the title of *The Pilgrim Kings* is almost all inspired by Spain and the legends of the Church. Mr. Walsh is distinctly not of the newer poets; he is reserved, disinterested; his themes, diction, manner suggest the last century. There is a hint of Longfellow. He writes dramatic dialogs in which the Spanish painters Greco and Goya appear with much animation. He tells gracefully the story of several quaint little miracles. He rings colorful variations on the legend of the Magi. Granted his prevailing temper, the verses are spirited in description and characterization, and not infrequently sonorous.

The two men who have been associated in the conduct of "The Sun-Dial" in the New York *Evening Sun*, and who have together made it distinctive among the "colyums" for its excellent verse, have published a volume apiece. Don Marquis, the editor, calls his book *Dreams and Dust;* Dana Burnet is content with *Poems*. Both books are liberally flavored with the poetical commonplaces of the day. Don Marquis occasionally runs up a wordy blind alley. Dana Burnet's worst temptation is to be sentimental. But both men write smoothly and for the most part melodiously, and with a good deal of genuine emotion. Dana Burnet is perhaps the more consistent. He has a robust, slightly archaic strain which he maintains very successfully, tho one regrets that for the most part his comments on the war are made in the vocabulary and images of the medieval romances. In "The Survivor" and "The Builder," however, he has spoken vividly and significantly on two phases of the tragedy of war. While he fails to strike the note of typical *vers de société* that Mr. Marquis now and then reaches, he can write daintily and lightly of youth and romance, and there is a fine rumble of blood and cold steel in his Panama poems. One feels that Mr. Marquis has perhaps the higher ambition and imaginative reach, but Mr. Burnet has provided the greater quantity of good, readable verse.

Collected Poems, by Rupert Brooke. Lane. $1.25. *The Lord of Misrule*, by Alfred Noyes. Stokes. $1.60. *Rivers to the Sea*, by Sara Teasdale. Macmillan. $1.25. *A Marriage Cycle*, by Alice Freeman Palmer. Houghton, Mifflin. $1.25. *The Pilgrim Kings*, by Thomas Walsh. Macmillan. $1.25. *Dreams and Dust*, by Don Marquis. Harper. $1.20. *Poems*, by Dana Burnet. Harper. $1.20.

A NOBLE RECORD

Miss Lillian Wald has sometimes been called "New York's Most Useful Citizen," and her record of service in *The House on Henry Street*, told unaffectedly and without exaggeration, would go far to justify such a characterization. For twenty of the busiest years a woman could live, Miss Wald has founded, guided and inspired the Henry Street Settlement. The system of district nursing that began with Miss Wald and Miss Mary Brewster has grown into a city-wide organization with many branches; the other activities of the settlement have been varied as the needs of the people, and of incalculable service to the city. The book is just what its name implies: the history of a house, rather than an autobiography, and one feels, thruout, the fine reserve of a nature most generous of praise to co-workers but never self-centered. We know of no more inspiring achievement than that of the two young nurses who were drawn into work among their neighbors in Henry street, and who by their efforts have transformed so many handicapped children into citizens of a nobler city. New York may well be proud of the house on Henry street, and of its devoted builders.

The House on Henry Street, by Lillian D. Wald. Henry Holt. $2.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT

Dr. Lyman Abbott is a public character. He came from a well known literary family. Jacob Abbott was his father and John S. C. Abbott, his uncle. He left the practise of law, became a minister, began pastoral life in Terre Haute, Indiana, was pastor of a church in New York City and later the successor of Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He is best known, however, as still at the age of eighty editor of the *Outlook*.

Never elected to any public office, he has yet been a leader of public opinion and much sought for as lecturer and orator. There is scarcely any question of popular interest to the decision of which he has not given his voice and pen. There has been nothing startling in his career, but he has been so actively engaged in all the public movements of the last fifty years that his autobiography, modestly called *Reminiscences*, could not but be instructive and interesting.

We have here the record of an intellect, working with all facility, and with the passion of a teacher, applied primarily to high questions of religion and then to the moral bearings of politics and philanthropy. The volume tells, without egotism but frankly, what he has felt and what he has done. He recalls old conflicts and successes and at the end he rejoices to find thought freer, the country and the world better. His theology has developed on more and more liberal lines, he tells us. He early gave up the sterner teachings of Jonathan Edwards, then the stricter view of inspiration, and has defended those who denied the virgin birth. He defines his position as that of mediating between the rationalist and the mystic in theism and as an admirer of Eucken. He believes that God is not reached by reason, but by the experience of God in the soul. The dependence on reason would be the destruction of faith.

The volume will be welcomed not only by the numerous admirers of the author, but by all who are interested in the development of American thought and life during the long period it covers.

Reminiscences, by Lyman Abbott. Houghton, Mifflin. $3.50.

RUSSIAN LITERATURE

Alfred A. Knopf's publication of Russian books goes forward auspiciously in the three just issued, and a word should first be said for their good plain blue covers. The promised cheaper edition of Prince Kropotkin's *Ideals and Realities in Russian Literature* puts within general reach a criticism of Russian authors more valuable for reference than can be our outside analysis. The translation of *Taras Bulba*, Gogol's powerful story of the Cossacks of the Ukraine, written with the simplicity and reality of a legend, has been thoroly revised by Miss Hapgood and notes and introduction added. *The Precipice*, now first translated into English, is the last of Ivan Goncharov's three great novels. It pictures with both sympathy and blame the restless and aimless, because many aimed, youth of new Russia, and, with more charm and more convincingly, those remaining of the old regime. It shows what is not so common in Russian literature, a happy normal home in a setting of beautiful scenery. As a study of Russian life and views it is enlightening, and its simple, easy style gives "atmosphere," a softening quality in which the masters of Russian fiction often seem lacking.

Ideals and Realities of Russian Literature, by Prince Kropotkin. $1.50. *Taras Bulba*, by N. V. Gogol. $1.25. *The Precipice*, by Ivan Goncharov. $1.35. A. A. Knopf.

RACIAL AND SOCIAL DANGERS

The Great War has driven home to thinking people the stern necessity of preserving and increasing the virility of the race in the face of the advancing luxuries of civilization as well as the national danger of social disorder and ineffectiveness. It is significant of the times that Charles B. Towns, in his instructive volume on *Habits That*



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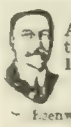
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Handicap, considers the questions involved in addiction to morphine, alcohol and tobacco, more especially from the standpoint of their effects upon society and the race than from the moral point of view. In fact, the moral aspects are discussed largely in their relation to physical and social results. The author has been engaged for many years in the study and treatment of the victims, especially of drug taking, and speaks with much authority and conviction about the prevalence, causes, results and methods of curing this pernicious habit. He is utterly opposed to the ordinary sanitarium treatment of drug cases, because the very conditions under which the cure is sought militate against the desired result. He lays special emphasis on both the psychological and neurological effects of the disease and the social motives essential to a recovery of normal physical health. Mr. Towns extends his discussion also to the alcoholic and narcotic habits, and points out their deteriorating effects upon the race, and the preventive and curative measures that ought to be and have been partially undertaken. The importance of the subject is indicated by his statement that the United States has more victims of the drug habit than it has of tuberculosis. The book is fearless, judicious, convincing and practical.

Habits that Handicap, the Menace of Opium, Alcohol and Tobacco, and the Remedy, by Charles B. Towns. Century. $1.20.

THE WOMEN'S PEACE CONGRESS

The modest, restrained accounts of the *Women at the Hague*, written by the delegates, Jane Addams, Emily J. Balch and Alice Hamilton, show the congress for precisely what it was, no vainglorious attempt to rearrange the world, but a sober effort to do any little that it might be possible to do toward solving the world's fearful problem. Especially interesting is the chapter At the War Capitals.

Macmillan. 75 cents.

WOULD YOU WRITE A PLAY?

Most literary persons who have not written a play intend to do so. But play producers are finicky. They risk large sums in production, which makes them harder to please than editors. *Writing and Selling a Play*, by Fanny Cannon, critically written, from a full knowledge of the inside of the theatre, and play construction, and from experience both as an actress and stage-director with its admirable bibliography, is a safe and sure guide for the novice.

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NON POLITICAL FEMINISM

The growth of Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia has taken a markedly different course from the similar movement in England and America In many respects it is more radical, the distinctly less political in its aims Katherine Anthony in *Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia*, presents an interesting account of the movement, especially toward *Mutterschutz* (maternity protection) ; and the emphasis put upon distinctively feminine reforms, on dress among others

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For the first time since the establishment of the lectureship, some thirty forty years ago, the Lyman Beecher Lectures on Preaching delivered at the Yale School of Religion were given last winter in a layman Mr George Wharton Pepper speaks as a Voice from the Church and his clear, thinking and reserved attitude are made more effective by his forceful

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George Preston Mains is performing a splendid service in pointing the way for orthodoxy to accept without spiritual disturbance modern views of the Bible and religion. His volume on *Divine Inspiration* is most reverent in spirit, clear in thought, and fully justified by biblical scholarship; a book for both laymen and clergy.

Doran. $1

TOO LITTLE ROMANCE

The history and descriptions recorded by Gov. L. Bradford Prince in his *Spanish Mission Churches of New Mexico* consist too largely of compilations and unimportant materials and lack the picturesqueness of appropriate style. A large number of illustrations are presented, but like the text they fail to give the thrill of romance which one expects from the story of these fading ruins.

Cedar Rapids: Torch Press. $1.50.

ADMONITIONS TO COLLEGE MEN

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the importance of religion for college men and of college men for religion. Variety of appeal is no doubt desirable, and the sermons by Rev. Martyn Summerbell, D.D., in *Faith for the College Man*, will attract by their briskness and sturdiness of expression. They would have been more effective if the author had been less antagonistic to some phases of modern thought.

Dayton, Ohio: Christian Publishing Co. $1.

NEW PENOLOGY

The Story of Canada Blackie, edited by Anne P. L. Field, is told in a series of extraordinary letters from one of the most desperate criminals of New York state. These letters show the possible power of sympathy and trust to transform an enemy of society into a loyal and trusted friend of the authorities, and suggest the reasons for Mr. Osborne's remarkable success in evoking sentiments of honor and respectability among convicts.

Dutton. $1.

A GREAT GIRONDIN

Brissot de Warville, by Dr. Eloise Ellery, is the only adequate biography in existence of the chief of the Girondin party in the French Revolution. Brissot's career is of great interest, as he was one of the most versatile men of his epoch: dilettante philosopher, champion of negro emancipation, student of the young American republic and admirer of its institutions, successful political theorist and unsuccessful practical statesman.

Houghton, Mifflin. $1.75.

WAGNER AS A DRAMATIST

To prove that Wagner was first of all a dramatist, without in any sense depreciating his position as a composer, is the theme of the brilliant author of "Foundations of the Nineteenth Century," Houston Stewart Chamberlain, in *The Wagnerian Drama*. Music, he maintains, was to Wagner, even in wonderful operatic scores, merely a means to the end—dramatic effect; and the perfect drama was that which employed to the full the true functions of word, tone and gesture.

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REASON AND FAITH SAY "NO"

In seeking to answer for himself and others the question *Is Death the End?* Rev. John Haynes Holmes, while holding steadfastly to the results of modern science and declaring the entire lack of proof from psychical research, contends for the reasonableness of the immortal life as an extension of individual existence beyond present limitations and death. Belief in the future life is dependent, after all, upon one's conception of God and the human soul.

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Sir Charles Cameron, Public Analyst, City of Dublin, writes: "Sanatogen is of the highest nutritive value. It is an excellent nerve food."

The Czar of Russia's Private Physician: Dr. Eerchmin: "My daughter who was very nervous and anaemic, has been greatly benefited by the prolonged use of Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the color of her skin became healthier."

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in 3 sizes, from $1.00 up.



Send for "The Art of Living," a charming little booklet by Richard Le Gallienne, the popular poet-author, touching on Sanatogen's kindly help and giving other interesting aids in the quest for contentment and better health. The book is free. Tear this off as a reminder to write THE BAUER CHEMICAL Co., 20R Irving Pl., New York.

1915

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Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries.

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board

CORNELIUS ELDERT, Pres. CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-Pres.

WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-Pres. G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

DIVIDENDS

The Manhattan Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, cor. Bleeker St., N. Y.

129th Semi-Annual Dividend

December 14, 1915.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst. payable on or after January 17th, 1916.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1916, will draw interest from January 1, 1916.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Sec'y.
ARTHUR STILES, Asst. Sec'y.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833)

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York.

TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1915.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000 payable on and after JAN. 17, 1916.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1916.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., B. OGDEN CHISOLM, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1915, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after January 17th, 1916.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1916.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY

BOSTON

Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable January 1, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record December 24, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 66.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1916, at the office of the Company, 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1915. The transfer books will be closed from December 23, 1915, until January 15, 1916.

JOHN W. DAMON, Asst. Treas.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

160 and 162 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

4%

Interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum will be credited to depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1915, on all accounts entitled thereto from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on or after January 15, 1916.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1916, will draw interest from January 1, 1916.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President.
CLARENCE H. DUNSTAN, Treasurer.

The Market Place

ENGLAND AND AMERICAN SECURITIES

The British Government has asked for, and is about to have, authority to purchase or borrow American securities held and owned in England, and to use them in meeting the great and growing British obligations here. It is the intention of the Government to use these securities as collateral for loans from our bankers, but authority to sell them is to be given. Holders not ready to sell, but willing to loan such securities, are invited to deposit them with the Government for two years, but authority to sell them, if necessity should require this, is to be granted, the owner to receive 2½ per cent in addition to the current price in this country. For the purchase of such securities, five years 5 per cent Exchequer bonds are to be issued. These will be for sale at par, and investors may pay for them with American securities or cash.

Sir George Paish, an eminent financial authority who has at times represented the Government, publishes a statement which shows what the need is and will be. Great Britain, he says, must provide for an American export excess or credit balance of about $1,350,000,000 for the year 1915. This practically has been, or will be, done with $400,000,000 of gold, $400,000,000 from the Anglo-French loan, and the sale of $500,000,000 in securities. He does not mean to say, of course, that a complete settlement has been made. Gold is still coming, and the sale of our securities has been going on for a long time. It will be recalled that two warships brought $65,000,000 worth of them. Turning to the coming year, he predicts that the net balance will probably be even $2,000,000,000. For the payment of so great a sum Great Britain must mobilize her American securities.

No one knows how many of these there are in that country. Chancellor McKenna said in the House of Commons that his estimate, for American and Canadian issues, was "anywhere from $1,500,000,000 to $4,000,000,000." The Loree committee, last June, found $2,576,000,000 of American railroad securities in Europe. Industrials were not included. For a long time the sales here for foreign account have been noticeable. Some think that $900,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 of the British holdings have been marketed, and that there may be $1,500,000,000 remaining. Large amounts of our best

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

5 and 7 Park Place, N.Y.

128th Semi-Annual Dividend

The Trustees have directed that interest be credited to depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

4% PER ANNUM,

payable on and after January 17th, 1916

H. F. Hutchinson, Prest. W. H. Rose, Secty.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

New York, December 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1915, payable December 31, 1915, to stockholders of record December 24, 1915.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.

Common Stock Dividend.

New York, December 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1915, payable December 31, 1915, to stockholders of record December 24, 1915.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, December 15, 1915.

A Dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable February 1, 1916, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 5, 1916.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of stockholders of this Company, which will be held January 26, 1916, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 p. m. January 5, 1916, and reopened at 10 a. m. January 27, 1916.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

Meriden, Conn., December 15, 1915.

Coupons No. 26, of the Debenture Bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1916, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City. GEORGE ROCKWELL, Secretary.

The Electric Storage Battery Company

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street

Philadelphia, December 15th, 1915.

The Directors have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 3rd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 21st, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

The United Gas and Electric Corporation

FIRST PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND

December 2, 1915

The Board of Directors has today declared a dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the First Preferred stock of the Corporation, payable December 30, 1915, to stockholders of record December 20, 1915, the same being out of the surplus earnings of the Corporation and in excess of the dividend accruing on said First Preferred stock to December 1, 1915.

H. J. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICES

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK

New York, December 15, 1915.

An election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 150 Delancey street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 11, 1916, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. E. HOYER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

December 7, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 257 Pearl street, on Tuesday, January 11, 1916, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. E. ANDERSON, Cashier.

Efficient Living

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bonds and stocks are tied up over there in estates or held by trustees. Many are in the possession of insurance companies. Chancellor McKenna said insurance and trust companies that were large holders fully approved his plan.

Probably there will be a satisfactory response to the British Government's appeal or offer. Large quantities will be sold to the Treasury and other large amounts loaned. Trustees will be relieved of impediments by legislation. Canadian securities are included in the project, but there is a promise that the purchases and subsequent sales will not be sufficient to transfer control of Canadian railways to the United States.

While our people cannnot reasonably object to a proposition designed to facilitate payment for great quantities of our products there is a quite natural inquiry as to the effect upon our securities market, if there should be large sales. Chancellor McKenna said that depression of this market would be avoided. It would not serve the British purpose. Why should our people and our financiers regard with apprehension the sale here of these American railroad securities, if the sales are wisely conducted? For three or four months past great traffic and large increases of earnings on congested lines have added financial strength to our railway system and warranted rising prices for railroad shares. Sales by the British Government, thru competent agents, if sales must be made, ought not to cause a decline.

THE CROPS

We had from Washington last week the final estimate of this year's crops, the Department of Agriculture's review of the fiscal year, and the first report about the sowing of winter wheat that will be harvested in 1916. Because a large part of the enormous billion-bushel crop is in hand, and also for the reason that the weather was unfavorable at seeding time, the winter wheat acreage has been reduced by 11¼ per cent. Therefore it is expected that next year's crop of winter-sown wheat will be about 540,000,000 bushels. This year's was 655,045,000.

The final estimates for the present year show a few changes. To the great crop of wheat 9,000,000 bushels have been added, 35,000,000 have been taken from the yield of corn, and there are 7,000,000 bushels more of potatoes. Below are the figures:

	1915	1914
Corn	3,054,535,000	2,672,804,000
Wheat	1,011,505,000	891,017,000
Oats	1,340,362,000	1,141,060,000
Barley	237,000,000	194,953,000
Rye	49,190,000	42,779,000
Buckwheat ..	15,769,000	16,881,000
Flaxseed	13,845,000	15,559,000
Rice	28,947,000	23,649,000
Potatoes ...	433,398,000	462,495,000
Tobacco, lbs..	1,060,587,000	1,034,679,000
Cotton, bales.	11,161,000	16,134,930

The value of the principal farm crops on December 1, at farm prices, was $5,568,773,000. Heretofore the total has never exceeded five billions. If minor crops, animals and animal products be added, the value is about



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ESSAYS AND REVIEWS: [illegible]

PARIS AND LONDON: [illegible]

DANCING: [illegible]

FASHIONS: [illegible]

DOGS AND MOTORS: [illegible] and timely discussion of them.

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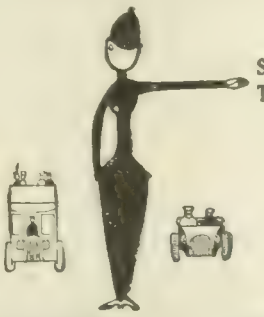
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$10,000,000,000. Secretary Houston's estimate for last year is $9,873,000,000. The area on which our crops were grown exceeds that of Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden combined. Altho this year's cotton crop is only 11,161,000 bales, against last year's 16,134,930, the smaller yield is worth more to the growers than the preceding crop that broke the record, because the average price on December 1 of this year is found by the Department of Agriculture to have been 11.3 cents a pound, while it was only 6.8 cents a year ago. For this reason the value has risen from $525,324,000 in 1914 to $602,393,000 in 1915.

EXPORTS AND CONGESTION

There are indications that the record of exports, and of the excess of exports over imports, will be broken again by the official reports for December. In the week that ended with the 11th the exports from thirteen ports which represent 91 per cent of our foreign trade were $98,408,000, with a balance in our favor of $60,350,000. Returns from all the ports will probably show an export total of $100,000,000 for that week. The highest figures thus far have been, for an entire month (October), $334,000,000 of exports and a credit excess of $186,000,000. It may be that this excess for the full calendar year will be more than $1,900,000,000.

This remarkable outward movement did not relieve the freight congestion on the railways and at the ports. Additional embargoes were ordered by railway companies. The Baltimore and Ohio refused to take grain for export from Baltimore. At that port there were 4000 loaded cars, and the elevators, with 2,500,000 bushels, were full. The same company ordered an embargo on lumber. Embargoes on flour for export were proclaimed by the New York Central and the Erie. The New Jersey Central refused to take freight for coastwise shipment from New York, and all commodities sent from the Pacific coast for export at that point. There were 45,000 loaded cars on the Eastern lines or at the terminals. Port congestion here is due partly to similar congestion on the other side of the Atlantic.

The following dividends are announced:

American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, preferred, quarterly, 2 per cent; common, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, both payable December 31.

Broadway Savings Institution, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after January 17, 1916.

Greenwich Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after January 17, 1916.

D. C. Heath & Co., preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable January 1, 1916.

Irving Savings Institution, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after January 17, 1916.

New York Central Railroad Company, 1¼ per cent, payable February 1, 1916.

South Brooklyn Savings Institution, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after January 15, 1916.

United Fruit Company, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable January 15, 1916.

The United Gas and Electric Corporation, first preferred, 4 per cent, payable December 31.

Electric Storage Battery Company, common and preferred, 1 per cent, payable January 1, 1916.

Manhattan Savings Institution, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after January 17, 1916.

Bowery Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, January 17,



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T. B. S., Depauville, N. Y.—The Postal Life was examined some time this year by the New York Insurance Department but the report has not yet been made public. Until it is, I am unable to answer your questions.

W. A. L., Douglas, Ga.—Your policy is in no danger, and it would be unwise to let it lapse now. The company is not prospering in the same degree that many others are, but its liabilities are fully secured. Surplus earnings have been reduced, thus raising the policyholders' net cost. That seems to be the most serious feature.

A. M. D., Culleoka, Tenn.—At the beginning of this year the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., had assets of $5,520,203; a net policy reserve of $4,110,177, and a surplus of $570,808, of which $350,000 is its capital. That is to say, it has a net surplus of $220,808. The company as now constituted is a consolidation of several North Carolina companies. The management is of good character and ability, and the company may be classed as rendering average service to policyholders.

T. C. C., Millington, Tenn.—The Atlantic Life Insurance Company of Richmond, Va., is a good ordinary institution, financially and managerially, with $2,639,216 of assets at the beginning of this year and a policyholders' surplus of $428,165. The only thing that makes a long established life company a better earner of dividends for policyholders is that competition with them compels the younger and smaller companies to spend a larger proportion of their premium receipts to secure new business. Agents of the latter receive larger commissions because their policies are harder to sell. Their general expenses are also greater in proportion.

W. P., Eldred, Fla.—All your policies in the Aetna Life, Equitable Life and Germania Life are of the first order. While in my judgment the Southern States Life does not, in many ways, measure up to the standard of what is best in life insurance, such information as I can secure respecting it prompts me to admit that it is safe; and as you say you like the policy and want to keep it if it is secure, my advice is that you do not let it lapse. In regard to your policy in the Florida company, to me the prospects are not encouraging. Were I similarly situated I would get whatever is possible and quit.

J. B. & Son, Hurleyville, N. Y.—The mutual principle is the correct one in insurance of all kinds, because its purpose is to distribute over all the insured the losses incurred by the few. It works admirably in life insurance, for the reason that death is certain, and the laws governing its occurrence can be definitely stated. Up to the present, pure mutuality is not practicable when applied to fire or casualty insurance as a whole. There are a few successful mutual fire insurance companies, but only because they restrict their operations to a limited class of risks, like slow burning, thoroly constructed and protected mills. Even they are hard hit at times, as at Salem, Mass., a year or so ago. The two mutual companies you name are good and have been successful. They may continue so, provided they are not involved in a conflagration somewhere. Policyholders are liable for all the debts of a mutual company, particularly incurred and unpaid losses.

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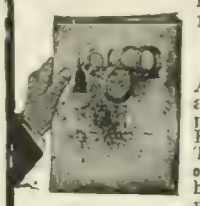
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A WELLS PROPHECY THAT CAME TRUE

HOW THE ENGLISH ARMY HAS REALIZED HIS GLOOMY "ANTICIPATIONS"

WHEN H. G. Wells in 1902 essayed the role of prophet and in his volume entitled *Anticipations* tried to forecast the future of the world on scientific principles, he excited the same popular interest that any guess at coming events arouses, but there were few who took him seriously. Now, however, *Anticipations* makes very interesting reading. Much of it has already come to pass, and we see that Wells's chief mistake lay in putting his forecast too far ahead; for instance, when he says that he is "inclined to believe . . . that very probably before 1950 a successful aeroplane will have soared and come home safe and sound."

The chapter on the new forms of warfare and the inadequacy of the old methods of management and training is full of warnings which it were well for his country to have heeded. This is shown if we compare that feeling passage in which he describes a future British army setting out to meet a scientifically organized foe with an actual battle on the Artois field as seen from the German side. The first column is quoted from *Anticipations*, published thirteen years ago. The second column is taken from Kellermann's picture of the battle of Loos, September 22, 1915, published in the *Continental Times* of Berlin. Bernard Kellermann, one of the most brilliant of the younger writers of Germany, is well known in America thru his novel, *The Tunnel*, dealing with a submarine passage to Europe.

THE PROPHECY, 1902

I seem to see, almost as if he were symbolic, the gray old general—the general who learned his art of war away in the vanished nineteenth century, the altogether too elderly general with his epaulettes and decorations, his uniform that has still its historical value, his spurs and his sword—riding along on his obsolete horse, by the side of his doomed column. Above all things he is a gentleman. And the column looks at him lovingly with its countless boys' faces, and the boys' eyes are infinitely trustful, for he has won battles in the old time. They will believe in him to the end. They have been brought up in their schools to believe in him and his class, their mothers have mingled respect for the gentlefolk with the simple doctrines of their faith, their first lesson on entering the army was the salute. The "smart" helmets His Majesty, or some such unqualified person, chose for them lie hotly on their young brows, and over their shoulders slope their obsolete, carelessly-sighted guns. Tramp, tramp, they march, doing what they have been told to do, incapable of doing anything they have not been told to do, trustful and pitiful, marching to wounds and disease, hunger, hardship, and death. They know nothing of what they are going to meet, nothing of what they will have to do; religion and the rate-payer and the rights of the parent working thru the instrumentality of the best club in the world have kept their souls and minds, if not untainted, at least only harmlessly veneered with the thinnest sham of training or knowledge. Tramp, tramp, they go, boys who will never be men, rejoicing patriotically in the nation that has thus sent them forth, badly armed, badly clothed, badly led, to be killed in some avoidable quarrel by men unseen. And beside them, an absolute stranger to them, a stranger even in habits of speech and thought, and at any rate to be shot with them fairly and squarely, marches the subaltern—the son of the schoolburking, share-holding class—a slightly taller sort of boy, as ill-taught as they are in all that concerns the realities of life, ignorant of how to get food, how to get water, how to keep fever down and strength up, ignorant of his practical equality with the men beside him, carefully trained under a clerical headmaster to use a crib, play cricket rather nicely, look all right whatever happens, believe in his gentility, and avoid talking "shop."

So the gentlemanly old general—the polished drover to the shambles—rides, and his doomed column march by, in this vision that haunts my mind.

I cannot foresee what such a force will even attempt to do against modern weapons. Nothing can happen but the needless and most wasteful and pitiful killing of these poor lads, who make up the infantry battalions, the main mass of all the European armies of today, whenever they come against a sanely organized army. There is nowhere they can come in; there is nothing they can do. The scattered, invisible marksmen with their supporting guns will shatter their masses, pick them off individually, cover their line of retreat and force them into wholesale surrenders; it will be more like herding sheep than actual fighting. Yet the bitterest and cruellest things will have to happen, thousands and thousands of poor boys will be smashed in all sorts of dreadful ways and given over to every conceivable form of avoidable hardship and painful disease before the obvious fact that war is no longer a business for halftrained lads in uniform, led by parson-bred sixth-form boys and men of pleasure and old men, but an exhaustive demand upon very carefully educated adults for the most strenuous best that is in them, will get its practical recognition.

THE FULFILLMENT, 1915

They made the essay with absolutely new, absolutely antiquated tactics—tactics which are no longer recognized in this war.

It was something really unheard of! Our staff officers stood and regarded it—their mouths open in astonishment. It was observed, shortly before noon, that the English were advancing toward our positions in dense masses, eight lines deep in echelon—from Loos. A hail of shells that churned up the ground was supposed to smooth the way for the storming columns. At the same time, to the east of Loos (there is a bit of rising ground there scarcely noticeable as you drive over it in a wagon, called Hill 70), we saw English artillery come riding up—quite open—in the broad of day—under the naked heavens! These batteries carried bridge materials with them for the crossing of trenches and natural obstacles. The English general we caught describes this action as one that was especially "sporting." There can be no doubt about its dashing quality. But there was more to come. In the distance, on the level plain, one or two English cavalry regiments were visible—Dragoons of the Guard.

Eight lines of infantry? Artillery driving across the open? Cavalry in the background? It was really unbelievable! It was the plan of a veritable pitched battle from a forgotten age, the masterly idea of a senile brain, which had come limping along fifty years behind the times! Generals in our day grow obsolete as rapidly as inventions and sciences. The war has taught us that the blood of nations, the incalculably precious blood, is to be entrusted only to the freshest, the most elastic, the most gifted of military spirits, the very cream of the crop. Those old celebrities of theirs, staggering under their orders, should have been consigned to relay stations by the English.

The English troops carried out their attack with a splendid gesture, with admirable *bravoure*. They were young and *they* bore no orders on *their* uniforms. They carried out the commands of their celebrated and senile authorities, carried them out with a blind courage—in this day of mortars, telephones and machine-guns. As magnificent as was their bearing, even so pitiful was the collapse of their onslaught.

Before the eightfold storming columns had been able to make ten steps, they came under our combined fire—rifles, machine-guns, cannon. The batteries were lying in wait and they obeyed the telephone. The English knights and baronets had not reckoned with this. Fresh reserves came running up and were mown down in the cross-fire of our machine-guns. Those riding batteries came to a miserable end. They too came within the zone of the machine-guns and our heavy mortars, notified by telephone, got hold of them so swiftly and so thoroly, that they were not even given time to unlimber. The regiments of cavalry that were waiting in the background, ready to come dashing thru, got salvoes of the heaviest shells full in their faces and drew back without having drawn a blade from the scabbard. That finished the pitched battle. And the attack broke to pieces in front of our wire entanglements.

A prodigious number of their dead lay before our trenches. We had made 800 prisoners, among them a colonel, four majors, and fifteen officers. At a conservative estimate, the losses of the English in this single section of the division, may be fixed in dead and wounded as at least 50,000. It was clear that, apart from a small local success, it had been a disastrous rub for the Britishers. Never before has it been so clearly proved that war is not a sport for a dozen or two of privileged dilettantes.

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